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REPORT

ON THE

POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION

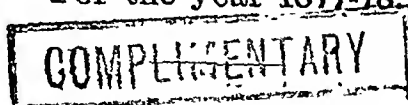
OF THE

TERRITORIES WITHIN

THE

CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY

For the year 1877-78.



By LIEUT.-GENL. SIR H. D. DALY, K.C.B.,
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REPORT
ON THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
TERRITORIES WITHIN
THE
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY
For 1877-78.

CHAPTER I.

REMARKS BY THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

This report of the affairs of Native States in Central India during 1877-78 supplies little fresh information, and differs in no material respect from those which have preceded it.

2. There is an increasing tendency in the administration of Native States to conform to the general principles of government in force in British India. The personality of rule in Native States restricts the operation of fixed lines, and where this restriction is tempered by good feeling and good sense the result is satisfactory.

3. In Gwalior and Bhopal there is the nearest approach to a settled system, and on it Thakoors, zemindars, and cultivators are secure in their possessions and prosperous beyond their neighbours.

4. In Indore the system is more ryotwarri, the Maharaja himself being the great proprietor. Without his intimate knowledge of agriculture, attention to irrigation, personal supervision, and unflagging industry, the system established by himself must collapse.

5. Maharaja Holkar has Ministers of ability and worth, but in questions of revenue and commerce their voice is neither heard nor raised.

6. The Native States of which Tod and Malcolm wrote exist no longer, the days of strife have passed away, and with them the tyranny and oppression which made life insecure and property the prize of the strong.

7. All the great States are penetrated and swayed to some extent by public opinion, and even where this finds more expression on paper than in acts, the feeling is not less real. The people in Native States do not hesitate to speak of their grievances when pressure is severe—this sign of life is sure evidence of progress.

8. It is well that we should bear in mind that the Native States of this period are in many respects what we make them, and by the continuance of the friendly support which the Government of India now liberally gives to all, these States will strengthen in their foundations for good and in feelings of allegiance to the Empire.

CHAPTER II.

REPORT ON THE INDORE STATE.

1. The third Annual Administration Report of the Indore State for the Fuslee year 1287 ending 5th June 1878, drawn up by the Minister to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, was received in October.

2. After paying a passing tribute to His Highness' administrative capacity, the Minister notices the measures taken at Indore to relieve distress caused by searcity and famine over a great part of Central India. Holkar found that combination among the dealers and the difficulty of procuring grain from neighbouring countries prevented his carrying out the principle of free trade.

The Durbar accordingly purchased a good deal of grain, which was sold to *bonâ fide* consumers at a fixed rate below the market prices. Many poor wanderers were fed, clothed, and sent back to their homes. Export and import duties on corn were suspended, and donations were sent to several Famine Committees in Indore. According to the Minister's figures, famine relief measures cost the State in round numbers Rupees 93,000.

3. The completion of the Railway from Choral to Indore has been productive of great convenience to passengers and merchants.

4. The system of trial by a jury of four, noticed in last report, is said to work well and to harmonize with the feelings of the people. A Court of Small Causes was opened, but after working a short time was closed, and endeavours to re-open it have been unsuccessful from the Minister's inability to find a competent Judge. The want of educated legal subordinates complained of last year has been provided for by the introduction of a regular examination to test the qualifications of all candidates for judicial office, which, if strictly and properly enforced, should ensure the services of capable men being obtained.

A Code of Criminal Proceedure has been drafted, and is to be brought into use next year. Jail management was satisfactory.

5. The Minister is proud of the sanitary improvements which have been effected. Widened streets, good drains, lighting, and a general attention to cleanliness are the result of municipal labors.

6. The Maharaja and his Minister take an interest in education. Of the total of 91 schools in the State, 75 are supported by Government, and the total number of pupils attending the schools is 3,836.

7. In Mr. Carey the Maharaja has an excellent Engineer, but during the year nothing was done towards road-making, or by taking advantage of the dryness of the season to repair works for a better water-supply in the districts. A great scarcity of water prevailed about

Indore itself, and a supply was obtained with difficulty by deepening wells and sinking shafts in the beds of rivers. Forest conservancy has been attended with good results.

CHAPTER III.

· REVIEW OF REPORTS OF POLITICAL OFFICERS.

GWALIOR AGENCY.

1. Colonel J. Watson, who has since proceeded on foreign service, held charge of the Agency during the year under review.

2. The average rainfall of Gwalior is 29·26 inches, but during 1877-78 only 14·83 inches of rain fell. July, August, and September were rainless, resulting in an absolute failure of the grain and grass crops in the northern districts and in much distress. Towards the south matters mended, and in the Malwa districts a fair harvest was gathered in.

3. A general exodus of the people in the northern parts of the country began early in August. They were joined by many, who had left their homes in Bhurtpoor, Dholepoor, and Agra, and the roads were soon thronged with crowds of wretched emigrants and starving cattle straggling southward to Malwa. In a month the northern tracts were all but deserted. No persuasion could stay the sufferers. Whatever might be before them, they felt they were leaving certain death behind. Many died of disease and hunger while spreading over Bhopal and Malwa as has been learnt from those who lived to return, but their numbers will never be known. Fortunately the prevailing misery was not intensified by any serious outbreak of cholera or epidemic. In October came a little rain bringing partial relief. Grass grew for the cattle that were left, and gram was sown which, however, never ripened, as the soil was parched and the winter rain held back. Still the rain did some good. From August the Maharaja, who was moved with a great pity for his suffering people, commenced measures of relief. Public works were opened, 20 lakhs were spent in charity and various useful schemes, and extra road guards were enrolled to give employment to those who would otherwise have resorted to crime as a means of subsistence. Laying the earth-work of the Sindia State Railway between Dholepoor and Gwalior, and the road between Bhind and Etawah, saved thousands from exile and starvation. To meet the loss of revenue and the heavy outlay of this untoward season the Maharaja was obliged to borrow 50 lakhs of rupees from Government, and in November he went to Agra to personally thank the Viceroy for this welcome aid.

4. Five cases of cholera occurred among the European troops at Morar, three fatal; 196 cases in Gwalior territory, 160 fatal.

5. In December at a Durbar held by His Highness for the reception of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir F. Haines, the Maharaja received at the hands of the Political Agent his commission as a General Officer in the British army, and in January at Calcutta, where he proceeded by invitation of the Viceroy, he was invested with the Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath. Shortly after his return from Calcutta a full Durbar with parade of troops was held, and under royal salute His Highness was presented with a life-size portrait of Her Majesty.

6. Surrender of criminals under the Extradition Act of 1872 is reported to have worked without delay or obstruction.

7. Negotiations, now completed, for the conclusion of a Treaty with Gwalior for the protection of British interests in connection with salt revenue on the abolition of the preventive line have been carried on throughout the year.

BHOPAL AGENCY.

8. Colonel Kincaid has held charge during the year.

9. Bhopal has received but half its annual rainfall, and scarcity has in consequence prevailed. The opium yield was only one-fifth of the average amount, but the deficiency has been to a great extent compensated by an advance of 75 per cent. in prices. Gram crops almost entirely failed, and wheat partially. Grass and water were scarce. Had the autumn crop not been fair the people would have suffered much distress.

High prices in grain generally prevailed, and large quantities of grain were exported.

10. General health has not been good, and much sickness lurked among the famine emigrants from Gwalior. Thousands of these were given employment in road-making, excavating tanks and wells, and in other useful works. The greater number of the emigrants seem to have flocked to the vicinity of Bhilsa. Crime is not reported to have increased to any great extent; on the contrary, the patience and goodness of the people under affliction evokes the admiration of the Political Agent.

11. Arrangements have been made with the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshungabad, Central Provinces, to erect a trestle bridge every year over the Nerbudda. By this means uninterrupted communication to Hoshungabad will be secured by the metalled road which is now approaching completion and will become a valuable railway feeder.

12. Twenty-five lakhs of rupees have been subscribed by the Begum and ten lakhs by the Kudsia Begum for the construction of a line of rail from Ujjain to Bhopal. Of this amount four lakhs have been paid into the Sehore Treasury. It is proposed to set up cotton and saw-mills at Bhopal and opium scales at Sehore on the completion of the railway. Allusion was made in last year's review to the endowment of three lakhs, contemplated by the Kudsia Begum, to the Bhopal water-works. Two lakhs and twenty thousand of this sum have already been paid.

13. The Political Agent anticipates good results from the operations of the Vaccination Department, which rests now on a firm basis under the superintendence of the Agency Surgeon, to whom also has been delegated the supervision of all medical institutions in the city of Bhopal.

14. Reform has been effected in the working of the criminal law by a code framed on the model of the Penal Code and Procedure, which Colonel Kincaid hopes will gradually supplant the influence of Mahomedan legislation.

15. The Order of the Imperial Crown has been conferred by Her Majesty on the Begum and the Kudsia Begum. A grand Durbar was held on the occasion, and the honour received with much rejoicings. Her Highness the Kudsia exhibited her unmistakable gratification by granting a jaghire to the person who first brought intelligence to her of this token of royal favour.

16. Other States under the Agency require but little notice. Delhi banners were presented by the Agent to the Governor-General to the Nawab of *Rajgurh* and the Raja of *Nursingurh*. These Chiefs have worthily exerted themselves in granting relief to the numerous famine wanderers passing through their territories. The Nawab of *Basoda* is intelligent, energetic, and a great traveller. Besides visiting most places of interest in India, he has been to Mecca, Medina, and Jerusalem, thence coasting the northern shores of the Mediterranean and making a short stay in Egypt. *Larawad* still remains under management, the Chief being incapable of ruling and a slave to sloth and opium. A new and lighter assessment has been effected by the Political Agent with this estate.

BUNDELCUND AGENCY.

17. The States in Bundelcund suffered like others from the scantiness of the monsoon rains (12.56 inches only falling to an average of 46.2), and as up to the end of 1877 the winter rains had also been insufficient prospects were very gloomy. In January however a welcome fall came. An increased area of land had been prepared for cultivation, and a splendid spring harvest was expected, but unseasonable weather later on and blight did much mischief, reducing the crops to below the average. This spring harvest, however, short as it fell of anticipation, saved the country from famine. Many thousands of emigrants from about Gwalior, Agra, and Bhurtpoor traversed Bundelcund in search of food during the autumn. Their advent caused a rise in prices, and their cattle consumed what little grass was left in the fields by the wayside. But there was little to induce them to stay, and the masses pressed on to Malwa, Bhopal, and the districts near the Nerbudda. The people everywhere treated them well—kindness which was requited by orderly and peaceable behaviour. Grass supply entirely failed, causing great mortality among cattle, and the prices of grain ran very high. Jowar and kodo, the staple food of the middle and lower classes, fetched in March 1878 more than double the price asked at the same period during the previous year. Special relief works on a large scale were not started, as it was found distress could be met by employing those in want on ordinary works and repairs. Very large numbers of people also picked up a subsistence by selling bundles of grass roots which were dug in quantities and which obtained a ready sale as there was no hay nor stacked fodder for the cattle. Dr. Stratton draws a comparison between the year 1868-69 and the year under review, pointing out how, in the former, famine was not averted from Bundelcund, though the rainfall in the monsoon was much in excess of that of last year, namely, 27 inches to 12½. The saving of the country he attributes chiefly to the January rain securing

a spring crop of which there was a failure in 1869 owing to the deficient moisture in the winter months, and secondly, to the increased facility now afforded to grain import by the extension of roads. The Political Agent dwells at length on a consideration of the probable rainfall during 1878-79. His inference from past observations is that the monsoon will be a full one. The total rainfall, as registered in Nowgong during 1877-78, was 19 inches, a sad lapse from 47.5 inches the average of the past seven years.

18. As would be expected from such a season, there was an increase in the death-rate, but no special and concentrated mortality which could be ascribed to famine. Cholera entered the north and eastern parts of the country, and between July and October 210 out of 311 persons who were attacked succumbed to the disease. During the hot season small-pox was prevalent as usual, but vaccination, now extensively adopted, keeps it in check.

19. Twelve cases of dacoity occurred against one case in 1876-77. This increase is ascribed to the pressure from want and scarcity. Dr. Stratton describes in detail the mode of house-breaking adopted by dacoits in Bundelcund (which is exactly similar to that followed by the Kaikarees of the Deccan, except that the latter always take their torches with them), and remarks that the dacoities are not perpetrated by professional gangs as in most parts of India. For this reason he thinks the system established by the Thuggee and Dacoity Department could not with advantage be extended thither, adducing as an example that an arresting party once posted in Bundelcund had to be withdrawn owing to its want of success. To this it may be observed that unless the Department have approvers of the class it wishes to effect arrests in, and unless it be assisted by the States in which its operations lie, failure will probably result. No cases of drug poisoning came to notice.

20. The two main roads in Bundelcund are the "east and west high-road" and the "north and south high-road." The former runs from Gwalior to Sutna *via* Datia, Jhansi, Nowgong, Chutterpoor, Punna, and Nagode. Its length in Bundelcund is 230 miles, and it is metalled the whole distance except one stage east of Punna. Bridges have not been erected over the four large rivers, Sind, Betwa, Dessan, and Kane. The north and south high-road links Banda and Saugor. From Srinagar in the north to Heerapoor on the Saugor District frontier it lies within Bundelcund. From Srinagar to 17 miles south of Chutterpoor this road, with the exception of one bridge, is finished. From thence southward to the Saugor boundary the earthwork only is laid. Being a considerable traffic route, its completion is desirable. A large section of Dr. Stratton's report is devoted to the contemplated Bundelcund State Railway for which the surveys have been made. A conference to consider the subject was held in September 1877. The general idea was for the line to join at Cawnpoor by one extremity, a scheme of similar light railways in the North-Western Provinces, in connection with the Rajpootana system, and by its other extremity to unite with the East Indian Railway between Allahabad and Jubbalpoor somewhere in the Banda District. The direction as

now proposed is from Cawnpoor to Kalpi, thence over the Jumna to Orai in Jaloun, thence across the Betwa River and on to Gorserai, from whence the line would pursue an easterly direction over the Dessan past Chirkari, across the Kane to Banda, and so on by Kirwi to Dubhaura on the East Indian Railway. Dr. Stratton is of opinion the line would have been better carried more into the heart of Bundelund, and his remarks on the subject are worthy of attention, as also his observations on the most suitable spot for bridging the Jumna at Kalpi from a strategical point of view. Much anxiety has been felt by the Native Chiefs at the imminence of famine, and fears are not yet allayed.

21. The young Maharaja of *Orchha* continues to do well, striving by industry and economy to improve himself and his State. In *Datia* expenditure has been reduced and is now well within income. The Chief is anxious to construct a canal for purposes of irrigation from the Sind River to his territory. But as this would be a work of cost and difficulty, the Political Agent urges on his attention to prepare his resources for the construction of that part of the Gwalior-Jhansi Railway which will probably pass through *Datia*. *Samthar* has incurred a large outlay in road-making, and in *Panna* many works of utility have been put in hand. The Maharaja of *Chirkari* remains at Muttra to the detriment of his State, which has been visited once only by him during the year, and then but for a few days. In *Ajaigurh*, *Chulterpoor*, *Bijawar*, and *Baoni* distress has been severely felt from bad harvests and falling off of revenue. To the two last named States small loans have been made by Government.

BAGHELKUND AGENCY.

22. Colonel Bannerman reports the general health in the districts under this Agency to have been good, though small-pox of a not very virulent type was prevalent. As in other parts of Central India, the rainfall was deficient and crops were much under the average. The results of the third year's administration of Rewah by Colonel Bannerman are now presented and clearly show the progress of reform, though slow in all department of the State notwithstanding many besetting difficulties. Some of these are noticed in the present report; for instance, attempts made in some places to withhold revenue, the increase of crime on a rumour gaining credence that authority was to be restored to the Maharaja, the jealousy and disfavor with which the nobles regarded the appointment of a new Minister on the death of Lall Rundimon Sing, the hindrance hitherto experienced in arresting Brahmins guilty of heinous crimes owing to the immunity accorded to them under the old régime, and the inefficiency of the police composed chiefly of old and worthless servants of the State.

23. The financial position of Rewah is considerably improved. Nine lakhs out of the twenty due by the State have been paid by the Maharaja, partly from his private funds, and partly with the help of his principal Sirdars. Income from all sources was Rupees 7,47,514 (including a balance of Rupees 34,864 from last year), and expenditure Rupees 6,50,660, leaving a surplus of Rupees 96,850 odd. A balance of

Rupees 89,276 is still recoverable on account of land revenue, which is less than that of last year owing to the unfavourable autumn harvest. In connection with this it is remarkable that, though grain fetched unusually high prices in all places near the Railway line, it was very cheap in the more remote and inaccessible parts of the country to which no roads lead. In Bardee and Sohagpoor wheat was selling for 30 seers and gram for 60 seers the rupee.

24. No alteration has taken place in the constitution or powers of the Criminal and Civil Courts. The former are reported to have worked fairly well on the whole, though in Bardee and other outlying districts there is ample scope for improvement. It is hoped this will be effected by Naib Dewan, Het Ram, who now has charge of the Criminal Department. Dacoity, highway robbery, and drug poisoning are rare in Rewah, but two peculiar forms of taking human life, known as "Mansmaree" and "Janghmaree," still remain uneradicated. A new jail is much required, but a lack of funds prevents its erection.

25. Sanitary arrangements and discipline, formerly very defective, have, however, been looked to with beneficial results.

26. The road between Sutna and Nagode, 17 miles, has been completed with the exception of two bridges over the Umrahan and Sutna Rivers. The former is all but finished, and the latter well in hand. Three-fourths of the Sutna and Bela road are ready, and the remainder will be done by the rains of 1878. Good work has been done at the six dispensaries under the Agency which appear to become more popular day by day, and compared with last year's figures there is a marked increase in the number of vaccinations.

27. The efficient assistance rendered by the Dewan, Sri Pandey Deenband, and the zeal and ability exhibited by the Naib Dewan, Het Ram, in the discharge of his arduous duties, are prominently brought to notice by the Political Agent.

28. *Nagode, Maihar, Sohawal, Kothi, and Sidpoora* are the other States under the Agency. Nothing worthy of note has occurred in any of them. All show a surplus revenue.

WESTERN MALWA AGENCY.

29. Colonel C. Martin, who held this Agency during the year, reports a deficient rainfall of 17.39 inches against 44.74, the average of the previous three years. This caused a failure of grass and spring crops, and reduced the outturn of opium to one-fourth the usual quantity. But the light rains did not affect the autumn crops, which were excellent, and the jowari yield was better than has been known for years. Large numbers of immigrants from less favoured tracts were in consequence attracted hither, especially wanderers from Marwar whose encampments were sprinkled far and wide. The season has been a sickly one. Small-pox was rife, and cholera appeared in several localities. At Ujjain it committed great ravages. This is attributed chiefly to the impurity of the small stock of water during the hot months in the River Sipra, which flows past the city and from whence the inhabitants derive their supply.

30. In a country where the boundaries of so many States adjoin, considerable facilities are afforded to crime, and the Meena and Moghia are not backward in seizing their opportunities of plundering ill-guarded treasure; notwithstanding safety of life and property is creditably secured. Only one serious case of robbery, in which a gang of Meenas carried off four bars of silver valued at Rupees 14,000 from an insufficient convoy, is reported. Measures have been taken by Government to place the Moghia tribe here and in adjacent parts, frequented by them, under efficient control.

31. Education is sadly backward in Western Malwa, except at Rutlam and Jowra, where an interest is taken in the cause and schools have been established. Elsewhere, except at Agar, no schools worthy of the name—not even elementary—exist.

32. The Railway between Rutlam and Neemuch has been progressing steadily. A road from Agar to Ujjain, distance 43 miles, has been under construction, and 30 miles of the embankment are now finished. It is proposed to extend this road to Jhalrapatan, and thus open up Harowtee. The dispensaries at Agar, Rutlam, Jowra, and Ujjain are under efficient superintendence and work well. During February Sir R. Temple accompanied by Colonel Martin visited Ujjain, and expressed much interest in all he saw of this ancient and wealthy city—a place of sacred repute and the resort of many devotees. At the end of the cold weather the Political Agent effected the settlement of an important boundary dispute between Narwar and Ujjain.

33. Affairs have gone smoothly in Jowra. The Chief is loyal, well educated, and on excellent terms with his Minister.

34. The young Raja of Rutlam has recently married and is turning out well. A full report of this State is submitted by the Superintendent.

35. Nothing of note has occurred in the States of *Sailana*, *Seetamow*, and *Piploda*.

BHEEL AGENCY.

36. The rainfall in the year was only 17 inches or half the usual amount. Jowari crops were good and wheat fair, but other cereals and maize were poor, and opium failed. Grass and water were very scarce, and the Bheels were driven by the high price of grain to depend more than customarily for subsistence on roots, leaves, and mhowa. The supply of this fruit was deficient. Disease in the shape of cholera, fever, and small-pox was prevalent, and general health was bad. The results of vaccination have been satisfactory, 1,488 out of 1,711 cases of inoculation having proved successful. There are seven dispensaries under the Agency.

37. A slight increase in crime, especially cattle-lifting, is reported, but considering the season the Bheel tribes have been well conducted under severe privations.

38. Colonel Lester recommends measures should be taken towards forest conservation in the wooded tracts as the Chiefs appear in no way to check the destruction of valuable timber.

39. The financial returns of *Dhar* show an income of Rupees 7,04,677 against an expenditure of Rupees 6,37,615, leaving a balance of Rupees 67,062 which nearly covers last year's deficit. Rupees 32,500 were spent in deepening wells and repairing tanks.

There are eleven Civil Courts in the Dhar State, five at Dhar itself, and one in each of the six districts. Similarly there are eleven Criminal Courts. Offences of a violent nature are comparatively few.

40. The Kamdar of *Bakhtgurb* continues to manage the affairs of this Thakoorate satisfactorily. Pertab Sing, the Thakoor, is a pupil at the Residency College, Indore. The debts of Bakhtgurb were, nine years ago, over Rupees 61,000, but they have been almost cleared off. A balance of Rupees 22,352 stood to credit at the end of 1877-78.

41. Owing to the failure of the crops *Jhabua* lost a quarter of a lakh of its revenues. The state of finances shows no improvement, and the Chief is prone to extravagance in his personal expenditure.

42. *Ali Rajpoor* possesses fertile land and a thriftier people than its neighbours. The crops also suffered less. Affairs are generally well managed, but the yearly accounts exhibit a deficit of Rupees 5,572.

43. *Mathwar* is under the charge of the Dewan of Ali Rajpoor during the minority of the young Chief, who is being educated at the Residency College, Indore. Expenditure is well within bounds, Rupees 4,970 stood to credit balance at the close of the year.

44. The death of Lachee Ram, Kamdar of *Jobut*, is a loss to the State, which he has administered well since 1873. Cash balance at the close of 1877-78 was Rupees 7,008.

45. Nothing worthy of special note has occurred among the remaining petty States and Thakoorates under the Bheel Agency.

DEPUTY BHEEL AGENCY, MAUNPOOR.

46. Scanty rains and bad crops in 1876-77 bequeathed an unwelcome legacy of high prices to the past year. A scarcity of food and much sickness from cholera and other diseases prevailed generally in the districts of the Agency owing to the deficient rainfall. Prices were very high, rising in some places 50 per cent. Notwithstanding the hardness of the times, the Bheels were patient and well behaved. To obviate distress relief works on a small scale were opened in some places, stores of grain were laid in to be drawn from as required, and where water was not to be had wells were sunk or deepened, and water-courses banked. The Pergunnah of *Maunpoor* fared better than other parts, being free of disease and favored with excellent crops of maize and jowari in the autumn, though the spring crops were indifferent, and opium, as all over Central India, fell short of the usual yield. Revenue receipts and expenditure were much the same as last year, and the latter were well

within estimate. From the Statement exhibiting the agricultural condition of the pergunnah, it is observed that both the area under cultivation and the outturn of the crops have been greater than in 1876-77, and that the debts of the ryots have been reduced by several thousand rupees. Twenty-four wells were constructed against 131 in the previous year.

47. A successful year's administration of *Barwani* is reported, though the people were severely troubled with an outbreak of cholera and by scarcity of food. Revenue receipts amounted to Rupees 96,463, and expenditure to Rupees 87,871, showing an increase under the former head of Rupees 10,085. Rupees 10,000 were invested in Government paper raising the total State investments of that kind to Rupees 1,25,000. A larger area of land was under cultivation than during the previous year, but the return was less owing to the lack of rain.

The Jalgun Pergunnah of Barwani, which has been waste for nearly a century, has during the past three years been re-peopled. Settlers have been tempted by tucavee advances, and at present there are over 800 immigrants who inhabit 16 hamlets and have cleared 25 square miles of land. The Chief of Barwani was honored by a Delhi banner last February, and testified his appreciation of the gift by illuminations, displays of fire-works, and other tokens of rejoicing.

48. Affairs in the Bhoom of *Jamnia* (under management) are reported satisfactory, and the year's accounts show a balance of Rupees 10,015 to the good. The young Phoomia, Hameer Sing, returned from the Residency College, Indore, last September to take up his abode on his Estate.

49. A reduction of debt amounting to Rupees 885-2 has been effected in the dues of the *Bharudpoora*, *Koteeday*, and *Chiktiabur* estates which were under management, leaving a balance of Rupees 4,059-6 unliquidated. Unexpected expenses and the unfavorableness of the season prevented so large a reduction of the debts of these estates as in 1876-77.

50. The Bhooms of *Garhi* and *Rajgurb* are said to be well looked after. Several minor reforms have been carried out in *Bagode Pergunnah* (Dewas), and the state of finances is satisfactory.

51. Three thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight chests of opium from the Dhar and Rutlam scales passed on the Agra and Bombay road, and the value of the traffic was Rupees 74,53,009 against Rupees 95,46,826 in 1876-77. The opening of the railway to Rutlam will materially affect this traffic.

GOONA AGENCY.

52. Colonel Hall reports much distress in the States under his Political charge, which was aggravated by the influx of large numbers of emigrants from the neighbouring territory of Gwalior. Cholera, combined with starvation, caused a high death-rate. Colonel Hall has submitted a special report of the measures taken by him to relieve the thousands who flocked towards Goona.

The deficient monsoon caused bad autumn crops, but the spring crops were fair. Opium yielded only one-third of the usual amount. The country about Goona was infested by numerous bad characters during the famine, and there was a consequent increase of crime.

53. Debt still continues to harass the Raja of *Ragogurh*. The revenues are collected by a Seth who grants the Chief a monthly allowance.

54. *Gharra* is reported by Colonel Hall to be the worst managed State under his charge. *Sirsee*, a wild and uncultivated district, is indifferently managed. The Thakoor of *Dharnaoda* died in December and has been succeeded by his son, Bheem Sing, who is not yet capable of looking to affairs. The estate is much involved. As in *Ragogurh*, a Seth collects the revenue. In *Bhadaura*, *Umri*, *Paron*, and *Bujrunggurh* nothing worthy of particular note has occurred.

CHAPTER IV.

JUDICIAL.

1. No Acts of the Supreme Legislature have been extended to any part of the Central India Agency during 1877-78.

The following changes occurred among the Cantonment Magistrates:—

Captain Dalrymple was transferred to Morar as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, and Major Burlton was transferred from Morar to Nowgong.

SECTION I.—*Civil Justice.*

NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING 1877-78.									
COURT OF	Pending at close of 1876-77	Filed during 1877-78	Total	Disposed of during 1877-78.	Pending at close of 1877-78	Value.	Average cost of conduct of suits.	Average duration of cases	Average value of suits.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.	Days	Rs a p.
Political Agent, Gwalior ..	1	4	5	5		71 12 0	1 8 0	1	14 5 7
" " Bhopal	20	359	359	311	49	23,307 8 0	6 6 7	5 16	74 15 0
" " Western Malwa	8	32	40	36	4	3,663 1 0	7 15 7	3 77	101 12 0
Deputy Bheel Agent, Maunpoor	9	160	169	158	11	3,440 8 0	2 4 1	1 44	21 12 4
Political Assistant, Goona ...	13	100	113	100	13	10,217 0 0	2 1 11	44 81	102 2 8
Assistants to Agent, Governor-General, Indore.	73	229	302	231	71	29,754 6 2	6 9 11	3 40	123 12 10
Total ..	124	864	988	841	147	70,454 3 2	5 3 5	8 60	83 12 4
Civil Judge, Mhow ..	.	62	62	47	15	26,219 15 0	40 14 4	1 40	557 13 11
Small Cause Court, Mhow	47	1,318	1,395	1,367	28	56,489 15 0	4 12 4	0 086	41 5 2
Civil Judge, Morar ...	3	19.	22	20	2	4,431 4 6	18 7 3	1 7	221 9 0
Small Cause Court, Morar	6	352	358	350	8	10,387 14 1	3 5 8	1 12	29 10 10
Civil Judge, Neemuch	2	4	6	5	1	4,136 4 0	90 4 6	3 25	887 1 0
Small Cause Court, Neemuch	5	282	287	286	1	10,376 4 10	4 2 6	40	36 4 5
" " " Nowgong	3	157	160	158	2	3,251 2 8	1 12 4	1 41	20 9 2
Total .	66	2,224	2,290	2,233	57	1,15,592 12 4	5 5 3	90	51 12 3
GRAND TOTAL .	190	3,088	3,278	3,074	204	1,86,046 15 6	..	..	.

2. From the foregoing statement it will be perceived that the number of suits filed as compared with last year's figures has decreased by 551, 3,639 cases having been instituted last year. The value of suits in Political and Cantonment Courts has in correspondence fallen by Rupees 9,634-1-1 and 40,565-9-6, respectively. As regards Political Courts, this decrease is chiefly observable in Bhopal, and as regards Cantonment civil jurisdiction in the Courts of the Civil Judges of Mhow, Morar, and Neemuch.

The aggregate decrease of value of suits in all Courts is therefore Rupees 50,199-10-7.

In Political Courts the average value of suits has been Rupees 83-12-4, and in Cantonment Courts Rupees 51-12-3 against Rupees 67-8-5 and 61-14-5, respectively, for the previous year.

The average cost of conduct in Political Courts has been Rupees 5-3-5, and in Cantonment Courts, Rupees 5-5-3 against Rupees 4-5-11 and Rupees 5-4-5 last year.

The average duration of cases has been in Political Courts 8·60 days against 4·24 in 1876-77, and in Cantonment Courts days ·90 against 0·51.

At the close of the year 147 cases were pending in Political Courts, and 57 in Cantonment Courts, total 204. Last year there remained 190 undisposed.

As in 1876-77, more than double the total number of suits disposed of in other Cantonment Courts was adjudicated in the Mhow Court.

3. *Registration*.—Three hundred and thirteen documents were registered by the Cantonment Magistrates at Mhow, Morar, Neemuch, and Nowgong, and Rupees 477 realized in fees.

SECTION II.—*Criminal Justice.*

Statement A.

SECTION II.—

State

NATURE OF CRIME.	PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1876-77.		INSTITUTED DURING 1877-78.		TOTAL.		ESCAPED.		DIED.		TRANS- FERRED.		DIS- CHARG- ED.	
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Political Agent, Gwalior ...	...	...	16	11	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
„ „ Bhopal ...	7	4	207	178	214	182	...	...	...	...	25	15	25	15
„ „ Bundelcund ...	...	...	153	77	153	77	...	...	...	...	45	27	61	24
„ „ Baghelcund ...	...	...	18	11	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5
„ „ Western Malwa ...	14	6	73	22	87	28	...	...	...	...	8	3	41	5
Bheel Agent ...	...	...	69	41	69	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Deputy Bheel Agent ...	...	...	163	110	163	110	...	...	...	...	7	4	42	35
Political Assistant, Goona ...	28	14	87	48	115	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	7
Assistants to Agent, Governor-General, Indore ...	7	7	178	109	185	116	...	...	...	...	1	1	68	33
Total ...	56	31	969	616	1,025	647	...	...	...	...	86	50	273	126
Cant. Magistrate, Mhow ...	6	4	447	292	453	296	...	...	...	...	1	1	143	61
„ „ Morar ...	...	...	311	174	311	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...
„ „ Neemuch ...	2	2	282	164	284	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	33
„ „ Nowgong ...	...	...	97	68	97	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Total ...	8	6	1,137	698	1,145	704	...	...	...	...	1	1	219	98
Railway Police cases, Assistants, Agent, Governor-General's Court ...	...	...	6	4	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superintendent of Police's Court ...	1	1	11	11	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	1	1	17	15	18	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
GRAND TOTAL ...	65	38	2,123	1,329	2,188	1,367	...	...	...	...	87	51	493	225

Criminal Justice.

ment A.

CONVICTED.		PENDING AT CLOSE OF 1877-78.		TOTAL.		WHIP- PED.		TRANS- PORTED.		SEN- TENCED TO DEATH.		FINED ONLY.		MISCELLANE- OUS PUN- ISHMENT INFLECTED.		TOTAL.		AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES.
Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.
14	10	...	...	16	11	1	1	...	...	...	...	11	7	2	2	14	10	1
155	146	9	6	214	182	2	2	...	...	...	...	66	61	87	83	155	146	1'6
48	25	4	1	159	77	...	...	3	3	...	...	17	6	28	16	48	25	11'94
9	6	...	...	18	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	9	6	1'2
32	17	6	3	87	28	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	29	14	32	17	9'28
65	40	...	...	69	41	3	1	3	3	...	...	7	3	52	33	65	40	1'5
105	74	9	6	163	119	1	1	1	1	...	...	77	55	26	17	105	74	4'2
41	36	53	19	115	62	1	1	...	...	...	...	17	15	23	20	41	36	18'3
95	71	21	11	185	116	1	1	8	8	...	...	57	35	29	27	95	71	1'13
564	425	102	46	1,025	647	9	7	16	16	2	2	252	182	285	218	564	425	4'27
307	229	2	2	453	296	6	6	...	...	...	...	22	17	279	207	307	229	1'7
278	...	...	...	311	174	45	...	...	...	...	...	181	...	52	...	278	171	1'20
244	133	...	...	284	166	3	3	...	...	...	...	130	59	111	71	244	133	1'11
93	66	1	1	97	68	9	8	...	...	...	...	50	30	34	28	93	66	6'39
922	428	3	3	1,145	704	63	16	...	...	...	...	383	106	476	306	922	599	1'94
6	4	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	6	4	1'5
11	11	...	...	12	12	6	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	3	11	11	7'5
17	15	...	...	18	16	6	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	9	7	17	15	5'9
1,503	869	105	49	2,189	1,367	78	29	16	16	2	2	637	290	770	531	1,503	1,039	2'95

Criminal
State

NATURE OF CRIME.	PEND- ING AT CLOSE OF 1876-77.		INSTITUTED DURING 1877-78.		TOTAL.		ES- CAPED.		DIED.		TRANS- FERRED.		DIS- CHARGED.	
	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
POLITICAL COURTS.	Murder and attempted murder ...	...	21	16	21	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4
	Culpable homicide ...	5	3	19	11	24	14	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
	Dacoity ...	14	9	81	28	95	37	...	...	...	18	7	33	3
	Receiving stolen property ...	...	...	9	7	9	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
	Robbery on highway or elsewhere ...	5	3	13	5	18	8	...	...	...	4	2	4	2
	Theft of cattle and ordinary theft ...	23	12	320	190	357	202	...	...	...	47	28	84	35
	Miscellaneous offences ...	4	4	497	359	501	363	...	...	...	10	13	139	80
	Total ...	56	31	969	616	1,025	647	...	...	...	86	50	273	126
CANTONMENT COURTS.	Murder and attempted murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Culpable homicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Receiving stolen property ...	...	...	37	24	37	24	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
	Robbery on highway or elsewhere ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Theft of cattle and ordinary theft ...	1	1	204	211	255	212	...	...	...	...	...	40	15
	Miscellaneous offences ...	7	5	836	463	843	463	...	...	...	1	1	174	81
	Total ...	8	6	1,137	691	1,145	704	...	...	...	1	1	219	98
RAILWAY.	Receiving stolen property ...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Theft of cattle and ordinary theft ...	...	...	9	9	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Miscellaneous offences ...	...	...	7	5	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	1	17	15	18	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
GRAND TOTAL ...		65	39	2,123	1,321	2,183	1,367	...	...	...	87	51	493	225

Justice.

ment B.

CONVICTED.		PEND- ING AT CLOSE OF 1877-78.		TOTAL.		WHIP- PED.		TRANS- PORTED.		SEN- TENCED TO DEATH.		FINED ONLY.		MISCELLA- NEOUS PUNISHMENT INFLECTED.		TOTAL.		AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES.
Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.
10	10	3	2	21	16	...	...	5	5	2	2	...	...	3	3	10	10	6.96
18	11	2	1	24	14	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	16	10	18	11	6.20
14	10	30	17	95	37	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	6	2	14	10	1.2
7	7	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	7	9.2
5	3	5	1	18	8	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	5	3	5.34
173	119	53	20	357	202	5	4	...	...	...	...	44	21	124	94	173	119	5.65
337	265	9	5	501	363	4	3	1	1	...	...	207	161	125	100	337	265	3.30
564	425	102	46	1,025	647	9	7	16	16	2	2	252	182	285	218	564	425	4.27
...
...
...
32	19	...	...	37	24	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	27	17	32	19	1.74
...
225	121	...	...	265	212	40	14	...	...	...	...	42	8	143	99	225	197	1.98
665	288	3	3	813	468	22	1	...	...	...	...	337	97	306	190	665	383	1.92
922	428	3	3	1,145	704	63	16	...	...	...	...	383	106	476	306	922	599	1.94
2	2	...	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2.0
8	8	...	...	9	9	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	8	5.62
7	5	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	3	7	5	1.2
17	15	...	...	18	16	6	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	9	7	17	15	5.9
1,503	868	105	49	2,188	1,367	78	29	16	16	2	2	637	290	770	531	1,503	1,039	2.95

Statement. C.

NATURE OF CRIME.	ADJUDICATED IN THE COURTS OF			TOTAL.
	Political Officers.	Cantonment Magistrates.	H. & N. S. Railway Police.	
Murder and attempted murder	18	...	...	18
Culpable homicide	22	...	...	22
Dacoity	65	...	...	65
Receiving stolen property	9	37	2	48
Robbery on highway or elsewhere	13	...	...	13
Theft of cattle and ordinary theft	304	265	9	578
Miscellaneous offences	492	840	7	1,339
Total	923	1,142	18	2,083

4. From the above statements an increase of crime is exhibited as compared with last year, the figures being 2,083 against 1,635. Part of this increase is attributable to the inclusion of Railway Police cases in the Returns. Eighteen persons were brought to trial for murder and attempt to murder against eleven in the preceding year, 22 for culpable homicide against 16, and 65 for dacoity against 54. In the Courts of Political Officers the number of persons tried for 1876-77 and 1877-78 was 757 and 923 respectively, and in Cantonment Courts 878 and 1,142 for the same years.

The total number of cases was 1,318. The convictions were 1,503 out of 2,083 persons tried, being 72 per cent. against 71 per cent. for 1876-77.

The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 49, and the number of persons awaiting trial 106, against 37 cases and 64 persons respectively at the close of 1876-77.

Two persons were sentenced to death and 16 to transportation. The punishment of whipping was inflicted on 78 persons.

The average duration of trials in Political Courts was 4.27 days, and in Cantonment Courts 1.94 days against 7.35 and 2.70 for 1876-77.

The number of witnesses who attended the Political Courts was 1,297; of these 1,066 were detained for one day only. The average number of days for each was 2.29 against 3.44 for 1876-77.

In Cantonment Courts 1,620 witnesses attended; of these 1,552 were detained for one day only. The average number of days for each was .88 against 1.09 for 1876-77.

SECTION III.—*Police.*

5. The number and cost of Police maintained is given in the following statement:—

NAME OF OFFICE.	PAID BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			PAID BY LOCAL, MUNICIPAL OR STATE FUNDS.			TOTAL OF ALL GRADES.		
	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.	Men of all grades.		Cost.
	Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.		Mounted.	Foot.	
British or Local Police under Political Officers ...	8	163	19,783 0 0	...	161	13,459 0 0	8	324	33,247 0 0
Cantonment Police ...	...	...	...	...	311	26,323 9 10	...	311	26,323 9 10
Holkar and Neemuch State Railway Police ...	...	71	3,886 5 2	...	...	...	...	71	3,886 5 2
Total ...	8	234	23,674 5 2	...	472	39,782 9 10	8	706	63,456 15 0

The number of mounted police is eight and of foot 706. The cost has been to the British Government Rupees 23,674-5-2 and to Local, Municipal or Local State Funds Rupees 39,782-9-10, giving a total amount of Rupees 63,456-15.

These numbers show an increase as compared with last year's figures. This is caused by the Holkar and Neemuch State Railway Police being included in the present Return. Mr. J. M. Berrill, Superintendent of the Railway Police, has submitted a brief report of the working of the force. From the 1st of April to the end of 1877 police were maintained on the portion of the line open between Khundwah and Choral Chowkee, and from the 1st of January to the 31st of March 1878 an additional establishment was entertained for the section of the line opened from Choral Chowkee to Ujjain. During the entire year on the first section there occurred one robbery and 22 thefts, of which latter seven cases were successfully prosecuted; the value of property stolen amounted to Rupees 486-2-6, and the amount recovered was Rupees 90-6-6. In judging of these results, it should be remembered that the Railway Police have no District Police to assist them beyond Railway limits. During three months on the second section of the line one burglary and 25 thefts were committed, 17 persons in six cases were convicted. Value of property stolen in these cases was Rupees 658-11, of which Rupees 52-1 were recovered. Half of these thefts occurred at the Mhow Station, where at first an inadequate number of police was located. It is to be hoped that the general working of the force will be more satisfactory when the men shall have gained better training and more experience of their duties.

SECTION IV.—Jails.

6. The following statement gives in detail the Jail statistics of the Central India Agency for the year under review:—

NAME OF JAIL.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.					EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.										Daily average number of prisoners.	Annual average cost of prisoners.	REMARKS.		
	In Jail on 1st April 1877.	During the year.				Remaining in Jail on 31st March 1878.	Rations of prisoners.		Contingent charges.		Clothing of prisoners.		Fixed establishment.		Extra establishment.				Total.	
		Admitted during the year.	Total.	Transferred.	Escaped.		Died.	Discharged.	Total.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.					Rs. a. p.
Indore	230	265	485	24	2	224	250	235	5,813 13 6	821 0 0	841 5 6	3,792 0 0	1,788 5 4	13,054 8 4	22,471	58 1 0				
Gwalior	20	100	120	25	...	67	92	23	537 14 10	170 3 11	38 0 0	2,223 11 0	53 11 0	3,023 8 9	23	137 6 11				
Schore	24	82	106	15	2	07	84	22	400 10 0	137 6 7	...	327 4 5	105 13 8	971 2 8	21,20	45 10 8				
Nowgong	11	112	123	21	...	70	100	23	905 3 7	179 2 10	78 14 6	1,644 0 0	...	2,807 4 11	19,33	145 3 4				
Sutna	...	...	91	32	...	30	74	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agar	18	73	91	32	3*	39	45	21	985 4 3	463 13 11	19 13 0	766 0 0	...	1,923 14 8	18,73	102 10 10				
Sirdarpoor	18	48	66	5	1	39	45	21	960 0 9	39 0 0	121 0 0	84 0 0	...	1,207 0 9	29	41 9 10				
Alampur	11	21	32	...	1	24	25	7	119 4 2	33 0 4	18 4 0	...	...	170 8 0	3,56	47 14 5		
Goona	12	23	35	2	...	17	19	10	512 13 7	33 14 3	81 13 0	930 0 0	...	1,554 8 19	17,2	92 0 6				
Total	334	721	1,958	124	8	650	689	369	9,934 15 11	1,870 8 10	1,202 2 0	9,762 15 5	1,945 14 0	21,722 8 8	355,73	69 7 11				
Cantonment Lock-ups.																				
Mhow	6	508	514	193	...	410	513	1	422 15 0	...	...	...	...	422 15 0	0,26	67 9 1	
Morar			
Neemuch	13	134	146	41	...	99	140	...	511 0 0	103 2 4	22 15 6	43 0 0	...	635 1 10	9	70 1 11				
Nowgong			
Total	18	612	660	144	...	509	653	7	933 15 0	103 2 4	22 15 0	43 0 0	...	1,198 0 19	15,26	72 9 8				
GRAND TOTAL...	352	1,360	1,718	208	8	1,065	1,312	376	10,968 14 11	1,978 11 2	1,225 2 0	9,810 15 5	1,945 14 0	25,839 9 6	379,99	69 9 11				

* 12 Hanged, 1 Died.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE.

1. *Opium*.—The statement in the margin shows the number of chests that passed the scales during the year ending 31st March 1878 and the amount of duty realized. The total number of chests weighed was 41,617 representing in duty paid to Government Rupees 2,60,51,350 or £2,605,135, being 117 chests or Rupees 11,51,350 more than the estimate for the year.

In addition to the above amount, Rupees 17,538 were realized by the sale of stamped paper for *hoondees* in payment of the duty.

The expense of establishment kept up by Government in Malwa during the year was Rupees 9,723.

Of the 41,617 chests the weightments were made as follows:—

At Indore	...	...	...	16,243 chests.
„ Rutlam	...	...	...	2,565 „
„ Dhar	...	...	...	1,152 „
„ Ujjain	...	...	...	12,337 „
„ Oodeypoor	...	...	...	9,320 „
Total				41,617 chests.

The one rupee cess upon chests weighed at Indore and Ujjain for the construction and repairs of roads used by the opium traffic is as follows:—

Collected at Indore	...	...	Rs. 16,242
„ Ujjain	...	...	„ 12,337

2. The following tables give the sources and amount of the ordinary Imperial revenue, the contributions by Native States to Contingents, the tributes and fixed payments for *istimrar* lands, and the details of the local funds:—

I.—Ordinary Imperial Revenue.

Land revenue, abkaree, &c.	...	...	Rs. 9,414	a. 5	p. 7
Sale of stamps	...	...	29,787	7	0
Imperial fees and receipts	...	...	3,043	15	5
<hr/>					
Electric telegraph	...	...	Rs. 80,286	a. 2	p. 0
Postal	...	...	1,49,113	11	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	91,127	13	9

II.—Payments by Native States.

Contribution to Contingent	...	...	3,10,984	3	6
Tributes assigned to British Government	...	...	3,13,288	9	2
Tributes paid through British Government	...	...	2,47,749	15	10
Fixed payment for <i>istimrar</i> land	...	...	...	:	.
<hr/>					
Grand Total	...	...	12,34,796	3	7

III.—Revenue.

NAME OF FUNDS.	RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.								Total.	Balance on 31st March 1878.
	Balance on 1st April 1877.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand total receipts.	Collection and management of superintendence.	Public Works Pro- per.	Local improve- ments.	Police and Judicial.	Hospitals Education, and Dispen- saries.	Grants to sharers in road dues.	Miscellane- ous.		
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
I. Cantonment Local Funds.	72,346 0 0	2,10,632 12 11	2,83,078 13 5	9,278 4 4	63,943 6 6	3,237 6 1	34,105 13 9	2,805 12 0	.....	81,677 13 11	2,07,221 15 1	81,756 14 4
II. Political Agencies and Man- poor Per- kunnah Funds.	16,981 11 3	76,385 14 0	93,370 9 3	30,399 5 7	18,388 7 7	4,038 15 3	4,300 0 0	1,480 4 10	.....	18,372 4 10	78,661 0 5	14,808 15 10
III. Fund raised for special purpose.*	31,179 0 9	43,138 4 4	74,317 5 1	18,329 4 6	.....	.....	1,545 0 0	6,303 14 10	.....	3,000 8 0	41,130 1 3	23,187 3 10
IV. Collections from local road dues, &c.	18,595 10 9	25,110 8 10	43,706 3 7	2,620 0 0	.....	.....	4,038 0 0	.....	20 1 0	24,907 2 0	32,154 13 5	11,551 6 2
Grand Total ...	1,38,105 7 3	3,61,267 8 15	5,00,372 15 4	60,626 14 5	82,331 11 0	7,278 5 1	44,078 13 9	10,289 15 8	23,120 15 10	24,907 2 0	2,35,908 7 2	1,41,304 8 9

* Mhow Charitable Dispensary Fund is included this year.

CHAPTER VI.

EDUCATION.

Tabular Statement exhibiting the working of the schools in the Central India Agency, of which returns have been received.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	No. of SCHOOLS.			EXPENDITURE DURING 1877-78.				SOURCE AND AMOUNT OF INCOME DURING 1877-78.						
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Average daily attendance of pupil.	Teachers' salary.		Contingent and other expenses.	Total.	Grants-in-aid from British Government.	One per cent. cess and Local Funds and Native States.	Contributions and subscriptions.	Fees from pupils.	TOTAL.	
					Rs.	a. p.								
Agency and Cantonment Schools ...	6	2	8	756'399	32,071 13 10	4,318 3 10	36,390 1 8	12,567 0 0	12,317 5 10	11,783 0 0	3,288 2 0	39,955 7 10		
Maunpoor and Native States' Schools	84	1	85	2,908'000	31,516 0 0	4,630 1 6	36,146 1 6	1,014 10 6	19,471 1 5	110 0 0	81 8 0	20,677 3 11		
Military Schools ...	4	...	4	306'770	1,222 11 4	191 13 6	1,414 8 10	900 0 0	80 1 0	850 0 0	243 12 5	2,073 13 5		
Grand Total	94	3	97	3,971'169	64,810 9 2	9,140 2 10	73,950 12 0	14,481 10 6	31,868 8 3	12,743 0 0	3,613 6 5	62,706 9 2		

REPORT BY THE PRINCIPAL, INDORE RESIDENCY COLLEGE.

THE RESIDENCY COLLEGE.

2. Fair progress has been made in the Residency College during the past year. In the first annual examination of the Malwa schools it took the highest place; and one of its students, Suraj Narayan, carried off the Residency gold medal. The number of students on the rolls is now over 200, while the average daily attendance amounts to 150. Mr. N. M. Khory, an experienced and successful teacher, has been appointed Head Master in succession to Baboo Purna Chandra, who has been transferred to Rutlam on promotion. Baboo Sara Nath has returned to the Residency College.

THE RAJKUMAR CLASSES.

3. Four new boys have lately joined the Rajkumar Classes—Chain Sing of Karodia, the Maharaj Jeswant Sing of Semlia, the Maharaj Chattar Sing of Semlia, and Madho Rao Puar, Rao Sahib of Dewas. Three of the young Chiefs have been married this year, the Rajas of Dewas and Rutlam and the Thakoor of Bagli; and their studies have consequently been sadly interrupted. The other boys have come to school with creditable regularity; and the attention they have paid to their lessons has been satisfactory.

Polo has been kept up with much spirit, and is more liked every day. The little Rana of Jobut, the Rana of Mattwar, and the Bhoomia of Kali Baori have now got ponies and have joined the club. The want of a boarding-house is much felt, but arrangements are now being made for the purchase of a suitable building, and I hope that after the Dussehra we shall have at least six or seven of the smaller boys living together under close supervision.

4. *Rutlam*.—The Political Agent for Western Malwa refers to the admirable school-house, the efficient staff of teachers, and the large attendance of students at Rutlam as highly creditable to so small a State. He adds that the young Chief takes a great pride in the institution. It is hoped that the best boys of the highest class will be ready to appear at the ensuing Entrance Examination in December; and that the school will henceforth steadily keep up to this standard.

5. *Jowra*.—At Jowra there is a good school in which the Nawab takes an interest. In the English department, however, the attendance is very poor, and the staff of masters quite insufficient for the work that ought to be done. The most advanced boys were only able to appear as a third class in the general examination of the Malwa schools; and the new Head Master, M. Raza Hussein, believes that it will take two years to bring the school up to the Entrance standard.

6. *Dhar*.—The Dhar school has fallen off this year. There are forty students less on the rolls than when last reported on. The Maharaja has established two scholarships, worth Rupees 15 a month each, for the support of students desirous of going through the medical course of the Grant College, Bombay.

7. *Bakhtgurbh*.—At Bakhtgurbh an English school has been opened.

8. *Ali Rajpooor*.—The little city of Ali Rajpooor, lying deep in the jungle among wild hills scantily peopled with Bheels, has a capital school with an average daily attendance of 153 boys. English is studied, cricket is played, and the students have a flourishing debating society.

9. *Burwani*.—The petty principality of Burwani, situated on the banks of the Nerbudda and the jungles of the Vindhya and Satpoora hills, has a complete system of schools—an admirable high school at the little capital, a girls' school, and a number of district schools. When they were examined last year, it was found that the girls could read fluently, write correctly from dictation, and do easy sums in arithmetic. In this little Chiefship more money is spent on education than in all the vast domains of Sindia.

10. *Maunpooor*.—In our own district of Maunpooor, among a poor and scattered Bheel peasantry, there seems to be a sincere demand for education. The Agent reports it to have been "at the earnest request of the villagers" that a school was opened at Kolani.

The Bheel school at Khurdi is still making satisfactory progress. There is an improving high school in Maunpooor itself, and a night school was started last year for those who have no days to give to study.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, NOWGONG.

11. At Nowgong the Rajkumar College is flourishing. The numbers on the rolls have risen, within the year, from 22 to 49. The average daily attendance is as high as 41. In the higher classes the course of study comprises Algebra and Geometry, gymnastics, drill, cricket, and lawn tennis are vigorously kept up.

12. *Bundelcund*.—The schools in the Native States of the Bundelcund Agency number 48. This includes one girls' school at Tehree. These schools are at present educating about 1,600 children. The teaching is chiefly in the Vernacular; but there are English classes in the schools of the larger States. Periodic inspection is much needed.

13. *Baghelcund*.—In the Baghelcund Agency the schools at Maihar, Nagode, Rewah, and Sutna are well attended, but the Chiefs look coldly on education.

14. *Sehore*.—The high school at Sehore was visited some months ago by an Inspector from the Central Provinces. He reported favorably on it. A Rajkumar class has been formed. The girls' school has been thoroughly re-organized by Mrs. Mears, a very competent and energetic school-mistress. It is now in a fair way to do well.

15. *Gwalior*.—In Gwalior the total number of boys attending State schools has decreased from 4,022 to 2,829. The population of this State is over 2,500,000.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE MALWA SCHOOLS, 1878.

THE first annual examination of the Malwa schools was held at Indore, Mhow, Dhar, Rutlam, Jowra, and Dewas on the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th of April.

The examination was conducted with written papers.

To ensure fairness, an interchange of masters was effected during the four days of examination.

Taking the highest average of aggregate marks in English, Mathematics, History, and Geography as the criterion, the schools stand in the following order of merit :—

ORDER OF MERIT.

CLASS I.

- 1.—The Residency College, Indore, 116·5.
- 2.—The High School, Dhar, 77·14.
- 3.—The City School, Indore, 75·5.
- 4.—The Central College, Rutlam, 52·05.

CLASS II.

- 1.—Zoroastrian School, Mhow, 91·85.
- 2.—Residency College, Indore, 73·25.
- 3.—The City School, Indore, 57.
- 4.—The High School, Dhar, 42·2.
- 5.—The Central College, Rutlam, 26·4.

CLASS III.

- 1.—The Residency College, Indore, 152·25.
- 2.—City School, Indore, 132·45.
- 3.—The Zoroastrian School, Mhow, 111·36.
- 4.—The High School, Dewas, 90·37.
- 5.—The High School, Dhar, 52·6.
- 6.—The Central College, Rutlam, 28·39.

NOTE.—The Zoroastrian School, Mhow, only sent up one student in this class. He obtained 140 marks. Suraj Narayan, of the Residency College, obtained 172·5 marks; and Upendra Nath Mittra, of the Residency College, 156 marks.

The following students obtained honors :—

Pundit Suraj Narayan, <i>Residency College, Class I.</i>	Gold medal, presented by the Agent to the Governor-General for proficiency in English.
Pundit Suraj Narayan, <i>Residency College, Class I.</i>	The Holkar Scholarship of Rupees 10 a month, tenable for one year, presented by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, G.C.S.I., for the highest aggregate marks in Class I.

- Safré Sakharam Vamon, *City School, Indore, Class I.* The Dhar Scholarship of Rupees 7 a month, tenable for one year, presented by His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar, K.C.S.I., for proficiency in Sanscrit.
- Upendra Nath Mittra, *Residency College, Class I.* The Rutlam Scholarship of Rupees 6 a month, tenable for one year, presented by His Highness the Raja of Rutlam for proficiency in Mathematics.
- Dhamaukar Sridhar V., *City School, Indore, Class I.* The Jowra Scholarship of Rupees 5 a month, tenable for one year, presented by His Highness the Nawab of Jowra for proficiency in History.
- Marji Nassarwanji Kukha, *Zoroastrian School, Mhow, Class II.* The Dewas Scholarship of Rupees 6 a month, tenable for one year, presented by His Highness the Raja of Dewas (Dada Sahib) for the highest aggregate marks in Class II.
- Marji Nassarwanji Kukha, *Zoroastrian School, Mhow, Class II.* A Scholarship of Rupees 4 a month, tenable for one year, presented by His Highness the Raja of Rutlam for proficiency in History.
- Mutti Lall Mukarji, *Residency College, Class III.* A Silver medal for distinguished excellence in English, Sanscrit, Mathematics, History, and Geography.
- Mutti Lall Mukarji, *Residency College, Class III.* A Scholarship of Rupees 4 a month, tenable for one year, presented by His Highness the Raja of Dewas (Dada Sahib) for the highest aggregate marks in Class III.
- Mutti Lall Mukarji, *Residency College, Class III.* A Scholarship of Rupees 3 a month, tenable for one year, presented by His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar, K.C.S.I., for proficiency in Geography.

CHAPTER VII.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RAILWAYS.

Review by the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, on the Annual Progress Report of the Chief Engineer on the Public Works Department of the Administration for 1877-78.

THE Imperial grant for Central India, 1877-78, finally stood at Rupees 11,04,900. The contribution from States and Local Funds amounted to Rupees 1,92,286. The expenditure for the year was Rupees 13,78,054, upwards of Rupees 80,000 in excess. This, however, was more than covered by the decrease in stock.

MILITARY WORKS.

Mhow.—The works in this large cantonment have met with much attention. Progress has been marked in the new Horse Artillery barracks, and many improvements and additions for the convenience of the troops generally have been carried out.

The chronic want of Mhow water has been dealt with to the utmost, old wells everywhere deepened, new wells excavated; still the pressure has been privation, gardens without vegetables, many wells without water. The project to remedy this deficiency, which affects the comfort of all, is now before Government, and merits early consideration.

Indore, Mehidpoor, Agar, Neemuch, Sutna.—Many improvements have been effected in buildings, &c.; everywhere roads have been kept in repair.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The necessities of Indore, Sirdarpoor, Sehore, Rewah have been met.

COMMUNICATIONS.

One thousand four hundred miles of roadway in Central India are described in this report.

The importance of roads for the commerce of the country, the comfort of the people in Native States, cannot be over-estimated. For weary years the question seemed to be of no weight with Chiefs or subjects, but now railways are working a reform in these ideas, and all see the benefit.

Progress in this respect affects the Imperial Government; every mile of road tends to swell railway traffic, and it would be well that the Government of India should initiate and bear a share in the construction of communications, which are in fact dividends to the railway.

These remarks specially apply to the Dewas and Ashta Road, which, during the dry season, is crammed with carts and cattle bearing grain

from Bhopal ; to the Agar and Ujjain Road, which not only links a military station to Indore and Mhow, but places the produce of a rich country at the disposal of the rail. For these purposes, even in economy, the Imperial Government should aid in no lukewarm way.

The completion of the Sutna and Nowgong Road is of the highest importance to Bundeleund, not merely as keeping open communication throughout the year between a large cantonment—Nowgong (100 miles)—and Sutna, but for the first time placing the Native States, with their commerce, in direct intercourse with the rail. Already camel carriages are maintained by private enterprise on a line where five years ago pack-bullocks could not move in the wet season.

Colonel Cadell's services in the position he has long filled need no further mention from me ; they have received my warmest acknowledgments, and are appreciated by the rulers in Central India.

(Sd.) H. D. DALY, *Lieut.-Genl.,*
Agent, Govr.-Genl., for Central India.

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF PUBLIC WORKS UNDER THE CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

THE grant originally assigned to Central India from Imperial funds was Rupees 11,14,900, but this grant was reduced by Government orders on the Budget to Rupees 11,05,900, by a decrease of Rupees 9,000 in the grant for Communications ; and by a further decrease of Rupees 1,000, the final grant from Imperial funds stood at Rupees 11,04,900. Against this Imperial grant of Rupees 11,04,900, the expenditure was Rupees 11,85,768, being Rupees 80,868 in excess of the grant. This excess was, however, more than covered by the decrease in stock, which amounted to Rupees 1,17,559.

In addition to the above-mentioned expenditure against the Imperial grant, there was an expenditure of Rupees 1,92,286 from Contributions and Local Funds, giving a total expenditure for the year of Rupees 13,78,054 ; the charge for Establishment being 22.65 per cent. on the total outlay.

MILITARY.

Mhow.—The buildings, roads, and drains were kept in repair ; the usual bunds for the retention of water in the Sartair river were constructed, and several of the cantonment wells deepened.

In the Artillery lines good progress was made in the construction of the new Horse Artillery barracks, the walls having been raised to full height and the roofing commenced. The superstructure of the quarter-guard and gun-shed was also nearly completed, and a commencement made with the construction of the canteen and the subsidiary buildings of the barracks, *viz.*, cook-houses, wash-houses, and latrines.

In the Cavalry lines the female hospital was completed, as also the enclosure wall to the hospital buildings.

In the European Infantry lines an enclosure wall was constructed for the combined hospital buildings of the Artillery and European Infantry.

In addition to the above, many minor works were executed for the comfort and convenience of the troops at Mhow.

The project for the water-supply of Mhow was completed and submitted to the Government of India.

Indore.—Improvements were commenced in the Native Infantry lines, and the buildings and roads kept in repair.

Mehidpoor.—The enlargement of the Native Infantry quarter-guard was completed, cells constructed, the ventilation of the hospitals improved, and arm-raeks constructed for the regiment of Native Infantry.

Agar.—Arm-raeks were provided for the Native Infantry, and improvements made to three wells in the cantonment.

Neemuch.—Good progress was made with the auxiliary buildings in the new Artillery lines, the magazine and canteen having been completed and made over to the battery, the harness-rooms and artificers' shops almost finished, the walls of the gun-shed nearly finished, and roofing in progress; the quarter-guard and cells nearly roofed, masonry work of stables, hospital stable, and skittle-alley completed, and roofing in progress.

The alterations to one of the old Sergeants' bungalows, required to render it suitable for occupation by a Staff Sergeant of the Royal Artillery, were nearly completed, and in the old Artillery lines one of the old barracks was converted into a hospital for the Native Cavalry.

In the European Infantry lines the lower-floor of No. 7 Barrack was adapted as quarters for the medical subordinates of the combined Artillery and European Infantry Hospital, and servants' quarters were constructed.

In the Native Infantry lines the quarter-guard was improved, arm-raeks provided in the huts of the regiment, and one of the old Sergeants' bungalows converted into an armourer's shop.

Sutna.—A commencement was made with the construction of buildings for a detachment of Native Cavalry, the quarter-guard, store-room, and lock-up having been completed; horse hospital raised to a height of 14 feet, and a well excavated to a depth of 47 feet. Some materials were collected for the magazine, and trees were planted in the lines of the detachment.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Mhow.—Additional runners' quarters were constructed in the post-office compound.

Indore.—The new Thuggee Jail was completed, a road of approach constructed, and trees planted on both sides of it.

Sirdarpoor.—A house was purchased for the Bheel Agent.

Sehore.—A new fifth class post-office was commenced and completed during the year.

Rewah.—A post-office here also was commenced and completed during the year.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Indore and Khandwa Road.—The southern portion of this road from the Nerbudda to Khandwa has been re-transferred to the administration of the Central Provinces, and the ferry across the Nerbudda at Khairi Ghât has been abolished, consequent on the completion of the subway of the railway bridge.

The portion of this road, 38 miles in length from Indore to the Nerbudda river, now remaining under charge of the Central India Administration, has been maintained in good order, as also the branch road from Simrole to Mhow.

Agra and Bombay Road.—The portion of this road within the limits of the Central India Agency, 458 miles in length from the northern boundary of the Dholepoor State, 20 miles south of Agra, to Boregurrh on the Khandesh frontier, has been maintained in fair order. The portion north of Gwalior is maintained as a first class road, and will continue to carry heavy traffic until the railway is open between Agra and Gwalior. There has been a slight increase in the receipts from the boat bridge and ferry on the Chambal River at Dholepoor, the total having been Rupees 27,000 against Rupees 26,359 in the previous year.

From Gwalior through Indore to Boregurrh it is maintained as a second class road.

The traffic south of Mhow is falling off steadily, the receipts at the Khull Ghât Trestle Bridge and ferry on the Nerbudda having fallen to Rupees 7,161 against Rupees 8,684 in the previous year. The only original works on this road during the year have been the renewal of three small causeways in the 3rd and 4th miles north of Indore, and the enlargement of two culverts in the 106th and 110th miles north of Indore, the waterways of which were insufficient.

Mhow and Neemuch Road.—This road, comprising a length of 160 miles from Mhow to Neemuch and 11 miles north of Neemuch to Sindia's boundary, has been maintained in fair order. The first 20 miles in Holkar and Sindia's territories have been completely bridged and metalled, including the bridge over the Chambal river, of which the iron-work in the roadway of the last two spans has been renewed.

From the 21st to the 90th mile in Dhar, Rutlam, and Sailana territory the soling coat has been spread and consolidated in all but 6 miles, and most of the culverts and bridges completed, except in the Rutlam and Sailana sections, in which a few bridges still remain to be constructed. In the 70th mile south of Neemuch the road has been completed for some years, except the bridging of the larger streams, for which causeways are proposed as funds become available. Two causeways were constructed in the Hurkya and Chaldni nullas in the first 11 miles south of Neemuch, and estimates have been submitted for others.

Dhar Road.—This short road, 12 miles in length, connects the town of Dhar with the Mhow and Neemuch Road, and has been maintained in good order.

Dewas and Ashta Road.—This road, 25 miles in length, in Dewas and Sindia's territory from Dewas towards Sehore, has made fair progress, considering the limited funds available for its construction.

The first section, 7 miles in length, in Dewas territory, is complete, except the third layer of metal, which will be spread and consolidated during the present rainy season.

On the second section, in Sindia's territory, fair progress has been made up to Sonkach on the Kali Sind River, the first layer of metal having been spread and consolidated, and most of the culverts completed.

Ujjain and Dewas Road.—This road, 23 miles in length, has been maintained in good order as a second class metalled road, and still carries a considerable traffic, notwithstanding the completion of the Railway, to the left bank of the Sipra River near Ujjain.

Ujjain and Agar Road.—This road, 41 miles in length, will connect the military station of Agar with the Railway at Ujjain, and will also be an important railway feeder. The work was commenced in January, and considerable progress was made up to the end of the official year, the earth-work in 31 miles having been practically completed, and a quantity of material collected for the masonry works. The construction of two inspection houses was also commenced.

Gwalior and Etawah Road.—This road, 60 miles in length from Morar to the Chambal river, 7 miles south of Etawah, is being constructed from Maharaja Sindia's contribution for roads in his territory. The second section, 14 miles in length from Bhind to the Chambal River, is completely metalled and bridged, with the exception of one large tributary of the Chambal, which has been left unbridged. The first section, 46 miles, was taken in hand during the past year, most of the earth-work having been completed, and metal collected for the first layer. The estimate for bridging in this section has just been received.

Gwalior and Jhansi Road.—This road, 65 miles in length, has been maintained in fair order. A temporary pile bridge was constructed in the sandy bed of the Sind River for the convenience of traffic during the dry months, and a ferry was maintained during the rains.

Jhansi and Sipri Road.—This road, 61 miles in length, has been kept in good order. From Jhansi to the Sind river the traffic is small, and metal has been provided only on the black soil portions of this section.

Jhansi and Kalpi Road.—The portion of this road under the Central India Agency, 48 miles in length from Jhansi to Ingoi, has been kept in good order. It is bridged and metalled throughout.

Branch roads at Gwalior.—These roads, having a total length of 24 miles, have been maintained in good order. They connect Morar with the Fort and with the Agra and Bombay Road, north and south of Gwalior.

Jhansi and Nowgong Road.—This road, 63 miles in length, has been maintained in good order. The Korar bridge, 3 spans of 40 feet, was completed during the past year, and now the only unbridged streams are the Betwa and Dhasan Rivers, on which ferries are kept up during the rains, and temporary bridges constructed for the dry season.

Nowgong and Sutna Road.—This important road, 100 miles in length, connects the military station of Nowgong with the East Indian Railway at Sutna.

The first section, 14 miles from Nowgong to Chutterpoor, is bridged and metalled throughout.

The second section, 30 miles from Chutterpoor to the Ken River, is bridged, and one layer of metal is consolidated; collection for the second layer was almost completed during the past year. A ferry was maintained on the Ken River and a temporary trestle bridge constructed for the traffic in the dry season.

The third section from the Ken River to Panna, 13 miles, is practically completed, with the exception of a bridge over the Sumbooa nulla, which was commenced during the past year. In this section the road is carried up the Panna Ghâts at an easy gradient to an elevation of about 800 feet above the Ken River, and an impassable barrier to wheeled traffic has been removed.

A commencement has been made with the construction of a bridge, 5 spans of 36 feet, over the Sumbooa nulla, which is a dangerous torrent in the rains, some of the pier foundations having been laid at from 16 to 24 feet below the nulla bed. All the foundations have since been put in, and portions of the superstructure built; but the work is now in abeyance for want of funds.

In the fourth section, 26 miles from Panna to Nagode, the last 15 miles are bridged and metalled; the bridging on the first 11 miles is nearly completed; 26 bridges and culverts having been completed during the past year; and one layer of metal has been consolidated, except on six miles, which have been left incomplete for want of funds.

In the fifth section, 17 miles from Nagode to Sutna, the Amrahan bridge, five arches of 45 feet, has been practically completed; the well foundations and superstructure of the west abutment and wings having been completed during the year, the fifth arch turned, and the bridge, which is constructed throughout of laminated limestone, opened for traffic. The Sutna bridge, nine arches of 45 feet, was commenced during the past year, and good progress made in its construction, the east abutment and four piers having been raised nearly to springing line. This work also is now in abeyance for want of funds.

Sutna and Bela Road.—This road, 23 miles in length, is a continuation of the Nowgong-Sutna Road, and connects Rewah with the Railway station at Sutna. With the exception of the Tons River, the road is bridged and metalled throughout, and was completed in 1876-77 from contributions paid by the Rewah State.

During the past year a small branch road leading to the Sutna Bazar was metalled, and good progress made in the construction of a permanent causeway in the Tons River.

Banda and Sagar Road.—The first section of this road is under the Government of the North-West Provinces, from Banda to Imlia, and from this point the length of the road within the Central India Agency is 61 miles to the Heerapoor Ghât, with a branch of 20 miles from Imlia to Nowgong. The second and third sections from Imlia through Chutterpoor to Ungoor are metalled and bridged, with the exception of the Oormul River near Imlia, in which there is a masonry causeway. The fourth section from Ungoor to the Heerapoor Ghât is unmetalled and unbridged, the work on this section having been left in abeyance for want of funds. The metalled portion of the road has been kept in good order, and the unmetalled portion maintained as a fair-weather road.

Nagode and Kalingar Road.—This road, 35 miles in length, has been maintained as a fair-weather road.

Great Deccan Road.—A portion of this road, 72 miles in length, from Jokhye to Rewah, has lately been transferred by the Administration of the Central Provinces to the charge of the Central India Agency, and will now be put in an efficient state of repair.

There are now upwards of 1,400 miles of road completed or under construction by the Public Works Department in Central India, of which 160 miles only are still unmetalled.

(Sd.) A. CADELL, Colonel, R.E.,
Chief Engineer for Central India.

APPENDIX I.

PART I.

Account of Appropriation for Public Works Imperial for the year 1877-78.

Section A.—Ordinary and Extraordinary.

1.	2.	3.	4.
SERVICE HEADS.	Grants as per Budget Orders.	Final Grants at end of year.	Outlay.
ORIGINAL WORKS.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Military	2,35,000	2,32,000	3,38,587
Civil Buildings	23,000	35,000	33,639
Communications	1,40,500	1,57,200	1,52,696
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... ..	...	...	...
Total	3,98,500	4,24,200	5,24,922
REPAIRS.			
Military	85,400	85,400	81,835
Civil Buildings	21,000	18,800	16,042
Communications... ..	2,90,000	2,85,000	2,69,343
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ... ..	...	...	...
Total	3,96,400	3,89,200	3,67,220
Establishment, Ordinary	3,02,000	2,77,000	2,81,329
Tools and Plant, Ordinary	9,000	14,500	12,289
Profit and Loss ... ..	...	...	8
Total	11,05,900	11,04,900	11,85,768
Reduction in Grant during the year	—1,000		
Decrease in Stock ... ..	...	...	...
Balance at debit of Miscellaneous Advances ... ..	...	...	—1,17,559
Balance at debit of Stock, Purchases and Sales ... ..	...	...	—2,880
Public Works Proper	11,04,900	11,04,900	10,64,855
Less expenditure in England ... ..	...	...	31
Net outlay in India	11,04,900	11,04,900	10,64,824
BARRACK DEPARTMENT.			
New Supplies ... ..	...	...	...
Repairs and Carriage ... ..	...	...	430
Establishment ... ..	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	430
GRAND TOTAL	11,04,900	11,04,900	10,65,254

(Sd.) J. ROBINSON,
Examiner, Public Works Accounts,
Central India.

APPENDIX II.

PART I.

Section B.—Ordinary Expenditure only.

1.	2.	3.	4.
SERVICE HEADS.	Grant as per Budget Orders.	Final Grant at end of year.	Outlay.
<i>Military.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Original Works	2,35,000	2,32,000	3,38,587
Repairs	85,400	85,400	81,835
Establishment	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,31,883
Tools and Plant	3,000	8,200	3,971
	4,23,400	4,25,600	5,56,276
Decrease of Stock, Purchases and Sales ...	...	...	—466
Ditto of Stock ... ..	...	...	—1,15,882
Ditto of Miscellaneous Advances ...	...	...	—2,459
	4,23,400	4,25,600	4,37,469
<i>Other Services.</i>			
Civil Buildings ... { Original Works ...	23,000	35,000	33,639
{ Repairs ...	21,000	18,800	16,042
Communications... { Original Works ...	1,40,500	1,57,200	1,52,696
{ Repairs ...	2,90,000	2,85,000	2,69,343
Establishment... ..	2,02,000	1,77,000	1,49,446
Tools and Plant	6,000	6,300	8,318
Profit and Loss ... ..	...	...	8
	6,82,500	6,79,300	6,29,492
Increase of Stock, Purchases and Sales ...	...	...	...
Decrease of Stock ... ..	...	...	—1,677
Ditto of Miscellaneous Advances ...	...	...	—429
	6,82,500	6,79,300	6,27,386
Total	11,05,900	11,04,900	10,64,855
Decrease in Grant during the year ...	1,000	...	...
Less expenditure in England ...	...	...	—31
	11,04,900	11,04,900	10,64,824
Barrack Department { New Supplies ...	...	...	...
{ Repairs & Carriage ...	...	...	430
{ Establishment ...	...	...	...
Total, Ordinary Expenditure ...	11,04,900	11,04,900	10,65,254

(Sd.) J. ROBINSON,

Examiner, Public Works Accounts,
Central India.

APPENDIX III.

FORM No. 68A.

Statement showing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1877-78, to accompany the Administration Report of Central India for that year.

				TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS		
				Original Works.	Repairs	Total	Original Works	Repairs	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MILITARY.									
Buildings for the accommodation of European troops.	Mhow	Major	2,22,505	32,067	2,54,572	3,12,531	51,187	3,66,718	
		Minor	13,221	11,273	24,494				
	Neemuch	Major	74,669	2,385	77,054				
		Minor	2,084	4,524	6,608				
	Indore	Major							
		Minor	52	3,938	3,990				
Buildings for the accommodation of Native troops.	Mhow	Major	2,396	1,638	4,034	18,354	8,540	26,894	
		Minor							
	Indore	Major	536	2,308	2,308				
		Minor		505	1,041				
	Mehndipoor	Major	1,957	1,825	3,782				
		Minor							
	Agar	Major	1,072	237	1,309				
		Minor							
	Neemuch	Major	6,006	286	6,292				
		Minor	3,772		3,772				
	Sutna	Major	1,220	42	1,262				
Ordnance Buildings	Sirdarpoor	Major	409	51	460	3,548	6,472	10,020	
		Minor							
	Schore	Major	986	800	1,786				
		Minor							
	Nagode	Major		62	62				
Commissariat Buildings.	Goona	Major		786	786				
		Minor							
	Mhow	Major	3,400	5,689	9,089				
		Minor							
	Neemuch	Major	148	739	887				
Works of fortification.		Minor		44	44				
	Indore	Major	1,843	838	2,681	1,910	994	2,904	
		Minor	67	86	153				
	Choral	Major		70	70				
		Minor							
Cantonment works.	Mhow	Major	153	4,604	4,757	643	147	790	
		Minor	75	250	325				
	Sirdarpoor	Major		423	423				
		Minor	49		49				
	Mehndipoor	Major	42	945	987				
		Minor							
	Neemuch	Major		114	114				
		Minor							
	Gwalior and Jhansi Road	Major							
	Agra and Bombay Road.	Major		164	164				
Staff buildings		Minor	697	770	1,467	319	6,500	6,819	
	Mhow	Major	585	156	741				
		Minor		60	60				
Rent of buildings for accommodation of subordinates.	Indore	Major				1,282	986	2,268	
		Minor							
	Mhow	Major		1,537	1,537	...	1,537	1,537	
		Minor							

Statement showing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1877-78.—(Continued.)

				TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
				Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
MILITARY—(Concluded.)				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Compensation for interior or deficient quarters.	Mhow	762	762	...	1,032	1,032
	Indore	...	...	...	84	84
	Neemuch	...	...	...	186	186
Rent of buildings for accommodation of troops.	Mhow	1,440	1,440	...	1,440	1,440
Total, Military				3,33,587	81,835	4,20,422
CIVIL BUILDINGS.									
Post Offices	Mhow	...	Minor...	167	50	217	6,333	1,057	7,410
	Dewas	...	"	50	25	75			
	Rewa	...	"	1,751	...	1,751			
	Nowgong	...	"	95	57	152			
	Gwalior	...	"	317	95	412			
	Goona	...	"	5	182	187			
	Schore	...	Major...	3,968	...	3,968			
	Sutna	...	Minor...	...	12	12			
	Indore	...	"	...	65	65			
	Neemuch	...	"	...	58	58			
	Biaora	...	"	...	51	51			
	Shahjehanpur.	...	"	...	37	37			
	Nagode	...	"	...	39	39			
	Sipri	...	"	...	43	43			
	Morar	...	"	...	51	51			
	Jhansi	...	"	...	188	188			
	Dholepoor	...	"	...	22	22			
	Agar	...	"	...	77	77			
Public Works Buildings.	Mhow	...	Minor...	659	2,164	2,820	834	2,372	3,250
	Indore	...	"	228	13	241			
	Morar	...	"	...	151	151			
	Jhansi	...	"	...	39	39			
	Neemuch	...	"	...	5	5			
Telegraph Buildings.	Indore	...	Minor...	113	201	314	324	1,023	1,347
	Goona	...	"	190	23	218			
	Gwalior	...	"	21	120	141			
	Mandsaur	...	"	...	90	90			
	Jaora	...	"	...	117	147			
	Neemuch	...	"	...	68	89			
	Morar	...	"	...	124	124			
	Mhow	...	"	...	35	35			
Land Revenue Buildings.	Rutlam	...	"	...	82	82	2	84	60
	Biaora	...	"	...	108	108			
	Gwalior	...	Minor...	2	...	2			
Law and Justice.	Indore	...	"	...	50	50	417	397	834
	Nowgong	...	"	...	34	34			
	Mhow	...	Minor...	305	134	439			
	Nowgong	...	"	54	41	95			
	Indore	...	"	89	92	180			
Jails.	Morar	...	"	...	83	83	11	438	449
	Sutna	...	"	...	37	37			
	Central Jail...	Indore	Minor...	11	438	449			
	Nowgong	...	Minor...	...	368	368			
	Sutna	...	"	...	22	22			
Other buildings, such as lock-up, &c.	Goona	...	"	...	81	81	5	1,407	1,412
	Schore	...	"	...	206	206			
	Agar	...	"	...	47	47			
	Morar	...	"	5	683	683			
Other buildings, such as lock-up, &c.	Indore	...	Major...	15,061	...	15,061	15,590	...	15,590
		...	Minor...	629	...	629			

Statement showing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1877-78.—(Continued.)

				TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
				Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
CIVIL BUILDINGS—(Concluded.)				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Police	...	{ Sutna ... Minor...	...	8	36	44	8	74	82
		{ Indore ... "	27	27			
		{ Neemuch ... "	11	11			
Administra- tion.	{ Residencies... Indore ... Minor...	401	1,292	1,693	801	2,015	2,816
	{ Secretariat ... Indore ... "	400	733	1,133			
Ecclesiastical.	{ Churches	{ Mhow ... Minor...	...	274	2,001	2,275	716	2,460	3,176
		{ Neemuch ... "	442	178	620			
		{ Indore ... "	148	148			
		{ Sehore ... "	133	133			
	{ Burial-grounds	{ Nagode ... Minor...	20	20	716	2,601	3,317
		{ Jhansi ... "	31	31			
		{ Neemuch ... "	24	24			
		{ Indore ... "	14	14			
		{ Mhow ... "	52	52			
		{ Sirdarpoor ... { Major...	...	7,000	...	7,000			
Political Agencies.	{ Gwalior ... "	968	981	1,949	8,125	3,101	11,226	
	{ Nowgong ... " ...	...	157	541	698			
	{ Neemuch ... " ...	...	...	106	106		
	{ Goona ... " ...	...	...	629	629		
	{ Sutna ... " ...	...	...	712	712		
	{ Sehore ... " ...	...	...	132	132		
	{ Indore ... Minor...	...	149	47	196				
Hospitals and dis- pensaries.	{ Sutna ... "	91	91	149	849	998	
	{ Nowgong ... " ...	...	...	603	603		
	{ Sehore ... " ...	...	...	108	108		
	{ Indore ... Minor...	...	...	80	80		
Opium	Indore	80	80	...	80	80
Miscellaneous or General.	{ Neemuch ... Minor...	...	169	...	169	224	554	778	
	{ Nowgong ... " ...	...	55	...	55			
	{ Indore ... " ...	...	...	554	554		
Total Civil Buildings	33,639	16,042	49,681
COMMUNICATIONS.									
Neemuch and Nus- seerabad Road.		{ Major...	101	3,520	3,621
		{ Minor...	101	3,520	3,621				
Mhow and Neemuch Road.		{ Major...	46,179	26,818	72,997	54,892	32,375	87,267	
		{ Minor...	4,914	5,557	10,471				
Ditto	{ Bridge over Chambal River.	...	765	...	765	1,687	20,298	21,985	
Ditto	{ Bridge over Simloda Nul- la in Sallana Section.	...	166	...	166				
Ditto	{ Bridge over Soojlana Nul- la in Rutlam State.	...	34	...	34	153	8,176	8,329	
Ditto	{ Bridge over Rattagnry River in Rutlam State.	...	56	...	56				
Ditto	{ Dismantling and con- structing culverts Nos. 21 and 23 in Sindia Sec- tion.	...	2,778	...	2,778	...	1,026	1,026	
Mhow and Khundwa Road		{ Major...	...	17,620	17,620	1,687	20,298	21,985	
		{ Minor...	1,687	2,678	4,365				
Dewas and Ujjain Road		{ Major...	...	5,515	5,515	153	8,176	8,329	
		{ Minor...	153	2,661	2,814				
Indore Agency (Indore and Sehore Road.)		{ Major...	1,026	1,026	
		{ Minor...	...	1,026	1,026				
Indore and Simrole Road		{ Major...	...	1,090	1,090	...	4,376	4,376	
		{ Minor...	...	3,236	3,236				

Statement showing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1877-78.—(Concluded.)

	TOTAL OF EACH STATION			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS		
	Original Works	Repairs	Total	Original Works.	Repairs	Total.
COMMUNICATIONS—(Concluded)						
Budnawur and Burnuggur Road { Major						
Minor	14	..	14			
Agra and Bombay } ... { Major		1,04,938	1,04,938	14	...	14
Road. } ... { Minor	2,703	9,754	12,517			
Ditto .. { Extension of Parbati	2,939	.	2,939			
Ditto { Causeway						
Ditto { Additional waterway in	66	..	66			
25, 26, and 27 miles				5,798	1,14,692	1,20,490
Sipri and Jhansi Road .. { Major	.					
Minor		2,412	2,412	...	2,412	2,412
Jhansi and Calpi Road { Major		7,516	7,516			
{ Minor	.	2,541	2,544	.	10,060	10,060
Banda and Saugor Road . { Major	.			...	8,072	8,072
{ Minor	.	8,072	8,072			
Nagode and Kalinger Road .. { Major				...	8,072	8,072
{ Minor		604	604	..	604	604
Nowgong and Srinuggur Road . { Major		3,747	3,747			
{ Minor	267	2,919	3,086	267	6,506	6,833
Great Deccan Road . { Major		5,523	5,523	..	7,422	7,422
{ Minor		1,899	1,899			
Gwalior and Etawah Road . { Major				..	1,383	1,383
{ Minor	..	1,383	1,383			
Jhansi and Nowgong } { Major		8,409	8,409	..	1,383	1,383
Road } { Minor	402	6,335	6,737			
Dito .. Bridge over Korar Naddi	2,386	...	2,386	2,788	14,744	17,532
Nowgong & } { Major	23,273		23,273			
Sutna Road } { Minor	236	13,132	13,368			
Ditto Bridging III portion, III Section	2,807		2,807			
Ditto Bridging first twelve miles from						
Ditto Baragon to Panna	23,881	...	23,881			
Ditto Bridge over Amrahan River .	12,871	...	12,871			
Ditto .. Bridge over Sutna River .	10,416	.	10,416			
Ditto Bridge over Sambooa torrent	8,306		8,306	86,820	13,132	99,952
Gwalior and Jhansi Road .. { Major	176	9,666	9,842			
{ Minor	.	1,415	1,115	176	11,111	11,287
Fort Road .. { Major		1,850	1,850	...	1,850	1,850
{ Minor	.	399	399	...	5,049	5,049
Agra Loop Line . { Major				...	1,231	1,231
{ Minor	..	1,234	1,234			
Red Road .. { Major				...	418	418
{ Minor	..	418	418			
Sipri Loop Line .. { Major				...	630	630
{ Minor	.	630	630	...	163	163
Phoolbag Road .. { Major				...		
{ Minor	.					
Bhopal Agency ... { Major				...		
{ Minor	..	163	163	...		
Total Communications ..	..	...	..	1,52,606	2,69,343	4,22,039
Establishment, Ordinary ..	.	...	.	2,81,329	...	2,81,329
Tools and Plant	.	...	..	12,289	...	12,289
Profit and Loss	.	...	.	8	...	8
Total Ordinary Expenditure .	..	...	...	8,18,548	3,67,220	11,85,768

(Sd) J. ROBINSON,

Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central India.

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the expenditure from Contributions in the Public Works Department during the year 1877-78.

	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original Works	Repairs	Total.	Original Works	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
MILITARY.						
Commissariat buildings at Mhow ...	374	..	374	374		374
Cantonment works	924	3,492	4,416	924	3,492	4,416
Total Military ..	.	.	.	1,298	3,492	4,790
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Mhow and Neemuch Road . . .	5,253	..	5,253	5,253		5,253
Dhar and Ghatta Billode Road . .	5,811		5,811	5,811		5,811
Ujjain and Agar Road . . .	22,316		22,316	22,316		22,316
Ujjain and Muxee Road . . .	55		55	55		55
Opium Road . . .	151	1,455	1,606	151	1,455	1,606
Mhow and Khandwa Road . . .	154	1,551	1,705	154	1,551	1,705
Road from Railway Station to Ujjain City	448	237	685	448	237	685
Dewas and Ashta Road . . .	27,709		27,709	27,709		27,709
Gwalior and Etawah Road . . .	42,914	110	43,024	42,914	110	43,024
Sutna and Bela Road . . .	8,950	2,277	11,227	8,950	2,277	11,227
Dhar Branch Road . . .		2,154	2,155		2,154	2,154
Agra and Bombay Road . . .		23,445	23,445		23,445	23,445
Gwahor and Jhansi Road . . .		273	273		273	273
Jhansi and Nowgong Road . . .		91	91		91	91
Total Communications			..	1,13,761	31,593	1,45,354
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ..	4,309	788	5,097	4,309	788	5,097
Total, Miscellaneous Public Improvements .	..			4,309	788	5,097
Establishment . . .			...	30,649		30,649
Tools and Plant . . .			.	6,396		6,396
Total Contributions ...	...	...	..	1,56,413	35,873	1,92,286

(Sd.) J. ROBINSON,
*Examiner of Public Works Accounts,
 Central India.*

Public Works from Local Funds.

Cantonments and Agencies.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Works calling for remarks.
	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	
1. Indore ...	5,106 0 0	789 0 0	5,895 0 0	This sum was actually expended by the Public Works Department, whereas the amount credited on this account on account of Bazar Fund during this year is Rupees 7,752-12-4.
2. Gwalior Agency ...	...	...	...
3. Bhopal Agency ...	639 0 0	4,917 0 0	5,556 0 0	
4. Western Malwa Agency...	1,096 15 5	492 0 3	1,578 15 8	
5. Bheel Agency ...	22 0 0	995 0 0	1,017 0 0	
6. Goona Agency ...	2,835 11 4	694 7 3	3,430 2 7	
7. Maunpoor Pergunnah (Road Municipal Fund.)	...	40 9 0	40 9 0	
8. Baghelcund Agency ...	...	...	...
9. Bundeleund Agency ...	2,307 5 1	304 3 0	2,611 8 1	
10. Mhow Cantonment ...	17,692 4 4	21,430 1 5	42,112 5 9	
11. Morar Cantonment ...	...	3,169 3 9	3,169 3 9	
12. Neemuch Cantonment ...	16,389 11 4	308 0 11	16,697 12 3	
13. Nowgong Cantonment ...	1,305 0 0	896 11 0	2,201 11 0	
14. Secpree Cantonment ...	...	...	...
15. Mehidpoor Cantonment...	68 6 10	803 14 10	877 5 8	
16. Dharumsalla Fund ...	...	...	...
17. School Fund ...	...	...	...
Total ...	47,442 0 4	37,775 3 5	85,217 9 9	

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

At the commencement of the year under review there remained a length of $16\frac{1}{4}$ miles only between Choral Chowkie and Mhow under construction, but with the exception of tunnel No. 2 fit for traffic. The opening of this section on 1st January 1878 completed the through communication of the line from Khandwa to Indore.

2. During the first quarter of the year, the road approaches to the Nerbudda Bridge, the painting of the girders, and the wood-work which remained to be completed were finished. The lower roadway of the bridge was opened for traffic on 16th June 1877.

3. On the Ghât section the two large works of importance that remained to be completed at the commencement of the year were Ravine Viaduct No. 2 and Tunnel No. 2. The former was completed by the end of the first quarter of the year and made ready for the passage of trains. As regards the latter, it was decided before the commencement of the year to make it an open cutting and to arch over the roadway,

putting in a thick cushion over the arch. This work was pushed on vigorously amidst difficulties encountered by the occurrence of heavy slips which on one occasion filled the cutting up to a depth of about 75 feet above formation. As the cutting was brought down to formation level, the arching was pushed forward and the cushion put upon it, and every endeavour was made to finish the work as soon as possible. The permanent way was completed, and the section from Choral Chowkie to Mhow made ready for the necessary inspection on 20th December 1877. The result of the inspection being satisfactory, the section was opened for public traffic, as before stated, on 1st January 1878.

4. The following is a *resumé* of the work done at the stations between Choral Chowkie and Indore:—

At Kalakhoond the station yard arrangements and all sanctioned buildings were completed.

At Mhow, goods shed was completed and engine shed finished, with the exception of roofing. Additional four blocks of double unit European staff quarters were also completed during the year.

At Rao, the Station building and Native Station Master's quarters were completed.

At Indore, the Station building, goods shed, Native Station Master's quarters and tank-house were finished.

5. In January 1878 the charge for the construction of the works remaining to be done on the Holkar line was made over to the Manager, open line, together with the unexpended portion of the grant for the year.

NEEMUCH, }
The 22nd May 1878. }

(Sd.) CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief, H. & N. S. Railways.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.

PART I.

Appropriation account of the Holkar State Railway for the year 1877-78.

Main heads of expenditure.	Grant as per Budget Order.	Final grant to end of year.	Outlay.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Land	34,100	15,000	8,157
Construction of line	3,23,000	2,82,900	2,14,010
Ballast and permanent way	1,45,000	10,000	34,978
Stations and buildings	4,07,400	2,74,000	1,67,026
Total, construction accounts ...	6,19,500	5,81,900	3,54,215
Plant	22,000	.....	82,985
Rolling stock	2,13,000	2,13,000	3,00,000
Maintenance	2,000	.....	.....
	8,56,500	7,94,900	5,71,230
Establishment	1,09,000	1,25,000	1,15,321
Contingencies	5,500	.....	.....
Total, final heads ...	9,71,000	9,19,900	6,86,551
Suspense accounts	1,13,500	33,400	48,963
Grand total ...	10,84,500	8,86,500	7,35,514
Deduct receipt on Capital account ...	2,000	4,000	4,508
	10,82,500	8,82,500	7,31,006
For alteration made by Government of India ... ..	.....	11,263	.....
	10,82,500	8,93,763	7,31,006
Deduct debits during the year to Indian books by credit to expenditure in Eng- land for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England...	1,32,500	2,93,763	2,06,006
Net Indian expenditure ...	9,50,000	6,00,000	5,25,000

MHOW, }
The 27th May 1878. }

(Sd.) J. W. FORDHAM,
Examiner of Accts., H. & N. S. Railways.

PART II.

Detail of additional grants and reductions in grant to accompany the appropriation accounts of the Holkar State Railway for the year 1877-78.

Particulars.	Amount.	Reference.
EXPENDITURE IN INDIA.	Rs.	
<i>Reductions.</i>		
Reductions made on revision of Budget Estimate	3,00,000	Reduced by Government of India, vide Director of State Railway, Central Systems, No. 829A., dated 23rd February 1878.
Reduction made on submission of regular estimate	50,000	Government of India No. 421-3A.S.R., dated 21st March 1878.
Total reductions	3,50,000	

MHOW, } (Sd.) J. W. FORDHAM,
The 27th May 1878. } *Examiner of Accts., H. & N. S. Railways.*

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

1. OF the two divisions into which the length of the Neemuch State Railway from Indore to Rutlam was divided, *viz.*, Fatehabad and Barnagar Divisions, the former was amalgamated with the latter in April 1877 in so far as incomplete works were concerned, the road itself being made over to open line officials. In January 1878 most of the station buildings and staff quarters in Fatehabad Division having been completed, the section of line from Indore to Fatehabad and the branch from Fatehabad to Oojein were finally handed over to Manager, and the remaining part of the division was permanently incorporated with Barnagar Division, making its length 49 miles, 16 chains, from Fatehabad to Rutlam.

2. On this length the number of construction engines having been increased in October and November 1877 to six with a corresponding number of wagons, the division began to make rapid progress, nearly all stone and ballast having by that time been prepared in the quarry, so that the progress depended entirely on the delivery of materials. About seven trains a day have been run out from Burdia quarry during the

season in addition to trains of stone from Deo Goraria to Gumbhir Bridge; trains of permanent way and girders and local trains west of Runija running out ballast from Budnaora Depôt.

3. The division will be ready for opening for public traffic, as originally fixed, at the end of June 1878.

4. *Culverts*.—All culverts have been built during the year.

5. *Large Bridges*.—The masonry of all large bridges has been practicably finished, the iron work at Fatehabad Nullah and Chumbal River bridges is nearly finished, the girders at Gumbhir are well in hand, and those at Chumbul, which are the furthest behind hand in progress, have been commenced.

6. *Ballasting*.—From Fatehabad to Bhilpank, 40 miles in length, ballast has been spread on banks in quantity varying from half to three-fourths the full amount. By end of June 1878 about 8 cubic feet of ballast per lineal foot will have been spread throughout division.

7. *Permanent way*.—The plate-laying has been finished to within five miles of Rutlam, and the rails are being raised in sections from the berm to embankments.

8. *Stations and Buildings*.—In addition to the station buildings, &c., on the section handed over to Manager, most of the building in Station yards in Baruagar Division are either finished or in hand, including staff quarters, tanks, and wells.

9. The project of the line from Rutlam to Neemuch having been submitted in January 1877, orders were awaited to commence work soon after the commencement of the year under review, but as the appropriation for the section was only Rupees two lakhs, it was decided not to form the construction division till after the rains of the year. The reports which reached the Government of India of the immigration into Malwa, arising from threatened scarcity in Rajpootana, Bundelcund, and the Upper Provinces of India made it necessary to find work for the immigrants and other labour by putting in hand the earth-work, ballast collection, and other suitable work of the extension of the Neemuch Railway between Rutlam and Neemuch, and therefore orders were issued by the Government of India on the 5th October 1877 to at once arrange for such work.

10. Early in November the Consulting Engineer to Government and the Director of State Railways, Central System, visited the line, when the Neemuch Extension Survey Division, which had comprised the country from Rutlam to Neemuch, was, for construction purposes, constituted into two divisions under the designation of Jowra and Neemuch Divisions, the former extending from Rutlam to the village of Dilowda, and the latter thence to Neemuch, having each a length of about 41 miles.

11. On the 13th November the first sod was cut near Burkhera, about 18 miles south of Neemuch.

12. By the end of the year the following is a *résumé* of the progress made in earth-work on the section of the line from Rutlam to Neemuch :—

From 0 to 7 miles earth-work finished, with the exception of levelling up and trimming of slopes.

„ 7 „ 9 „ one-half done.

„ 9 „ 12 „ almost completed.

„ 12 „ 15 „ completed.

„ 15 „ 21 „ three-fourths finished.

„ 21 „ 28 „ work started.

„ 28 „ 29 „ in progress.

„ 41 „ 79 „ earth-work practically finished, with the exception of a few gaps where the line crosses opium cultivation.

13. No progress was made on the length between 29th and 40th mile, as it was just staked out. The question of alignment of the last three miles into Neemuch had to remain in abeyance pending settlement of the question of the route to be adopted in the extension of the line from Neemuch to Nusseerabad.

14. About 1,300,000 cubic feet ballast have been collected at the various depôts on the line between Rutlam and Neemuch.

15. Five wooden huts for upper subordinates have been erected, two temporary bungalows for Assistant Engineers put in hand, and arrangements made to collect material for two additional bungalows.

16. The Indian grant originally assigned for expenditure in the Budget orders for 1877-78 was Rupees 18,25,000, but the regular estimate was accepted for Rupees 16,25,000. Against this the actual Indian expenditure, as far as it is known up to date, has been Rupees 15,85,037.

NEEMUCH,	}	(Sd.)	CHARLES CHEYNE,
The 27th May 1878.		Engineer-in-Chief, H. & N. S. Railways.	

PART I.

Appropriation and Outlay Account for the year 1877-78.

MAIN HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.			Grant as per Budget Orders.	Final grant at end of year.	OUTLAY.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary expenses	...	...	.....	1,00,000	80,791
Land	...	...	12,000	2,000	501
Construction of line	...	...	11,03,300	10,66,900	10,09,937
Ballast and permanent way	...	...	7,52,300	3,93,200	5,09,252
Stations and buildings	...	...	2,15,900	1,60,900	1,05,329
Plant	...	...	24,000	50,000	38,801
Rolling stock	...	...	6,70,000	3,10,000	3,99,981
Maintenance	...	...	13,000	.....	.....
Total			27,90,500	20,83,000	21,44,592
Establishment	...	...	2,47,000	2,20,000	2,30,000
Contingencies	...	...	14,000	.....	.....
Total			30,51,500	23,03,000	23,74,592
Suspense account	...	...	7,37,500	42,000	2,93,502
Total			23,14,000	22,61,000	20,81,090
Deduct receipts on capital account	...	...	4,000	3,000	3,707
			23,10,000	22,58,000	20,77,383
Deduct debits during the year to Indian books by credit to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received, &c.	...	...	4,85,000	4,36,784	4,92,346
Deduction by Government of India, <i>vide</i> paragraphs 2, 4 and 6 of Budget Orders for 1878-79	...	...	.....	1,96,216	.....
			18,25,000	16,25,000	15,85,037
Decrease in grant	...	...	2,00,000	.....	.....
Net Indian outlay	...	...	16,25,000	16,25,000	15,85,037

PART II.

Details of additional grants and reductions in grant during the year 1877-78.

Particulars.	Amount.	Reference.
Expenditure in India.		
ADDITIONS.	Rs.	
Nil.		
REDUCTIONS.		
Grant reduced on review of regular estimate.	2,00,000	Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 418-20A.S.R., dated 21st March 1878.

MHOW,
The 27th May 1878. }

(Sd.) J. W. FORDHAM,
Examiner of Accounts, H. & N. S. Railways.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY REPORT OF PROGRESS DURING 1877-78.

THE works of this railway are progressing satisfactorily, and I am glad to be able to report that the general condition of the works justifies the expectation that the Contractors (Messrs. Glover and Co.) will be able to complete the line within the contract time, viz., October 1880.

2. The budget allotment for the year was Rupees 16,50,000. This has been expended. The details are given in the accompanying statements. The prominent item of expenditure is on bridge-work, in which the bridge over the Chumbal River has absorbed its full share.

3. The failure of the monsoon and the expected scarcity in Gwalior territory in consequence, led to the line being opened for grain traffic only, between Agra and Dholepoor, on the 15th November. The line was carried across the Khari and Bangunga Rivers by diversions on grades of 1 in 70. A good fall of rain early in October resulted, however, in stopping the movement of grain, and the opening for this traffic only turned out, fortunately for the country, to be of little importance. On the 10th of January this section was opened for general traffic, and with very hopeful results. The diversions at the Khari and Bangunga Rivers are still in use, but the bridge over the former river will be completed in May, and that over the Bangunga by about the middle of June. The girders of both bridges are now being erected in place on earthen banks. These girders go together without any trouble, and are a very good job.

4. The well foundations of Bangunga Bridge and especially those of the north abutment have given much trouble. A considerable depth of sand had to be gone through on the north bank before the clay was reached. This sand contained thin layers of conglomerate and soft stone, which, not being horizontal, both held the wells and tended to move them out of place and out of position. Great exertions will be needed to complete this bridge before the approaching monsoon, but I have every hope that this will be done, and I know that both the contractors and my staff will not spare themselves in the endeavour to effect this.

5. With the exception of the above-named bridges, the line from Agra to Dholepoor is practically completed. The water-pipes and columns are not yet finished at all stations, but this will very soon be out of hand. This section of the line was to be completed under the contract by the 30th June 1878. This will I believe be done. The road is in very fair order, and on the whole is very creditable to the contractors.

6. The principal feature of this railway, as noted in the last report, is the bridge over the Chumbal River. The completion of this great work is the sole

difficulty in opening through to Gwalior. It seems likely that if a push were needed, the works on the south side of the Chumbal could be completed by March or April 1879. The progress at Chumbal bridge is very good, all the wells of the piers, and of the abutments are now in hand. The wells which are $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, two to each pier, are being put down through 20 to 25 feet of sand and 40 to 45 feet into the stiff clay below this. The wells of piers 1 to 9 are all well advanced, and will I expect be all finally founded and hearted up with concrete before the monsoon sets in. The wells of piers 10 to 13 in the cold weather channel have been put down on islands, and are being vigorously pushed, so as to reach the clay before the river bed has to be abandoned for the season. The masonry on the bridge is very satisfactory. The contractors are certainly favored by having magnificent natural bedded stone, but I am glad to notice that they appear to be really anxious to make a sound and workman-like job of the bridge and indeed of all masonry. The exposure and constant attention that this involves may be readily conceived. Mr. Duns, the Assistant Engineer on the bridge, and Mr. Bedford, the contractors' agent, may be said to almost live on the work, or perhaps more truly *in* the work, for much of their time is spent down the wells. Messrs. Glover & Co. do not propose to erect and lift the girders, but have provided (from England) two complete spans of well designed iron staging on which the girders will be erected in place. A travelling crane, which will run on this staging between the main girders, will lift and place each piece in position. This staging will with good management enable the contractors to erect one span per two weeks, when this work is started, which may be probably on the north side at the end of next cold season. The working season of 1877-78 has been an unusually favorable one for the bridge-work. The only flood down the river during the rainy season was an 18 foot one. Six spans of the Chumbal girders have reached India and are now arriving at site. The workmanship appears to be excellent.

7. The past season has been a very trying one for the country

and in some measure for the contractors. Labor as affected by the season. The almost entire failure of the monsoon drove away southwards large numbers of the villagers and their cattle, while those that remained were and are still so weakly and ill-fed as to make their labor very unprofitable.

In August the sign of approaching pressure in Gwalior territory led His Highness the Maharaja Sindia to ask for the prosecution of the works south of the Chumbal. The revision of the line away from the Soosera parade-ground had been left over till the cold season, and until this was realigned but little work could well go on. The Executive Engineer of the 2nd Division, Mr. Rennie, was not, however, to be deterred by the time of year and the unusual season, from taking up this job promptly and by great exertion he and Mr. Gaban and Mr. Michell, Assistant Engineers, got the line realigned and sectioned for work in about ten days. The contractors then laid out sub-agents and tools and offered work to the villagers. This served fairly only as a relief work. It soon became apparent that the villages had become nearly deserted. The need of their cattle took them away towards Malwa, from whence, I

fear, a large proportion have not and will never return. Later on orders were received to start regular relief work at Gwalior itself. This was stopped after being in operation for about a week. Since then great relief has been afforded to the poor about Gwalior by the contractors, doing earth-work and ballast collection by cowrie labor. From 2 to 3,000 people have thus earned sufficient wages for several months. In connection with this trouble and scarcity, Messrs. Glover & Co. have shown much liberality. In and about Dholepoor, no labourer, no women or child, was turned away. Work and wages were found somewhere for all who came, or were sent by the Political Agent. Similarly on the south of the Chumbal, work was started promptly without demur by the contractors, although it was necessary to pay rates that could leave but a small margin of profit. In this matter Messrs. Glover & Co. had, I think, deserved well of Government and of the Gwalior and Dholepoor States, and I am glad of the opportunity of recording this.

8. The works on the 2nd Division, south of the Chumbal, *viz.*, between Chola-ke-Serai and Gwalior, are now Work south of the Chumbal. being vigorously carried on. The pier wells of the large bridges over the Koari, Asun and Sunk Rivers are well in hand, and should be founded and hearted this season. All minor bridges and culverts will be nearly, if not quite, out of hand before the rains; and the greater part, if not all, of the earth-work will be done by that time. The collection of ballast and the leading out of permanent way material will be pushed on this season. A start has been made at all the station buildings.

9. All the sleepers for the 2nd Division have now arrived. They are of deodar from the N. W. P. forests, Sleepers. and are exceptionally good. These sleepers, however good as they are, will have but a short life in the road, especially where our ballast is of river gravel. I doubt if many of them will last over six years. Thus, during, or after this period, the whole of the sleepers of the road must be renewed. Our sleepers now cost Rupees 4 each at Agra, or, say, Rupees 4½ in the road. The cost of sleepers of the line may be put at Rupees 6,35,000. Renewals will have to be paid for at a higher figure, and even now that the rate is raised by Government from Rupees 4 to Rupees 5-8 per sleeper. I avail myself of this opportunity of stating my opinion, that true economy will be found in using iron sleepers in this country. The above figures, if spread over the period given, for the average life of the sleepers, yields a sum of Rupees 120 per mile of main line per month for maintenance on the score of sleeper renewals only. With an iron road this, as shown by the returns of the Oudh and Rohilcund Railway (see last report of Chief Engineer), would be practically *nil*.

10. Since my last report the names of two stations on this line Names of stations changed. have been changed, *viz.*, Kothaoli has been changed to Bandai, and that of Bandha to Hetampoor.

11. The establishment on the line is as follows:—

Staff.	Mr. H. Bell, M.I.C.E., Engineer-in-Chief.
First Division.	{ Mr. H. D. LaTouche, M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer.
	{ „ D. A. Duns, Assistant Engineer.
	{ „ G. B. Reynolds, „ „
	{ „ Gatmil, Sub-Engineer.
	{ „ O'Connor, Supervisor.
Second Division.	{ Sergeant Collins, „
	{ „ Larkins, R.E., Overseer.
	{ Mr. W. C. Rennie, Executive Engineer.
	{ „ H. H. Gahan, Assistant „
	{ „ W. Michell, „ „
	{ „ Tatlock, Sub-Engineer.
	{ „ F. Finch, Store-keeper.
	Besides three Native Lower Subordinates.

My acknowledgments are due and heartily accorded to the staff for their assistance. The supervision of contract work demands patience and tact, which must be held to be to the full as valuable qualities as those exercised in carrying on work departmentally. Those (of whom there are several on this staff) who would do well at either, I can fully sympathise with in the limited field they have for their energies.

12. I am again able, and gladly so, to acknowledge the good work done by Messrs. Glover & Co., the contractors for this line, and to express my confidence in Mr. T. Middleton, the resident partner.

13. This report is accompanied by some photographs of the bridges and stations.

May 1878.

(Sd.) HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief.

PART I.

Approximate appropriation Account (Sindia State Railway) for the year 1877-78.

MAIN HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Grant as per Budget Order.	Outlay.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Saving.	Excess.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Preliminary expenses	1,000	864	136	...
Land	1,000	6,343	...	5,343
Construction of line	10,51,691	10,03,714	47,977	...
Ballast and permanent way	5,51,900	6,36,030	...	84,180
Stations and buildings	1,08,100	1,13,304	...	5,204
Total, construction accounts ...	17,13,691	17,60,305	...	46,614
Plant	2,798	7,613	...	4,815
Rolling stock	2,153	72,592	...	70,439
Establishment	17,18,642	18,40,510	...	1,219,88
Total, final heads	1,38,680	1,22,086	16,594	...
Suspense accounts	18,57,322	19,62,596	...	1,05,274
Grand total	2,97,048	2,08,922	5,05,970	...
DEDUCT—Receipt on capital account ...	21,51,370	17,53,674	4,00,696	...
DEDUCT—	1,00,000	20,284	79,716	...
“Debits during the year to the Indian books by credits to ‘Expenditure in England’ for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.”	20,54,370	17,33,390	3,209,80	...
DEDUCT—Expenditure incurred by Port Store-keeper, Calcutta	4,04,370	1,19,761	2,84,609	...
...	31,488	6,460	25,028	...
...	4,35,858	1,26,221	3,09,637	...
Indian grant and outlay	16,18,512	16,07,169	11,343	...
Reduction of Indian grant during the year ...	.....	.....	.....	...
Net Indian grant and outlay	16,18,512	16,07,169	11,343	...

PART II.

Modification of grants (Sindia State Railway.)

SERVICE HEADS.	Grant per Budget Order.	Additions	Reduction.	Final Grant.	REMARKS.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Preliminary expenses	1,000	}	}	}	
Land	1,000				
Construction of line	10,51,691				
Ballast and permanent way	5,51,900				
Stations and buildings	1,08,100				
Plant	2,798				
Rolling stock	2,153				
Establishment	1,38,680	}	}	}	
Total, final heads	18,57,322				
Suspense accounts	2,97,048				
Grand total	21,54,370				
DEDUCT—Receipts on capital account ...	1,00,000				
“Debits during the year to the Indian books by credits to ‘Expenditure in England’ for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.”	4,04,370				
Net Indian outlay	16,50,000			16,50,000	

(Sd.) R. G. MACDONALD,
Examiner of Accounts.

*Approximate outlay on construction (Sindia State Railway) to end of
year 1877-78.*

Head or Sub-head of Account.	Estimated amount.	EXPENDITURE.		
		To 31st March 1877.	Approximate during year 1877-78.	Total to end of 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—PRELIMINARY EXPENSES—				
1. Survey expenses	17,963	2,285	17,676	19,961
2. Plant	7,532	7,518	16	7,534
3. Establishment	2,33,904	2,66,191	—16,827	2,39,364
II.—LAND	28,899	5,163	6,342	11,505
III.—CONSTRUCTION OF LINE—				
1. Earth-work	3,04,626	1,19,064	73,123	1,02,187
2. Bridge-work ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
i.—Minor bridges, culverts and flood open- ings.	2,03,621	1,03,545	17,909	1,26,544
ii.—Large bridges	50,66,104	3,63,693	8,21,991	11,90,674
3. Tunnels ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Level crossings, huts, lodges, &c.	94,338	3,095	21,755	24,840
5. Fencing	1,94,927	735	68,844	69,579
6. Electric Telegraph	1,153	.....	.....	.....
IV.—BALLAST AND PERMANENT WAY—				
1. Ballasting	2,79,864	49,585	83,032	1,32,517
2. Permanent way	20,23,386	2,18,112	5,52,143	7,70,260
V.—STATIONS AND BUILDINGS—				
1. Stations and Offices	2,96,652	45,372	53,232	98,654
2. Workshops, store buildings ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Staff quarters	1,31,236	43,779	26,103	69,892
4. Station machinery	1,44,169	4,063	33,919	39,997
Total, Construction Accounts	80,23,920	12,33,185	17,60,303	29,93,493
VI.—PLANT—				
1. Engineering	31,273	2,563	102	2,665
2. Locomotive ... ..	.....	.....	151	151
3. Carriage and wagon ... ..	.....	219	654	903
4. Station and Office furniture	3,350	629	6,707	7,336
VII.—STEAM FERRIES ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
VIII.—ROLLING STOCK—				
1. Locomotive ... ..	.....	.....	72,559	72,559
2. Carriage and wagon	20,655	1,279	33	1,312
IX.—ESTABLISHMENT—				
1. Direction ... ..	.....	46,230	31,959	78,189
2. Engineering ... ..	.....	62,121	63,297	1,25,421
3. Locomotive ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Traffic	6,63,466	.....	.....	.....
5. Stores ... ..	.....	22,085	8,532	30,637
6. Audit and accounts ... ..	.....	11,500	16,000	27,500
7. Medical sanitation ... ..	.....	3,407	2,279	5,636
Loss by exchange	1,62,484	.....	.....	.....
Total, final heads	89,10,143	13,83,251	19,62,506	33,45,847
Suspense Accounts ... ..	.....	10,88,937	—2,08,922	8,80,065
DEDUCT—Receipts on Capital Account ... ..	.....	24,72,238	17,53,674	42,25,912
Total	89,10,148	2,383	20,285	22,689
DEDUCT—Debits to the Indian Books by credit to "Ex- penditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England ... ..	.....	6,79,437	1,19,760	7,99,197
„ Expenditure incurred by Port Store-keeper ... ..	.....	.....	6,460	6,460
Balance Expenditure in India ... ..	.....	17,90,418	16,07,169	33,97,587

The 26th April 1878.

(Sd.)

R. G. MACDONALD,

Examiner of Accounts.

CHAPTER VIII.

POST OFFICES.

No mail robberies have taken place. The total cash receipt in the Central India Agency amounted to Rupees 1,03,183-12-11 and the disbursements to Rupees 91,022-15-4.

2. The average rate of the conveyance of the mails has been by mail cart nine miles an hour and by runners 4.43.

3. No trustworthy statistics of the number of letters, &c., received and despatched are available.

4. The following statement shows the receipt and expenditure on account of staging bungalows under the Central India Agency:—

*Staging Bungalow Receipts and Expenditure during the year 1877-78 in
Central India.*

				EXPENDITURE.				
				RECEIPTS.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Furniture.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under Public Works Department	...	...	...	4,023	3,709	244	1,415	5,368
Under Political Agencies	...	...	...	35	192	18	.....	210
Total				4,058	3,901	262	1,415	5,578

CHAPTER IX.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

The following statement shows the length of line and number of offices of the Government Telegraphs within the limits of the Central India Agency for the year 1877-78:—

LENGTH OF LINE.				Number of offices.	COLLECTIONS.	
From	To	Miles.			Offices.	Amount.
		Line.	Wire.			
Indore ...	Neemuch ...	157.43	329.93	4	Rutlam ... Jowra ... Mandsaur ... Neemuch ...	Rs. a. p. 7,729 0 0 2,679 8 0 6,253 0 0 5,476 0 0
Patehabad ...	Ujjain ...	14.	26.25	1	Ujjain ...	4,611 0 0
Khundwa ...	Indore ...	85.625	347.375	3	Mhow ... Indore (Main) Ditto (Branch)	5,413 4 0 20,936 0 0 6,827 0 0
Railway Station, Indore,	City Branch Office	1.	1.			
Agra ..	Gwalior ...	338.99	341.	6	Dholepoor ... Gwalior ... Morar ... Beora ... Goona ... Shajapoor ...	954 8 0 4,170 2 0 3,522 0 0 1,936 11 0 1,722 12 0 1,172 0 0
Gwalior ...	Morar ...	4.5	4.5			
Total ...		691.545	1,050.055			73,457 5 0

2. The Dholepoor Government Office was closed on the 10th January 1878, on the opening of the one belonging to the Sindia State Railway at that station on the same date.

3. The Branch Office in the city at Indore was closed on the 11th September 1877, in consequence of the merchants refusing to pay the expenses for house-rent; the office was re-opened on the 18th December 1877 at the request of the Durbar, which provided a room for it in the upper-floor of the house known as the Kotwallie.

4. Training classes for soldiers to afford their instruction in signalling, &c., are about to be opened at Neemuch and Indore (since opened).

5. Training classes for soldiers are in existence at Gwalior and Mhow Office, and soldier signallers are employed with great success at Morar and at Neemuch as paid employes.

6. There is a marked increase in the collections set down in this return compared with last year, the increase being due to the intense excitement which existed in the opium and grain markets during the closing months of the year 1877, but more especially in *September* last.

7. The Government Offices at Indore and Mhow continue to be connected by wire with Railway Offices at those stations. The Government Office at Rutlam is also connected with the Railway Office at that place, and messages will be transferred by wire between the Government and the railway systems at those places when the railway line is open.

CHAPTER X.

MILITARY.

The strength and distribution of the troops serving within the limits of the Central India Agency are detailed in the following statement:—

	CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENT.						
	European.		Native.		European.	Native.	European.		Native.				
	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.			Number.	Strength.		Number.	Strength.		
<i>Troops of the Line.</i>													
Mhow Division	...	1	389	1	270	3	400	1 Regiment & 2 Detachments.	1,230	4	...	2,692	
Gwalior District	1	413	4	452	1 Regiment & 3 Companies.	1,150	2 Regiments & 2 Detachments.	1,301	
Saugor District	1	428	1	144	1 Detachment.	153	1	...	308
Total		...	1	389	3	1,111	8	996	2 Regiments, 3 Companies & 3 Detachments.	2,533	7 Regiments & 2 Detachments.	4,301	
<i>Local Corps under Central India Agency.</i>													
Central India Horse	2	984	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal Battalion	1	955	
Malwa Bheel Corps	1	612	
Total		...	...	...	2	984	...	...	...	...	2	1,567
Grand Total		...	1	389	5	2,095	8	996	2 Regiments, 3 Companies & 3 Detachments.	2,533	9 Regiments & 2 Detachments.	5,868	

2. Nagode as a Military Cantonment has been abandoned, and the Cavalry Detachment that was there has been removed to Sutna.

3. The total strength of the force is—

1 Regiment, European Cavalry	...	...	389
5 Regiments, Native Cavalry	...	...	2,095
8 Battalions of Artillery	...	...	996
2 Regiments and Detachments, European Infantry	...	...	2,533
9 Regiments and Detachments, Native Infantry	...	...	5,868
Total	...	...	<u>11,881</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL INDIA HORSE BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MARTIN, COMMANDANT.

4. On the 1st April 1878 the Central India Horse consisted of 984 sabres of all ranks excluding European officers, as follows:—

	Christians.	Hindoos.	Sikhs.	Mahomedans.	Total.
1st Regiment	...	162	140	190	492
2nd ditto	7	161	160	164	492
Total	7	323	300	354	984

The 1st Regiment has had head-quarters at Agar, the 2nd Regiment has had head-quarters at Goona, but owing to the scarcity of forage both regiments had been obliged to detach a larger number of men and horses than the usual permanent number of detachment.

The conduct of the men has been all that could be desired as some of the following statistics show:—

Discharged by Court-martial or otherwise for bad conduct	...	4
Unlikely to make an efficient soldier	...	1
At their own request	...	14
Pensioned	...	20
Died	...	10
Executed for murder of a comrade	...	1
Total	...	<u>50</u>

Only four Courts-martial had been held.

Rissaldar Ram Sing Bahadur, a worthy old officer of 42 years' service, died on the 29th January 1878 to the regret of all ranks. He rose in the late 10th Bengal Light Cavalry and stood firm to his allegiance in 1857.

Major Buller relieved Captain Bannerman of the command of the 1st Regiment on return from furlough in February 1878, and the 2nd Regiment has been under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Hall.

The 1st Regiment was inspected on the 19th March 1878 by Lieutenant-General Forbes, C.B., and the 2nd Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Rothney, C.B., C.S.I., on 11th March, who expressed a high opinion of the appearance and efficiency of the corps.

Fifty-seven horses and camels made the total of casualties as follows:—

Died	...	...	18	including two shot on account of accidents.
Cast	...	...	38	
Sold	...	...	1	
				—
Total	...	...	57	
				—

The following remounts were entertained:—

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Arabs	...	...	41, average price	...	347	12 1
Country bred	...	...	16, average price	...	169	15 0
				—		
Total	...	...	57, average price	...	297	13 5
				—		

The average price of grain has been—

Grain	28 seers	12½	chittacks per rupee
Wheat	21 „	4½	„ „ „

to all at head-quarters and detached on command.

Three detachments have been placed at Pat, Gattia, and Ujjain on the road in course of construction between Agar and Ujjain, and one detachment at Dopara withdrawn.

Comfortable lines for men and horses have been constructed for the new detachments.

The average weight in marching order with saddlery complete is in—

1st Regiment 14 stone 2lbs.

2nd Regiment 13 stone 11lbs.

The 2nd Regiment is renewing its saddlery, which will be 8lbs. lighter than the old.

BHOPAL BATTALION.

5. *Strength, duties, &c.*—The average strength of the battalion during the year was 933 men; the average number effective at headquarters 732, of whom 102 were on duty daily. Thirteen detachments, numbering in the aggregate 357 men, proceeded on command and escort duty.

Health.—The health of the regiment has been good, one serious epidemic has occurred during the year. The proportion of sick was 2.12 per cent. for the whole year. The total number of deaths was 15; of these eleven occurred at Schore, one on command at Indore, and three whilst the men were at their homes on sick leave.

General conduct, Courts-martial, &c.—The conduct of the men during the year has been satisfactory. Summary trials were held on three non-commissioned officers for conduct to the prejudice of discipline, and the men were reduced to the ranks. There was no other offence of a serious nature.

Parades, Drills, Target practice.—The usual parades were carried on during the drill season, and the regiment was instructed in the new formation for attack, skirmishing in the open country, outpost and picket duty, shelter trench exercise and running drill, and the corps was examined in these exercises by the Major-General at the annual inspection. Enfield rifles were issued to the battalion in May last. Since that date a new rifle range has been constructed and the regiment is at present going through the annual course of Target practice, four companies besides recruits having completed the course.

Recruits, Invalids, and Discharges.—During the year 61 recruits have been entertained—19 were enlisted in the Punjab by a recruiting party sent for the purpose, 23 were entertained at head-quarters, being men from the North-West Provinces who accompanied their relatives returning from furlough, and 20 were sent for enlistment by Ressaldar-Major Gopal Sing, of the Central India Horse. Three Native officers and nineteen non-commissioned officers and men have been transferred to the pension establishment. During the year nine men were discharged at their own request.

Annual Inspection.—The annual inspection of the battalion was made by the Major-General Commanding the Mhow Division on the 23rd and 24th November last.

MALWA BHEEL CORPS.

6. Total strength of all ranks on the 31st March 1878—

Bheels	...	...	...	364
Bhilalas	...	...	...	0
Naiks	...	...	...	107
Banjaras	...	...	...	7
Other castes	...	...	...	82
Total				560

DETACHMENTS.

1. Satpoora Hills	...	...	...	...	59
2. Rajpooor ...	...	...	...	...	26
3. Burwani...	...	...	...	...	5
4. Rutlam ...	...	...	...	...	15
Total				...	<u>105</u>

The three first are relieved every six months, and the last every two.

The posts at Dehree and Jhabua were withdrawn during the last year, their services not being required.

The regiment has completed the musketry course this year.

In addition to the improved rates of pay granted last year, the boon of pension after 20 years' service has been granted since 5th April last.

Conduct.—Fairly good.

Health.—Good. The men appear to suffer a good deal from pneumonia, while those returning from the Satpoora post are to a great extent laid up with guinea-worm.

CHAPTER XI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—*Boundary Disputes.*

LIEUTENANT RAVENSHAW, Boundary Settlement Officer, Bhopal, who has since been appointed 3rd Assistant Agent, Governor-General, for Central India, is reported by the Political Agent, Bhopal, to have settled eighteen boundary disputes.

2. Captain Maek Homfray, Boundary Settlement Officer, Bundelcund, has disposed of twenty cases.

3. The Political Agent, Western Malwa, reports the settlement of eighteen miles of boundary between Narwar and Ujjain.

4. In Manpoor eight boundary disputes are reported to have been disposed of.

SECTION II.—*Studs.*

5. Six stallions are maintained by Government, three at Goona and three at Agar—two are English, two stud-bred, and the remaining two Arab and Kattiawar respectively. The T. B. E. Horse "Thorndale" at Goona has been ill nearly the whole year, and it is not thought likely he will ever be fit to serve again. Two hundred and nineteen mares were covered during the year, and the Political Assistant at Goona reports favorably of the young stock hitherto produced. A horse fair, lasting three days, was held at Agar on the 1st of April 1877, but the attendance was poor, as the fact that prizes would be awarded was not generally made known.

SECTION III.—*Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

Report by the Residency Surgeon.

6. The following Statement shows, in an abstract form, the working of the hospitals and dispensaries throughout the Agency:—

Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Total treated.	No. of known deaths.	Number of vaccinations.
<i>Malwa Dispensaries</i> (Indore 2, Oojein, Rutlam, Dhar, Dewas, Agar) ...	65,893	260	5,429
<i>Gwalior Dispensaries</i> (Lushkur, Goona, Sipree, Jawud).	13,205	114	1,305
<i>Bundelcund Dispensaries</i> (Nowgong, and 16 Native State Dispensaries and 32 Native State Vaccination Departments) ...	11,885	150	44,376
<i>Bhopal Agency</i> (Sehore, Beora, Bhilsa, Nursingurh, Kilcheepoor, Patharee, Korwai) ...	19,413	261	10,387
<i>Baghelcund Dispensaries</i> (Agency, Sutna Bazar, Nagode, Rewah, Myhere, Sohawul) ...	12,670	65	4,691
<i>Bhopawur Agency</i> (Malwa Bheel Corps, Jhabua, Ali Rajpoor, Bakhtgurh, Amjhera, Jobut), ...	18,862	265	1,811
<i>Maunpoor Agency</i> (Burwani, Rajpoor, Khull) ...	7,361	61	494
<i>Mhow</i> (including Staff and 2 Charitable Hospitals) ..	8,437	22	733
Total ...	157,726	1,198	69,226

The return shows a very considerable increase in the number treated in 1876; the total number in that year being 124,398.

The increase in the number of vaccinations is also very marked, viz., 11,223.

The number of known deaths is 1,198 as compared with 1,211 in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of major and minor surgical operations performed during the year at the different hospitals and dispensaries throughout the several Agencies in Central India:—

Name of Hospital or Dispensary.	Major operations.	Minor operations.
<i>Malwa Dispensaries</i> (Indore 2, Oojein, Rutlam, Dhar, Dewas, Agar)	326	4,505
<i>Gwalior Dispensaries</i> (Goona)	35	.....
<i>Baghelcund Dispensaries</i> (Sutna Agency and Bazar, Nagode and Rewah)	30	308
<i>Bhopal Agency</i> (Sehore, Beora, Bhilsa, Nursingpoor, Kilcheepoor, Patharee, Koorwai)	223	902
<i>Bundelcund</i> (Nowgong)	18	.....
Total ...	632	5,715

The above table speaks for itself, and shows what a large amount of important surgical work was done throughout the Agency during the year.

Bhopal Agency.

7. Surgeon-Major F. Odevaine, who submits the report of the dispensaries in the Bhopal Agency for the year under review, reports an increase of 2,340 in the number of out-door patients treated at the seven dispensaries under his control. Owing to the want of sufficient funds the Nawab of Patharee has requested permission to have the dispensary in his territory done away with from the 1st January 1878. This Chief has, however, promised to subscribe 200 Government Rupees yearly towards the Dispensary Fund. All the dispensaries in the Bhopal Agency were under the direct superintendence of Surgeon-Major Odevaine from the 7th March till the end of the year, and the number of surgical operations (principally major ones) performed by that officer during that period was 289, of which one was amputation at the shoulder joint for rapidly spreading traumatic gangrene, seven for stone in the bladder, and all the rest amounting to 281 were for various diseases of the eye and its appendages. This latter number includes 106 operations for cataract, 69 for artificial pupil, and 23 iridectomies for glaucoma. In-door patients were treated only in the dispensary at Sehore, and the increase under this head was 121. Surgeon-Major Odevaine states that fever was unusually prevalent, and that many persons passing from the famine districts about Gwalior and Agra applied at the various dispensaries for medical relief and thus increased the attendance and expenditure.

The total number of vaccinations performed in this Agency was 10,387, and in dealing with this portion of his report Surgeon-Major Odevaine strongly urges the necessity of placing the vaccination department of the Bhopal State under the direct supervision of the Agency Surgeon, an arrangement which is now being carried out. Next year no doubt will show a great increase in the number of vaccinations, Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal having sanctioned an annual grant of Rupees 10,000 for this object. Her Highness the Koodsia Begum has also granted recently Rupees 2,000 for vaccination purposes, and smaller sums have been promised by several Chiefs under the Agency. This brief summary of Surgeon-Major Odevaine's report will give, it is hoped, some idea of the large amount of good work done by that officer during the period he held charge of the dispensaries in the Bhopal Agency.

Baghelcund Agency.

S. Surgeon S. J. Goldsmith submits a very interesting report of the dispensaries in the Baghelcund Agency. Surgeon Goldsmith writes—"The year 1877 has fortunately been a very healthy one, so that there are not only no histories of epidemic disease to be recorded, but owing probably to the unusual dryness of the rainy season the relative number of endemic malarious diseases is much lessened. In fact the attendance during the months that are usually most unhealthy was actually lower than that of the dry hot weather months, as will be seen from the following figures:—The daily attendance at the Sutna Bazar Dispensary in April 1877 was 50.36, in August and September 43.32 and 46.96, respectively. The absence of the causes inducing malarious fevers has doubtless diminished, also the many secondary diseases that are set up or aggravated by malarial influences, such as liver and spleen affections, diarrhoea, dysentery, &c., so that the population of the district must be considered to have been in a far better state of general health during the latter part of the year than they are generally. Notwithstanding this, it is satisfactory to notice that the usefulness and popularity of most of the dispensaries has steadily increased during the year, as shown by a higher rate of daily attendance and cases treated. This increase is especially marked in the case of the Sutna Bazar and Rewah dispensaries. The former of these is, I trust, making a good name for itself in the districts, as shown by its attracting many suffering from the more grave and chronic diseases from the most distant parts of the Agency. Its out-patient department can, however, only increase with the growth and extension of the bazar in which it is placed. The total treated at the four dispensaries under the direct management of the Agency Surgeon, *viz.*, Agency Hospital, Sutna Bazar, Rewah and Nagode dispensaries, has been 8,073 (of whom 428 were in and 7,645 out-patients), which is an increase of 1,822, or nearly 30 per cent. over the number treated last year (6,251). This increase is chiefly noticeable among the out-patients, for although the attendance of both in and out-patients at the Sutna Bazar and Rewah dispensaries has increased, that of the Agency Hospital and Nagode Dispensary has decreased."

Surgeon Goldsmith states that the type of fever prevalent in the district was very mild. The cinchona febrifuge was extensively used in

the treatment of such cases and with marked success. Obstinate cases of fever were treated by the hypodermic injection of solution of neutral sulphate of quinine. This method was found very useful in cases of hemierania, acting often like a charm. On the subject of surgical operations, Surgeon Goldsmith writes—"The people of these districts have, as a rule, a great abhorrence of any surgical interference, and seem to think that a European Surgeon has a thirst for drawing blood that is perfectly insatiable; many a patient suffering from perhaps a chronic disease of some internal organ has made it a special proviso that his malady may not be cut out of him before he will submit himself to treatment. Notwithstanding this prejudice, the people are, I think, acquiring more confidence in European treatment, and there has been an encouraging increase in the number of those who have submitted to surgical operations, especially at the two Sutna Hospitals."

Thirty major and 308 minor operations were performed as compared with nine major and 187 minor operations in 1876. Of these 30, ten were performed for stone in the bladder: four amputations of the lower extremities were performed; and six large tumours removed. With reference to the management of the Myhere Dispensary, Surgeon Goldsmith writes—"The management of this dispensary is still in the hands of the Durbar, since it is difficult to obtain even the most necessary appliances with any regularity or without great delay; for instance, a constant supply of European medicines is generally considered indispensable for the proper carrying on of the work of a dispensary, especially when the patients are supposed to be treated according to European ideas of medicine; but I regret to have to report that this institution has been practically without many of the most important of European drugs for nearly four months. The result is a diminution in attendance far greater than can be accounted for by the healthiness of the year 1877. Hospital Assistant, Kalka Persaud, though unqualified in English, has given general satisfaction in Myhere, and it is a thousand pities that in an old and popular dispensary such as this the battle with disease and ignorance should be stayed for more than one quarter of the year for want of the sinews of war."

Vaccination.—Four thousand six hundred and ninety-one vaccinations were performed during the official year. Two Superintendents and 14 vaccinators worked in the districts throughout the year, "but the people do not yet receive it willingly, and avoid the, to them, obnoxious innovation as much as they possibly can."

Nowgong Charitable Dispensary.

9. Four different medical officers held charge of the Nowgong Dispensary throughout the year. Surgeon Pedroza, 20th Madras Native Infantry, who submits the report, assumed charge on the 17th December. The average daily attendance of out-patients during the year was 25.94. The total of in-patients treated was 292, giving an average daily sick of 18.27.

Eighteen major operations were performed during the year, four of these being for stone in the bladder. Surgeon Pedroza remarks that the hospital is a great deal too near the Jhansi Road, and is too much exposed. He advises the planting of a thick hedge on its eastern aspect.

Cholera.—In July, cholera appeared in the States of Chutterpoor, Baonce, and Paldeo, the total number attacked being 154, with 71 deaths. In August, Chirkari alone suffered, total attacked 138, deaths 129, a terribly high mortality, and which makes one doubt the accuracy of the returns.

In October, cholera appeared again in Chirkari, with 19 seizures and 10 deaths. Thus four of the Bundelcund States were visited by cholera during the year.

Vaccination.—A very efficient system of vaccination is carried out in the Bundelcund Agency, judging from the very large number of operations performed during the official year. The total number of vaccinations amounted to 44,376.

Dispensaries in the Malwa Bheel Agency.

10. Surgeon-Major A. D. Campbell, who submits the report, states that the year was an extremely healthy one throughout the Malwa Bheel Agency, and that fever was much less prevalent than in former years. The small rainfall no doubt accounts for the comparative absence of fever.

Cholera.—During November and December cases of cholera were reported from 28 different places, including Manawur Kanoon, Ranipoor, Bukhtgurb, Ranipoora in Jobut, Jhabua, Dhar, Memdhoo, and Naleha, showing a wide distribution. Altogether 402 cases and 159 deaths were reported as having occurred up to the end of the year. The rainfall was unusually small. At Sirdarpoor only 17·02 inches were registered, the average for the nine preceding years being 30·92 inches. Fortunately the rain fell so opportunely that the rabi crops in the district were quite equal to the average, and the kharif crop was also good. There were no changes in the dispensary throughout the Agency during the year. Returns were received from seven different dispensaries, viz., Jhabua, Rajpooor, Bakhtgurb, Amjhera, Jhandlah, Ranapoor, and Jobut. The total treated at these dispensaries was 9,953, giving an average daily attendance of 159·17. Dr. Campbell does not submit a list of the operations performed at the several dispensaries during the year.

Vaccinations.—The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 1,811.

Goona Charitable Dispensary.

11. Surgeon A. Barclay, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, submits the report of the Goona Dispensary for the year. He writes—“475 in-patients have been treated during the year, considerably the largest number that has been recorded since the dispensary was opened, the next largest number of admissions having been made in 1873, namely 340. Last year 332 in-patients had been treated. The same is the case with regard to the out-patients, 1,014 having been treated this year as against 991 in 1875, and 928 in 1876. These figures show therefore that the institution has not only maintained its former reputation, but has even increased it, and this in spite of two serious drawbacks, namely, the insufficient hospital accommodation and its very inadequate income. With reference to the former, it need only be stated that, whereas the hospital was ‘designed to accommodate eight’ (*vide* Report for 1874), the daily average number of in-patients has been 18·52.”

Thirty-five major operations were performed during the year. This number, however, includes twelve reductions of dislocations, eight operations for the treatment of large abscesses, and six operations for contracted joints. There were five operations for cataract performed during the year; one lateral lithotomy with good result; and one urethral calculus was extracted successfully; one amputation of the leg (upper third) for gangrene of the foot was discharged cured. Amputation in the upper third of the forearm was resorted to for epithelial cancer of the hand, the case healing rapidly by the first intention.

Vaccination.—The number of vaccinations performed in Goona and the surrounding districts was 1,284. Considering that there are no funds for keeping up a staff of vaccinators, the amount of work performed is extremely creditable to Dr. Barclay and his Hospital Assistant. Dr. Barclay, in concluding his brief report, writes in terms of the highest praise of the zeal and ability of Hospital Assistant, Hubeebullah Khan, who continues to deserve the high character he has earned from former Superintendents. To his attention to duty, skill, and kindness to patients of every degree, the popularity of the Goona Dispensary is in a great measure due.

Dated Indore, 25th September 1878.

From—D. F. KEEGAN, Esq., M.D., Officiating Residency Surgeon,

To—LIEUT.-GENL. SIR H. DALY, K.C.B., Agent, Govr.-Genl., Central India.

12. I have the honor to submit the returns of the Malwa Charitable Dispensaries for the year 1877, and in doing so have much pleasure in bringing to your notice the very considerable increase in the number of patients treated as compared with the preceding year. The total number treated was 65,893 as against 51,778 during the year 1876. The number of major surgical operations performed was 326, and the number of minor ones 4,505. The total number of out-patients treated at the seven charitable dispensaries included in the Malwa Agency was 64,218 as compared with 50,170 in 1876.

The percentage of admissions for fever amongst out-patients was 17.58 as compared with 16.25 in 1876, and for diarrhoea and dysentery 2.30 and 1.87 respectively as compared with 2.84 and 3.33 in 1876.

The total number of in-patients treated was 1,675, fever causing 13.13 percentage of admissions. This percentage is somewhat smaller than that of former years. The percentage of admissions for diarrhoea was 9.67 as compared with 14.86 in 1876, and the percentage of admissions for dysentery 1.43 as compared with 5.22 in 1876. The diminution in the percentage of admissions for fever and the very marked diminution in the amount of cases of diarrhoea and dysentery is doubtless attributable to the small rainfall of 1877 as compared with that of 1876.

Cholera.—The year 1877 was happily not marked by any very severe outbreaks of cholera in Malwa. During the first-half of the year Malwa was almost free from this disease. In the middle of July,

cholera made its appearance in the Dhar districts. Seventy fatal cases were reported in this district up to the 7th September. At Mahesnr and Mundlasar (Holkar's territory) 102 cases were reported as having occurred between the 8th July and the 13th September, of which 45 cases proved fatal. At the end of September, cholera appeared in the native city of Indore. The average daily number of deaths was about ten. The disease did not last long, and disappeared from the city in the middle of October. About this time cholera broke out in the city of Bhopal, and 51 cases were reported with 26 deaths. In the middle of November 23 deaths occurred amongst the workmen engaged on the line of railway in the Neemuch District, and in this month, Rutlam District was visited by the disease, 53 cases having been reported with 17 deaths. Dr. Campbell, of the Malwa Bheel Corps, states that in November and December cases of cholera were reported from 28 different places in the Bheel Agency, and that 402 cases with 159 deaths were reported as having occurred up to the end of the year.

Indore Charitable Hospital.

13. This hospital, which has increased year by year in usefulness and importance through the zeal and great surgical skill of Dr. Beaumont, has continued its career of progress during his absence on sick leave. The amount of important work done yearly at this charitable hospital is very great, and the diversity and number of important surgical and medical cases treated here as in-patients have long ago made this institution one of the first of its kind in India. His Highness Maharaja Holkar has quite recently recognized the usefulness of this hospital in a very practical manner by sending a small number of high caste Native lads to be taught the practice of European surgery and medicine at this institution. His Highness has supplied the funds requisite for starting a small medical school in connexion with the hospital, so that three or four years hence he will always have a number of well-taught Native Doctors to fill appointments in the different dispensaries throughout his territory.

In the past year 14,082 sick were treated as out-patients at this hospital as compared with 12,023 in the preceding year. The number of in-patients treated was 1,480 as compared with 1,454 in 1876, giving a daily average sick of 85.26. The number of major surgical operations performed was 264, and the number of minor ones 912. The following table will show the great increase in important surgical work done of late years at this institution:—

Major Surgical operations.

1865, operations	...	11	1871, operations	...	48
1866, "	...	15	1872, "	...	61
1867, "	...	18	1873, "	...	115
1868, "	...	34	1874, "	...	172
1869, "	...	38	1875, "	...	164
1870, "	...	44	1876, "	...	286
1877, operations		...	264		

One hundred and twenty-three major ophthalmic operations were performed during the year, the majority of these being for cataract and artificial pupil. Indectomy was performed nine times for glaucoma.

Twenty-five lithotomy operations were performed for stone in the bladder. The number of stone cases has steadily increased of late years. Amongst these 25 cases one deserves special notice. The stone extracted weighed eight ounces and consisted of oxalate of lime. The bilateral operation was performed, and the patient, an old man, recovered perfectly. He had suffered for years, but was unaware of the real cause of his sufferings, and sought admission into hospital for a pain which he ascribed to the region of the stomach. Stone in the bladder is rather uncommon in Central India, and the symptoms of this disease are not therefore popularly known amongst the uneducated peasant classes. We can therefore understand how this patient had remained so long in ignorance of the origin of his sufferings. A number of those patients suffering from stone had come to the hospital from distant parts of the country.

Twenty-five major amputations were performed during the year. In nearly all these cases Esmarch's elastic bandage was used in place of the tourniquet. By the use of this bandage the first stage of the operation is almost bloodless. There is therefore no great necessity to perform the amputation very rapidly, and the number of skilled assistants required is reduced to a minimum. When the main arteries of the limb amputated have been secured and the bandage withdrawn a certain quantity of bleeding does occur, but as a rule this is trifling and unimportant. A quantity of this bandage has been supplied to each of the branch dispensaries, and its employment will give confidence in operating to Native Doctors, who will not be so disposed for the future to postpone an amputation in cases where such a proceeding is imperatively called for to save a patient's life. This bandage has been very extensively used in removing diseased bone in the extremities and with the very best results.

Thirteen large tumours were removed during the year.

The hypodermic injection of the solution of the soluble sulphate of quinine was very extensively used in cases of intermittent and remittent fevers, and with very marked success in the great majority of such cases. Two hundred and seventeen patients suffering from fevers were admitted into the hospital during the year, and 3,496 cases of fever received treatment as out-patients.

I can scarcely speak too highly of the able Native Assistant to this institution, Mr. Gunput Sing. The popularity of the hospital is in a great measure due to his exertions and attention to duty. He has had great experience in the treatment of diseases in general, and is a good operator. During the year he performed five operations for stone, four for cataract, and five for artificial pupil. He also has performed several important amputations. He takes great interest in his profession, and keeps himself abreast of the medical and surgical literature of the day. Of late he has persuaded some of his Native friends of the

wealthier classes to adopt the European method of treatment in cases of labour, and with the best results to mother and child. A glance at the Native methods in vogue is sufficient to show their very injurious effect on the health of Indian mothers and children. The Native midwives on being called to a woman in labour hasten the delivery as much as they possibly can, by pressure on the abdomen and in various other ways. They have no idea of waiting upon nature. The child being born, the mother is made to stand up, and again pressure is applied to the woman's abdomen by means of the head or bent knee of the *Dai*. A bandage is then passed round the woman's abdomen, and she is then allowed to lie down on a charpoy under which a charcoal fire is placed which causes the room to become excessively warm. The charcoal fire is used irrespective of the season of the year. The room selected for the confinement is usually in the interior of the house and devoid of anything approaching to ventilation. Indeed in the great majority of cases the room would be more properly described as an hermetically-sealed chamber.

The day succeeding the birth of the child, the mother is subjected to the fumigation with carraway seeds and dill seeds. This fumigation is continued for about twelve days, and at the same time Native stimulating condiments are given which are supposed to produce milk in abundance. These condiments are used for four or six weeks. No food, with the exception of almonds, dates, and cocoanut mixed with a little ghee, is given to the mother for the first three days of her confinement. On the fourth day soojee is allowed, and after ten or twelve days dhal and other simple foods are given. The mother is allowed to drink nothing but hot water for the first ten days, and then for a month or so she must drink cooled water which has been boiled previously. In the hot season the charcoal fire is used day and night for the first twelve days succeeding the birth of the child. Subsequently it is used from evening till early morning, and is discontinued during the heat of the day. The use of the charcoal fire is not discontinued *in toto* until the expiration of a month or six weeks. During these six weeks the child is subjected to the same atmospheric conditions as the mother, and when the child cries more fuel is added to the fire. The child soon ceases to cry no doubt influenced by the carbonic acid gas given out by the burning charcoal. The period of confinement is different in different sets or castes. Natives of the Deccan living in Malwa use the charcoal fire more extensively than the Malwa people themselves, the former thinking the climate of Malwa to be rather cold and damp in comparison with that of the Deccan. The period of confinement among Bora and Mussulman women is usually only two weeks, and they use the charcoal fire much less than Hindoo women. This slight sketch of the treatment to which Native women are subjected during the period of their confinement is sufficient to show the great advantages mothers and children would derive from the adoption of the European method of conducting cases of labour, and if Mr. Gunput Sing succeeds in persuading the Natives to follow out a more rational plan of treatment, he will have done an immense deal of good.

Indore City Dispensary.

14. The new Indore city dispensary was opened in the beginning of June. The building is an extremely good one. The number of patients who attended the dispensary during the year was 14,681 as compared with 7,744 in the preceding one. There is no accommodation at this dispensary for in-patients, and, consequently there were no major operations performed here during the year. Patients, suffering from diseases and injuries, requiring grave operations are sent from this dispensary to the large station hospital. One thousand one hundred and forty minor operations were performed during the year.

Oojein Charitable Dispensary.

15. There has been a marked increase in the number of patients treated at this dispensary during the year as compared with the preceding one. The number treated was 11,280 as compared with 8,307 in 1876. Thirty-two major and 967 minor operations were performed. Native Doctor, Ram Dyal Pattuck, who joined this dispensary in May, has shown much zeal in the discharge of his duties. The vaccinator attached to this dispensary vaccinated 357 children during the season. The sanitary condition of Oojein city is most unsatisfactory.

Rutlam Dispensary.

16. The number treated at this dispensary during the year was 11,017. Ten major and 840 minor operations were performed. This dispensary is under the charge of Native Doctor, Thakoor Deen, who is most hard-working and very popular with all classes. One hundred and thirty-four vaccinations were performed during the year by the dispensary establishment.

Augur Dispensary.

17. This dispensary was supervised by Dr. Caldecott of the Central India Horse, who visited it daily. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 195. The out-patients numbered 2,724. Dr. Caldecott performed twelve important operations during the year, one being for stone in the bladder, five for cataract, and three for artificial pupil; two large tumours were removed, and one amputation was performed. Dr. Caldecott takes great interest in the working of this dispensary. The Native Doctor attached to this dispensary, Gunga Deen, is zealous and hard-working.

Dewas Dispensary.

18. The number treated at this dispensary during the year was 4,123 as compared with 2,674 in the preceding one. One major and 161 minor operations were performed. Vaccinations amounted to 381. A well-educated Licentiate of Medicine of the Bombay College, Mr. K. Gopal Pattak, joined this dispensary in the beginning of May, and next year no doubt will show a large increase in the work done at

Dewas. The present dispensary building is quite inadequate to the requirements of the town. A site has been selected for a new dispensary, and it is hoped that the building will be completed before the end of next year.

Dhar Dispensary.

19. The total treated at this dispensary was 6,311. The daily average attendance was 52·36. Seven major and 369 minor operations were performed during the year. The number of vaccinations performed by the dispensary establishment was 310. The Native Doctor, Vishnu Vithul, is attentive to his duties and is very popular.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX. A.

No. A., dated Gwalior Residency, 23rd April 1878.

From—CÔL. JOHN WATSON, C.B. and V.C., Resident, Gwalior,

To—LIEUT.-GENL. SIR HENRY DALY, K.C.B., Agent, Governor-General, for Central India, Indore.

THE sudden call to proceed with troops on foreign service finds me with an annual report half prepared, and I must leave to my *locum tenens* the task of supplying all the statistics requisite to complete it.

2. The year 1877-78 has been one of sorrow and distress in Gwalior, especially in its northern districts, the total annual rainfall having been only 14·83 against an average of 29·26 inches. The usually rainy months of July, August, and September were absolutely dry; no blade of grass grew for the cattle, and no jowar or other khureef crop was reaped or even sown. From Seepree down through Goona, however, a gradually improving crop appeared, and in the Malwa provinces a fair khureef was harvested.

3. In the first week of August the populations of the chief northern districts, Sekarwaree, Bhind and Tourghar, took the alarm, and rising up almost to a man drove their starving cattle before them towards Malwa. In a month the country was desolate; the emigrants were joined by others from Dholepoor, Bhurtpoor, and Agra; and the Agra and Bombay Road was thronged by a slowly moving crowd—the cultivators driving their cattle and the artisans carrying their tools. It was useless to endeavour to stop them, for, as they said, going was no doubt very bad, but to stay was worse, and if no rain came it was certain death. “Apki kitab men kya likha hai” was the constant question as I talked to them on the hot August mornings when all eyes looked for clouds, but not even a little one appeared.

4. How many of these died as they spread over B~~hind~~ and Malwa, we shall never know, but I have talked to many families struggling home again in these last three months, few of them but have left half their number behind.

5. In the first week of October a sudden and unlooked-for fall of about five inches revived the hopes of all and gave a little grass for the cattle; gram was sown wherever there were cattle to plough and men to sow, and it flourished till January, and then the ground not having received its accustomed refreshment, had not strength to ripen it, the grain crop suddenly failed. I speak still of the northern districts, from Seepree downwards grain and wheat were harvested and prices fell.

6. In August the Maharaja ordered extensive public works to be opened in all districts, and made a special allotment of 20 lakhs of rupees to be spent on relief works and charities; he also enlisted a large number of extra road guards with a view to give employment and keep quiet men who would otherwise have taken advantage of the disturbance to plunder the emigrants. This had no doubt a very good effect; and little was heard of violent crimes.

7. The earthwork of the Sindia State Railway between Dholepoor and Gwalior was put in hand and the Bhind and Etawah Road works commenced; these two were of great value and provided employment for thousands who must either have emigrated or died at their homes.

8. The Maharaja himself gave me in September his estimate of works which he proposed to open, and money to be given in relief and of anticipated loss to the revenue; in April again His Highness gave to General Sir Henry Daly full returns of what had been and what was still being done, *vide* Appendix A1.

9. Such is a brief sketch of what happened around Gwalior from the absence of the usual rains of a single season. Fortunately there was no outbreak of cholera, though numbers of the weaker emigrants perished under forms of dysentery and other diseases as they straggled southwards.

10. Nothing but the multiplication of roads and railways can mitigate, in future years of drought like this, either the sufferings of the people or the losses to the State Treasury.

11. In view to the loss of revenue and heavy outlay entailed by this unfortunate season, His Highness the Maharaja found it necessary to apply to the British Government for a loan of fifty lakhs of rupees. This was willingly granted; and Sindia went into Agra on the 21st November to meet the Viceroy and thank him for the assistance so readily accorded. At His Highness' request the six lakhs of rupees which come to him annually on account of the crore and a half, deposited for the construction of railways, will be retained by the British Government until this fifty lakhs with five per cent. interest is refunded; and about 10½ years will see it adjusted.

12. The honors promised to His Highness the Maharaja Sindia at the Delhi Assemblage on the 1st January 1877 have, during the past cold season, been substantially confirmed. In December his commission as a General Officer in the British army was conveyed to him, from Lord Lytton by my hands, at a Grand Durbar held by His Highness for the reception of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Haines, G.C.B., who was at the time on a tour of inspection at Morar. After the presentation of the commission, Sir Frederick Haines rose and offered to the Maharaja the congratulations of a soldier to a soldier, and reminded His Highness that his name was now placed on the same roll that was honored by the names of Clive, Lake, Wellington, Ochterlony, Gough, Hardinge, Napier, Lawrence, and others of distinguished fame.

13. At the Viceroy's invitation the Maharaja proceeded to Calcutta in the end of December, and on the 1st January was invested with the Order of the Grand Cross of the Bath, and took his place in the Senior Grand Cross of the Star of India in the Chapter of the Order held on the same day. The stately ceremonies of the day need not be recorded here. One thing only in connection with His Highness' visit to Calcutta deserves notice.

14. The new salt duty arrangements have occupied much attention throughout the whole twelve months. His Excellency the Viceroy explained his wishes to the Maharaja at a private interview at Agra in November, and in March Mr. Allan Hume, C.B., and Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B., arrived at Gwalior to conclude the arrangement with the Maharaja. The agreement under which His Highness associates himself with the British Government in the protection of the salt duties necessary to the abolition of the inland customs line was signed by the Dewan and Sir Henry Daly on 15th April 1878.

15. I do not anticipate that my absence from Gwalior will be a prolonged one, but lest it should prove so, I think it my duty to place on record that during the twelve months of my incumbency I have been always met in the most friendly spirit by the Maharaja himself and all his officials; and though much delay takes place in the transaction of routine business, important matters brought immediately before the notice of the Dewan Sir Gunput Rao, or of the Maharaja himself, receive the most prompt attention and decision. The conduct of all departments of the State gives evidence of the vigorous mind which has organized them, and of the selection of efficient officers to superintend them. I wish that His Highness would follow more nearly the example of our Government in the construction of metalled roads all over his country, even if it became necessary to do so with borrowed money, for little is now wanting to increase the wealth of Gwalior and to mitigate the evils of drought, but the multiplication of roads and railways. Sindia can point to a larger investment in these, it is true, than any other State in India, but his territory is large and scattered, and there is a field for a wise expenditure to five times the amount.

16. The health of the Morar troops has been good. There were, however, five cases of cholera amongst Europeans, of whom three died and two recovered; and 196 cases were reported in the Gwalior territory, of which 160 cases were fatal.

17. Small-pox was prevalent in every part of the Gwalior territory during the year, reliable information as to the number of deaths under this head is not forthcoming.

18. The troops in Morar consist of the following:—

				CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY BATTERY.		INFANTRY REGIMENT.			
				European.		Native.		European.		European.		Native.	
				Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.	Number.	Strength.
At Morar	1	389	3	378	1	877	2	1,244
„ Fortress Gwalior	1	74	3 Cos.	273	Det.	31
„ Seepree	1 Det.	24	...	...	...	...	Det.	26
Total	1 & Det.	413	4	452	1 & 3 Cos.	1,150	2 & 2 Dets.	1,301

19. Major H. M. Burlton, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate of Morar, having been appointed Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, in Bundelcund, left the station to join his appointment on the 9th January 1878, and Captain Dalrymple took charge of the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, on the forenoon of 19th February 1878.

20. The transactions of this Treasury during the year have been as follows:—

		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
In hand on 31st March 1877	...	6,76,009	4	0
Receipts during 1877-78	...	82,59,358	9	3
	Total	...	89,35,367	13 3
Disbursements, 1877-78	...	82,14,977	6	6
Balance on 31st March 1878	...	7,20,390	6	9
	Total	...	89,35,367	13 3

Of the receipts the following sums were paid by the Durbar in payment of 3rd instalment of their loan for Agra and Gwalior Railway; and 30 lakhs were received from the North-Western Provinces for payment of 1st and 2nd instalments of the loan of 50 lakhs to His Highness Maharaja Sindia:—

		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
In Cash	...	6,57,000	0	0
By Hoondies on Bombay	...	8,44,326	0	0
„ „ „ Calcutta	...	4,43,007	5	4
	Total	...	19,44,333	5 4

21. Inland Money Orders to the number of 2,282, and of the value of Rupees 77,806, with a commission of Rupees 931, have been issued, and 421, amounting to Rupees 22,135-9, have been cashed.

The number of Overland Money Orders issued has been 99, amounting to Rupees 6,547-5-3, while the commission realized thereon amounts to Rupees 129; and 15 amounting to Rupees 390-4-9 have been cashed.

22. The following tributes were paid through this Office to the Gwalior Durbar during this year:—

Tullain rent for Fuslee year 1284	...	Ch. Rs.	82,172
Nuddeegaon tribute for Sum. 1933 and 1934	..		30,000
Seetamhow tribute, being 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th instalments for Sumbut year 1933	..		34,320
	Total	...	1,49,492

23. The Tullain rent is remitted through the Political Agent, Bhopal, in hoondies, and is paid by the Chief of Rajgurrh annually. The Nuddeegaon tribute is paid yearly by the Duttiah State in Nana Shahi curreney; and the Seetambow is generally received by hoondies through the Indore Treasury.

24. A sum of Rupees 1,12,500 was paid into this Treasury by the Durbar during the year on account of their subsidy for roads from 1st July 1876 to 31st December 1877.

25. Forty-five summons in civil cases were received from British Courts for service through the Durbar, of which 34 were duly served, the parties referred to in five were not traced, and in six cases replies have not yet been received from the Durbar.

26. The state of roads in the Gwalior District has been reported by the Executive Engineer, Northern Road Division, as follows:—

27. Agra and Bombay Road, north of Gwalior (first class road). The traffic on this portion of the road is very heavy. Hitherto for several years past one-third of the whole road has annually been renewed.

28. From Gwalior to Budurwas the road has been maintained in good order, but the traffic on this portion of the road, although exceptionally heavy this year, is not so heavy as on that to the north of Gwalior.

29. Branch roads near Gwalior, *viz.*, Fort road, Phoolbagh road, Reed road, Agra loop-line, Seepree chord-line, and two approach roads to Gwalior Residency, have been maintained in good order.

30. From Gwalior to Jhansi. The first section of this road, a distance of about 13 miles, including the new division road near Phoolbagh, the traffic in wood, grass, grain, &c., supplied for the city and Morar Cantonment is very heavy, and it is difficult to keep this portion in good order. It is very desirable to broaden the metalled portion to 12 feet, so that the traffic may then be distributed over a larger surface. The second section from Jhansi to Sendh river is in good order.

31. The road from Seepree to Sendh river ($18\frac{1}{2}$ miles) has been maintained in good order.

32. The first section of the Gwalior and Etawah road, from Gwalior to Bhind, 46 miles, also earth-work throughout the whole of the first section, together with collection of metal for first layer, have been nearly completed. Estimates for bridges, culverts, and causeways are under preparation. The second section from Bhind to the Chumbul river (13 miles) has been entirely completed and opened for traffic.

33. Owing to the failure of the monsoons this year the annual repairs of roads could not be carried out to any great extent, and only very bad portions of the roads were repaired with the help of carted water.

34. The following returns show the working of the Telegraph Department during the year :—

	Number of messages despatched.	Number of messages received.	Number of messages transmitted, exclusive of received or sent messages.	Total.	Receipts.	Disburse- ments.
					<i>Rs. a. p.</i>	<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Gwalior Telegraph Office, 2nd Class.	2,636	3,020	246	5,902	4,176 2 0	3,571 8 0
Morar Military Signal Office, 3rd Class.	1,828	1,616	18	3,462	3,096 12 0	781 14 3
Total ...	4,464	4,636	264	9,364	7,272 14 0	4,353 6 3

35. From the return furnished by the Postmaster, Gwalior, for the year 1877-78, it appears that no record is kept of ordinary covers received or despatched, and that the receipts are shown to be Rupees 32,582-15-4, and disbursements Rupees 14,054-2-7.

The average speed of the mail cart is shown nine miles per hour, and that of runners four miles four furlongs per hour.

36. A Post Office at Pichore in Jhansi District was opened on the 1st February 1878.

37. The Post Office at Pachore in Malwa was removed to Shujalpoor; and a new line of runners' stages from Sehore to Shujalpoor is now under construction.

38. The following return relates to the Residency Jail :—

Number of prisoners on 1st April 1877.	...	20
Do. do. admitted during 1877-78		100
		—
Total	...	120
		—

39. The total cost under this head during the year amounts to Rupees 3,023-8-9.

40. The daily average number of prisoners was 22, and the annual cost of each prisoner is Rupees 137-6-11.

41. The health of the prisoners has been good.

42. The Maharaja's Charitable Dispensary is still located in an old building outside Lushkur, no arrangements have yet been made by the Durbar for its being provided with a suitable site near the Lushkur.

43. The following is a return of the Charitable Dispensaries in His Highness the Maharaja's territory :—

NUMBER AND LOCALITY.				Admissions.	Number of deaths.	Number of vaccination.	Cost.		
							Rs. a. p.		
<i>Under British supervision.</i>									
Gwalior Charitable Dispensary	...	...	...	4,969	26	20	3,127	6	7
Bhilsa do. do.	...	...	...	1,951	25	1,119	769	0	2
Goona do. do.	...	...	...	1,489	66	1,284	2,196	11	8
Total				8,409	117	2,413	6,093	2	5
<i>Not under British supervision.</i>									
Seepree Charitable Dispensary	...	...	...	1,271	3	...	493	5	8
Jawud do. do.	...	...	...	5,476	19	11	2,115	4	6
Total				6,747	22	11	2,608	10	2
GRAND TOTAL				15,156	139	2,424	8,701	12	7

44. The following are the statistics of operations under the Extradition Act.

Requisitions were received from British Courts on Gwalior Durbar for 52 criminals, of these 13 were surrendered, seven not traced, ten refused, while regarding three proof was required, and for 19 no replies have been received from the Durbar. Three criminals have also been made over to us by the Gwalior Durbar *ex proprio motu*, that is, without any requisition for their surrender having proceeded from us.

The Durbar applied through this Office for the surrender of 12 persons from British territory, of whom only eight were surrendered. Five culprits were surrendered to the Durbar by British Courts *ex proprio motu*.

Various Native States asked through their respective Political Officers for the surrender by the Durbar of nine persons, of whom one was surrendered, five refused, one not found, one under investigation, and regarding one proof was required by the Durbar. Three criminals were surrendered by the Durbar to the Native States without application.

The Durbar applied for the extradition of one criminal from Native States, regarding which the Political Agent of Dholepoor intimated that the case has been compromised.

Three culprits were surrendered by Native States to the Durbar without application, of which two were received and made over to them, and one has not yet been received from Jhallawar.

45. The Maharaja's regular troops are distributed in the district as follows:—

LOCALITY.				Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.
Malwa Division	...	...	...	1 Regiment	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ Regiment	...	1 Battery.
Esangurh do.	...	...	...	1 ditto	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	...	1 ditto.
Gwalior do.	...	...	...	1 ditto	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto	...	1 ditto.

46. No Camp of Exercise was formed by His Highness the Maharaja during the year under report.

47. No mail-cart robberies were reported in Gwalior territory during year of report. The Inspecting Postmaster, Agra Division, however, in August 1877, reported that on the night of the 29th July 1877, an attempt to plunder the mail in transit from Agra to Gwalior was made by some 25 or 30 armed men, but when enquiry was instituted by the Durbar, it was found that such was not the case, the armed men seen by the overseer and coachman having been merely certain Zemindars and Durbar officials enquiring about some clothes lost on the above date. Four cases of robbery from private persons have come under notice; of these one was compromised, and three are still pending.

48. Five cases of bullock train robberies were reported during the year: but the result of inquiry has not become known.

49. Twelve cases of dacoities have been reported as having occurred in Gwalior territory, of which one was compromised, while in four cases the plaintiffs have not yet come forward, and in seven cases no reply has been received from the Durbar.

50. No cases of poisoning were reported in the Gwalior territory during the year.

51. Forty-nine dacoities have been reported by the Durbar as having occurred in Gwalior territory. In three cases the perpetrators have been apprehended; 45 cases are under investigation; and one has been compromised by sale of the criminal's property, he himself having been imprisoned for one year.

52. The following statistics relate to civil and criminal justice in the Gwalior District :—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	CIVIL JUSTICE.				CRIMINAL JUSTICE.										
	Number of cases disposed of.	Value.	Average cost of conduct.	Average duration.	Instituted or committed persons.	Convictions.				Discharged.				Average duration.	Attendance of witnesses.
						P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.	P.	C.		
Gwalior Residency	...	5	Rs. a. p. 71 12 0	1 8 0	1 day ...	16	11	14	10	2	1	1 day ...	35 days		
Morar Civil Court	...	26	4,431 4 6	18 7 3	1·7 days...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Morar Small Cause Court	...	350	10,387 14 4	3 5 8	1·12 days...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Cantonment Magistrate, Morar...	311	174	278	174	...	...	1·20 days...	1 day		
Total	...	375	10,890 14 10	.....	.....	327	185	292	184	2	1	.....	.....

53. There was no appeal under the above heads to the Court of the Political Agent, Gwalior, during the year 1877-78.

54. No survey operations took place in the Gwalior territory during the last cold season.

55. The following is a return of the schools in the Gwalior territory :—

			Number of pupils attending.	District Schools.	Cost.
					<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Gwalior Residency	...	...	...	...	...
Morar Cantonment	...	...	...	...	...
Maharaja's College at Lushkur, &c.	...	...	2,829	91	2,141 0 0
Total	...	...	2,829	91	2,141 0 0

56. The number of pupils attending His Highness the Maharaja's College in the Lushkur and the district schools of the country during 1876-77 was 4,022.

57. Few complaints against Railway contractors have been made to this Agency during the year of report, and the few cases filed were transferred to the Engineer-in-Chief, Sindia State Railways, for disposal.

58. A report of the work done on the Sindia State Railway and its prospects furnished by the Engineer-in-Chief is herewith annexed, *vide* Appendix A 2.

APPENDIX B.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BHOPAL POLITICAL AGENCY FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

WITH an annual rainfall for the past ten years of 54·9 inches. It has only rained this year 27·5 inches, resulting in a season of scarcity.

STATES WITHIN THE BHOPAL AGENCY.

		Popula- tion.	Square miles.
Bhopal	...	7,69,200	8,200
Rajgurn	...	75,742	642
Nursingurn	...	87,800	720
Kilchipoor	...	30,910	204
Khorwai	...	16,823	162
Mahomedgurn	...	2,938	80
Basoda	...	5,440	68
Pathari	...	4,330	22
Muxoodungurn	...	9,695	81
Larawad	...	2,900	30

GUARANTEED THAKOORS.

Agra-Burkhera	...	4,219	...
Hirapoor	...	644	...
Dhabla Dhir	...	855	10
Kamulpoor	...	716	...
Daryakhera	...	616	6
Khursia	...	853	10
Jhalara	...	...	...
Ramgurn	...	320	...
Sootalia	...	4,456	...
Tuppa	...	1,269	...
Khajura	...	467	1½
Dugria	...	436	...
Jubria Bhil	...	909	...
Piplia Nagar	...	716	...

2. About a fifth of the usual crop of opium has been gathered, but as the price of the drug in the country markets has risen nearly 75 per cent., the actual loss to the cultivators is much less than it otherwise would have been.

3. The gram crop is almost a total loss.

4. Wheat has been harvested about a ten-anna crop.

5. The khureef was fairly good, thus saving the country from severe distress.

6. Grass has been scarce, and there is much trouble in many parts

of the country owing to the difficulty in watering cattle. If the rains be late a water famine is feared in many tracts unwatered by large rivers.

7. The general health has not been good.

8. Fever of a bad type and cholera are prevalent, the latter disease accompanied the Gwalior famine refugees at the close of the cold season, and has remained in these districts up to the present time.

9. The mortality among these fugitives has been very great, most of the parties lately returning to their homes, through Sehore, state their loss by disease and famine to be *one-half*.

10. The Begum of Bhopal has continuously employed a great number of these poor families on the construction of the Bhopal and Hoshungabad road. Her Highness has also given me Rupees 6,000 to expend at Sehore on relief works. The Koodsia Begum has also granted Rupees 3,000 for charitable works near Sehore, digging out tanks, and cleaning wells within her villages, and the local subscription has amounted to Rupees 1,500.

11. We have been able by this means to provide work for thousands of poor people, saving them from starvation till they are able to return to their homes in the rains. Two thousand are at the present time employed on the Bhopal and Hoshungabad Road.

12. At Bhilsa there has been great distress, and I fear much mortality. When I was there in March, I found about 5,000 poor about the city, and about 50,000 in the pergunnah. The authorities had not been able to provide for them in any way; they informed me that earlier in the year at least three lakhs of wanderers entered the district and many passed on; others had returned, and those only remained who were too poor to move. The wheat harvest would provide food for numbers and enable them to return, but it is feared a remnant will remain who can hardly find support from the villages, for the relief of these I have addressed the Durbar and the Political Agent, Gwalior, suggesting the employment of the poor in the digging out of the tanks round Bhilsa.

13. There have been dacoities and robberies, no year is without these crimes; but it is surprising how little crime has increased in the face of much distress; the patience and goodness of the poor under misery is most remarkable.

14. *Justice*.—There have been 311 civil suits disposed of and 141 criminal cases.

15. The Native Assistant and Superintendent, Mr. Ahmed Hoosain, has worked zealously and carefully in the discharge of his duties as a Magistrate and Judge of the Civil Court. The general improvement in the administration of justice and in the sanitation of the civil station is satisfactory.

16. *Education*.—The Sehore High School is well and carefully worked under the new system by Mr. Mears.

17. The lower classes show the most marked improvement. The teaching is sound from the commencement and thorough, and the school is not sacrificed by the temptation to turn out a few show boys for the University Entrance Examination. Since returning from tour I have watched the working of the school closely, and I am confident of a good report from the Inspector next month.

18. The Thakoors' sons in the Rajcomar Class founded last year give me great trouble; they are always running home, and are as often brought back. It will require steady attention and great firmness to make this class show even fair results.

19. The bright change our new Head Mistress, Mrs. Mears, has made in the Girls' School is very gratifying. This lady is a certificated teacher, having held the charge of large girls' schools in London. The institution is now a valuable one, and has already recovered much of its old popularity.

20. *Public Works*.—The metalling of the Bhopal and Hoshungabad Road is finished as far as Choka, seven miles from the Nerbudda, all the minor bridges and culverts are completed. The five larger bridges will be finished up to the arches before the rains, and by March 1879 I trust they will be completed with the ghât between Choka and the river.

21. Arrangements have been made with the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshungabad to throw a trestle bridge over the Nerbudda every year. The first cost, together with the approaches, will be Rupees 10,000 each,

Government to pay an equal share; there will be, when this is done, unrestricted communication between Bhopal and Etarsi station on the G. I. P. Rail, and the Bhopal and Hoshungabad Road will become a valuable railway feeder. The cost of this road is stated by the Durbar to have been already $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs, and it will cost three lakhs before completion.

22. The dâk bungalows at Bisrode, Bishenkbery, and Choka are completed.

23. The Koodsia Begum is building a dâk bungalow at Kujoria, half-way between Sehore and Bhopal.

24. *Jail*.—The average number of prisoners has been 21·20 at an average annual cost per man of Rupees 45-10-8. The health of the prisoners has been good.

25. *Post Office*.—The Post Offices as per margin are within this Agency. The receipts have been Rupees 7,208-3-6. The disbursements Rupees 4,088-11-10.

1. Sehore. 2. Bhopal. 3. Bhilsa. 4. Ashta.	5. Seronge. 6. Pachore. 7. Beora. 8. Nursingurh. 9. Shojawulpoor.
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26. There has been a weekly average of 4,492 letters, parcels, and papers received and delivered in these offices; Rupees 5,781-15-6 worth of postage stamps have been sold.

27. The Postmaster-General, North-Western Provinces, was pleased to close, with scanty notice, the Post Offices of Nursingurh, Puehore, and Ashta; but so strong was the local feeling against this measure that on the representation of this Office they have all been re-opened.

28. There is a marked appreciation within Native States of the great benefits of our Post Offices.

29. *Telegraphs*.—We have one Telegraph Office, Bioura. The number of messages received were 1,266 and despatched 885, for which Rupees 3,471-7 were paid, the amount of telegraph stamps sold amounted to Rupees 1,749-10.

30. *Dispensaries*.—The dispensaries as per margin are within this Agency and under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon.

1. Sehore. 2. Bhopal. 3. Bhilsa.	4. Bioura. 5. Nursingurh. 6. Kilchipoor. 7. Koorwai.
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31. Medical relief has been afforded to 19,413 persons at a total cost of Rupees 5,034. There were 14,002 persons vaccinated, of which 9,232 were successful, and 1,338 not known, and 3,432 unsuccessful.

32. Dr. Odevaine has been relieved by Dr. Allen, the permanent Civil Surgeon; the number of operations of the eye performed by Dr. Odevaine between the 3rd March 1877 and the 16th May 1878 is 361, of these 138 or 38·22 per cent. were for cataract. These operations were not performed in one place, but some in one dispensary, some in another, and thus Dr. Odevaine's professional skill has become known over a wide extent of country, and has materially aided in winning the confidence of all classes in European surgery and medicine.

33. The Pathari Dispensary has been closed and the Bhopal Hospital opened within the year; further details of this measure and the causes of increase of vaccination will appear under the head of Native States.

34. *Topographical Survey*.—Captain Wilmer's party has been engaged this season in the districts of Gwalior and Bhopal.

35. *Boundary Disputes*.—Lieutenant Ravenshaw settled 18 disputes, including a long line of frontier of 95 miles on the top of the Vindyan range between the States of Bhopal, Gwalior, and Indore.

Mr. Ravenshaw has been promoted to the post of 3rd Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Indore, and the place here is still vacant.

NATIVE STATES.

36. *Bhopal*.—The Empress of India has conferred upon the Shah Jehan Begum, the Ruler, and her grandmother, the Koodsia, the Order of the Imperial Crown, and the khureeta conferring this dignity was read out in open Durbar amid great rejoicings in the presence of many ladies and officers specially invited on the occasion.

37. This is the first public recognition ever received by the Koodsia for her great public benefactions, and she was deeply grateful and greatly rejoiced. The officer who was fortunate enough to first bring her the news, received a large jaghire on the spot, and she fired a Royal salute from the walls of Istamnuggur.

38. Her Highness the Ruler has subscribed 25 lakhs, and Her Highness the Koodsia Begum 10 lakhs, towards the construction of a line of railway between Oojein and Bhopal, being a total of 35 lakhs paid in five annual instalments, already nearly four lakhs have been paid into the Sehore Treasury. The ruling family are fully impressed with the great benefit that will accrue to the State and thereby to themselves, by thus opening up their country, and it is their intention to erect cotton mills and saw mills at Bhopal on the railway being ready. The Begum also desires opium-weighing scales to be set up at Sehore on the completion of the line. The Koodsia Begum has paid into the Treasury two lakhs and twenty thousand of the three lakhs of Endowment Fund to the Bhopal Water Works.

39. The high prices of grain that have prevailed for the past six months have been a great profit to the cultivating class, who will not only be able to pay the high assessment commented on last year, but will be in a position to liquidate arrears.

40. The total amount of grain disposed of may be guessed by the fact of 900 mannassas of grain having been exported in three weeks, 84,000 rupees being paid into the State coffers during that time on account of duty. In spite of the State Treasury being thus enriched, so little are the rules of supply and demand appreciated that it has been with the greatest difficulty the Ruler has been persuaded to keep export open.

41. Her Highness has been pleased to place the entire vaccination department organized last year under the personal supervision of the

Agency Surgeon, under whose care she has at the same time placed all the medical institutions in the City of Bhopal, granting that officer an allowance of Rupees 100 a month. I have already informed you how pregnant with good is this measure for the poor of Bhopal. There is no State of the like standing within the Central India Agency that has been so backward in affording real medical aid to the people, though paying a large annual sum to Native Hakims. I hope therefore much good may spring from the efficient supervision now gained. Vaccination also will be carried out with a much greater prospect of real success.

42. The late Secunder Begum introduced the British Indian Penal and Procedure Codes into her territories as a guide to her officers in the administration of criminal law. Of late years there has been a backward tendency, a desire to base the administration on the precepts of the Koran and Mahomedan law thereon founded. In a case brought to your notice, the evil of this was made apparent, and in consequence of the warning conveyed in your letter and subsequent communications from this office, the Begum has framed a code of criminal law based on the British codes, and has distributed it to all her officers, together with the code on which it is founded.

43. It had been the practice to try every case in which British subjects were concerned in the Court of the Political Agent. Act X of 1872 having been allowed no practical effect in this Agency, but for the past two years every case in which the offence has been committed in Bhopal territory has been made over to the State for trial, with the proviso that the procedure shall be in accordance with the laws laid down in the two Codes (Criminal Procedure and Penal), the sections being noted. The Durbar reporting the result.

44. Mrs. Heckford, an English Lady Doctor, has been practising her profession in Bhopal during the past year. She has been able to do much good among the families of all classes, the more especially among the poor, but having found no encouragement from the Begum to prolong her stay, she left early in April to my sincere regret.

45. The record of the year's administration of the Bhopal State is annexed.

46. *Rajgurh*.—A Delhi banner was presented to the Nawab by the Agent to the Governor-General on 13th December last. The administration is carried on by the Nawab himself and is fairly good. The famine refugees passed in thousands along the Agra and Bombay Road through this State and at Bioura. The Nawab spent large sums in relieving the poor, and at other places within his district.

47. *Nursingurh*.—A Delhi banner was presented by the Agent to the Governor-General to the Raja on 8th December last. The Raja does not personally attend to the administration, and matters are not going on well, but he has promised to abide by the advice of this Office. He has organized a famine relief at Nursingurh and Pachore on the Agra and Bombay Road, commencing from the 18th April, by which one thousand poor people receive $\frac{3}{4}$ seer of atta daily, to be continued to the rains, to relieve the refugees returning to their

homes. He has further remitted Rupees 300 to be expended at Schore in relieving the poor women and children of the refugees about this station.

48. *Kilchipoor*.—The administration is carried on by the Chief himself and is pretty good. His only son is about to join the Rajcoomar class of the Schore High School.

49. *Khoorwai*.—There is nothing worthy of note concerning this State.

50. *Muwoodungurh*.—The administration continues to be carried on by the Ameen appointed by this Office in concert with the Chief. Some of the debts have been liquidated and new villages founded. The revenue is increasing, but the expenditure is still in excess of what it ought to be. By degrees this will be reduced.

51. *Patharee*.—The Chief has settled the many complaints brought against him, and is behaving better. The expense of the dispensary was too great a drain on his small income. It has been closed since the 1st January, and the Native Doctor at Khoorwai, only twelve miles off, has been instructed to afford medical aid when required at Patharee. In lieu of the cost of dispensary the Chief subscribes Rupees 200 per annum to the dispensary fund.

52. *Mahomedgurh*.—The management is good. The Nawab has been to Mecca.

53. *Basoda*.—The Nawab is a great traveller; he has been to most places of interest in India and to Mecca; during the past year he visited Jerusalem and sailed along the northern shores of the Mediterranean Sea, visited also Egypt and Medina, and was much interested with all he saw. His administration is good; he is much above the average in intelligence and energy.

54. *Larawut*.—This estate continues under our management, the Puar remaining quite incapable of any work. His days are passed in sleep. He never rises till the afternoon, and is a complete slave to the vice of opium-eating. I went early in the season to the Larawut estate, and after personally examining every village and enquiring into the circumstances of every holding, completed a new settlement with the cultivators, who are fast becoming a prosperous community under a light assessment and long leases.

55. *Bhilsa*, Gunj Basoda, Sojawulpoor, and Sonkutch are pergunnahs of Gwalior, under the political supervision of this Agency.

56. The Sooba of Issagurh, Mahdo Rao, has been relieved by Nawab Goolam Ahmed Khan.

57. *Zerapoor*, Machelpoor, Katapoor, Gagrani and Nimawur are pergunnahs of Indore under this Agency.

58. *Seronj of Tonk*.—The Amil, Sadut Ali Khan, has been relieved by Kahdim Hoosain Khan. There have been fewer reports of cattle-lifting than formerly.

59. *Sarunpoor* of Dewas, and the guaranteed Thakoors, Tuppas Kujoria, Sotalia, Agra-Burkhera, Ramgurb, Kumelpoor, Dhabla Ghose, Dhabla Deer, Jabra Bheel, Peeplia Nuggur, Dharikhera, Jullaria, and Dugria are all under this Agency; there is nothing special to report concerning them. Every effort is being made to prevail on the Thakoor to send their sons and relations to the Rajcomar Class of the school.

SEHORE, }
The 13th May 1878. }

(Sd.) W. KINCAID,
Polll. Agent, Bhopal.

Translation of the Administration Report of the Bhopal State from A.D. 18th November 1876 to 14th April 1877.

ON the 17th Zeeeat Hijri 1293 = A.D. 5th December 1877, Her Highness the Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum was delivered of a son, the infant was named Nasrula Khan, he is allowed a monthly allowance from the State similar to that granted to Bilkis Jehan Begum, the event was celebrated with due formality.

2. The most important event of the year is my visit to Delhi to attend the Imperial Assemblage held there to commemorate the assumption on the 1st January 1877 by Her Majesty the Queen of England of the title of Empress of India. In accordance with the Proclamation issued by the Government of India, all the Chiefs of Hindustan were present for the occasion. I, attended by Nawab Amir-ul-Mulk Wulaja Bahadoor, Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum, her husband, the Minister, and the nobles and principal officers of the State with some necessary equipage, left Bhopal, and by rail from Etarsee arrived at Delhi on the 19th December 1876. I was peshwaied by the British officials at the Railway station, where a European Guard of Honor was drawn up. I was escorted to my Camp at Azadpoor, and received a salute of 19 guns on alighting from my carriage.

On the 24th December His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Lytton arrived at Delhi, the Chiefs, who were present, proceeded to the Railway station to "peshwai" His Excellency, but I was, as a special case, excused from taking part in the ceremony in view to save me from the inconvenience attendant on such a densely crowded ceremony.

On the following day a deputation of British officers from His Excellency, according to established custom, waited on me to enquire after my health.

On the 27th December I, accompanied by the Nawab Sahib and my suite, consisting of some of the members of the Bhopal family and principal officials of the State, eight in number, paid a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General. I was according to custom peshwaied, His Excellency came forward a few paces, and shook hands with me and my husband, and made us sit on our chairs to his right, after the usual topics of conversation, I presented the customary

nuzzur. His Excellency then rose from his chair, and after touching it presented me with an Imperial Banner, saying it was a Royal gift, and that it should be with me on all ceremonial and auspicious occasions.

His Excellency also presented me with a golden medal, bearing the device of the Empress of India, and said that Her Gracious Majesty the Empress of India was pleased to confer on my husband a salute of 17 guns throughout British territory, where he will be received with due formality should he have occasion to visit it.

His Excellency then, after shaking hands, congratulated the Nawab Sahib. Attar and pawn were given me by His Excellency with his own hands, after which I took leave, and returned to my Camp, the officers, who were deputed to peshwai me, escorting me to my carriage, when returning from the Durbar held for my reception. I received a salute of 19 guns and my husband 17.

On the following day at 5 P.M. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General paid me a return visit. According to custom His Excellency was peshwaied, and after the usual topics of conversation I presented a copy of the Bhopal History in English and a copy of "Shama Anjwan," a work on Persian literature, compiled by my husband, for the acceptance of His Lordship. He was much gratified with this offering, and turning towards the Nawab thanked him for his gift, the Nawab in reply said, it was an insignificant thing and not worthy of His Lordship's acceptance; but that he was grateful at His Excellency's having condescended to accept it. After attar and pawn were distributed, the Durbar broke up.

On the 15th Zilhij 1293 Hijri = A.D. 1st January 1877, accompanied by my suite, comprising of some of the members of the Bhopal family and the principal officials of the State, 24 in number, I attended the Imperial Assemblage. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General entered the Durbar Hall precisely at 12 noon, and read the Proclamation regarding the assumption by the Queen of the title of Empress of India. The Maharaja Sindia of Gwalior and the Nizam of Hyderabad, and I offered our cordial congratulations; but the other Chiefs, who were present, remained silent; the Durbar afterwards broke up.

On the 3rd January Lady Lytton paid me a visit.

On the 4th instant I paid a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General to take leave of His Excellency. I was on this occasion presented with a sword and sash by His Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty the Empress of India, the Nawab Sahib Bahadoor was presented with a gold medal, and the husband of Her Highness the Sultan Jehan and the Minister of the State each with silver medals; as a thank-offering, one munnassa of grain and Rupees 500 were distributed to the poor. A present of Rupees 500 was sent to the European artillerymen who fired the salute for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the occasion of His Excellency paying me a return visit at Delhi; but the present was not accepted, in consequence it was, with the suggestion of the Political Agent, given to the homes on the hills for the

soldiers' children, and Rupees 5,000 was sent for deposit in the Sehore Agency Treasury to be ultimately devoted to some purpose having for its object the perpetuation of the event in regard to the assumption by the Queen of the title of the Empress of India. Rupees 5,000 was presented to the English artist for drawing mine and the Nawab Sahib Bahadoor's portrait on the auspicious occasion. Rupees 1,000 was given through the Political Agent towards the repairing of the Lahore Musjid, and Rupees 2,000 was subscribed towards the Famine Relief Fund of Kurnool in the Madras Presidency. On the 5th January I visited the Nizam-ul-Mulk Bahadoor and his Minister, Salar Jung Bahadoor; on the 6th the Nizam-ul-Mulk paid me a return visit; on both sides the customary formalities were observed, and attar and pawn distributed.

On the 7th my Camp was removed from Azadpoor to Zeenath Mahal at Delhi. I inspected all the ancient buildings in the place. On the 22nd January I proceeded to Agra and was peshwaiced at the Railway station, where a guard of honor was in attendance. A salute of 19 guns was fired from the ramparts of the Agra Fort for me and 17 guns for the Nawab Sahib Bahadoor. After seeing the building in the fort, and the Taj Gunj and other buildings of note, left Agra by rail on the 28th for Etarsce, and arrived at Bhopal on the 3rd February. Arrangements were made in a manner worthy of the occasion to give a *fête*, to which British officers of Sehore, Indore, Saugor, Rewah, Hoshungabad, and other places were invited, and the city of Bhopal, &c., was decorated in a superb and princely style, and no expense was spared to give *eclat* to the occasion. On the 21st February the Political Agent arrived to arrange for the reception of the guests on which date the banquet commenced and lasted till the 3rd March, the bill of fare being changed every day. On the 3rd March the guests having taken leave of their hostess left Bhopal.

3. A nefarious practice was becoming common in Bhopal by foreigners in the service of the State contracting debts, and in the event of their services being dispensed with, leaving the territory clandestinely and thus evading payment of the claims of their creditors. As a remedial measure, a general order was promulgated throughout the Bhopal territory enjoining money-lenders against giving loans to foreigners in the service of the State in excess to their two months' pay; if money-lenders in contravention to this order continue to lend large sums of money to such servants of the State, their claims, if in excess to the two months' pay of the debtors, will not be entertained. As a rule, complaints against servants of the State contracting debts with no intention of liquidating the same, will, if proved on enquiry, be considered untrustworthy, and will be debarred from promotion, if they are convicted of the offence a second time, will be liable to punishment and reduction to inferior grades.

4. Hitherto no uniform rate of allowance was fixed for the bazaar chowdrees of the State. Instances have come to light which prove beyond doubt that some of these officials were in the habit of demanding huks from traders who bring goods from abroad for sale at the periodical fairs, &c., besides the huks which they enjoy from their own trades-

men; whilst on the other hand other chowdrees received their huks only from tradesmen, other than those of their own bazaar, to prevent this irregularity, the Ruler, after consulting the views of her councillors, issued an order on the 17th February 1878 to the effect that chowdrees from the date of the promulgation of this order will receive their huks from tradesmen both from their own bazars, as well as from those from abroad who bring merchandise for sale in the bazars they are attached to, at the following rates: on a bullock-load of spices, one chadam (pie), on ditto salt one-fourth seer.

5. On the 12th February 1878 the Political Agent, in a public Durbar, presented me with His Excellency the Viceroy's khureeta, conveying the intelligence regarding Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India having been graciously pleased to confer on me the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. In the same Durbar Her Highness the Nawab Sultan Jehan was presented with a gold medal. My heartfelt gratitude for this token of Her Royal favor was conveyed to Her Imperial Majesty by wire, on the occasion six prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for life were released. The ladies and gentlemen from Sehore were entertained at a *fête* in honor of the occasion.

6. No specific rules were framed for the collection of the octroi dues in the Bhopal bazars; hitherto this impost formed an item of the sayar dues, and was collected at the following rates:—

On one rupee's worth of grain $9\frac{1}{4}$ dham ($\frac{1}{2}$ of a pie) from petty tradesmen, and from those dealing in larger stocks $18\frac{1}{2}$ dham, out of which $6\frac{1}{4}$ dham was paid to the weigher and the balance, *viz.*, $12\frac{1}{2}$ dham, paid into the State coffer, to remedy irregularities an uniform rate was fixed after consulting the views of the State Councillors, an order was passed on the 17th April 1877 to the effect that tradesmen of all classes are liable to the payment of the octroi dues at the rate fixed.

7. In A.D. 1863 an order was passed by the State strictly prohibiting the "grain sutta" transaction, and on the following year "cotton sutta" was also forbidden. On 30th June 1877, after consulting the councillors of the State, an order was promulgated forbidding "opium sutta" on iug to the transaction in principle being nothing short of gambling, in consequence the Courts of the State will not entertain any suits appertaining to such transaction.

8. On the 13th July 1877, 1,000 copies of the II. Vol. of the new Civil Procedure Code of the State entitled "Tanzimat Sahjehani" were printed, and on the 7th December last the III. Vol. of the Criminal Procedure Code were printed, a copy of each was sent to the Political Agent for information.

9. Hitherto a tax was levied on the sale of old weapons, utensils, and clothes at the rate of one pie on articles valued at one rupee, and on jewels set with precious stones at two per cent. On jewels of silver and gold at one pie per rupee, assets accruing from this source of revenue is estimated at an average of Rupees 109-6-6 per annum. As such articles are sold from necessity, therefore, in the interest of the seller, this tax was abolished on the 9th December 1877.

10. The fee payable on pasture land aggregating Rupees 440-13-9 per annum has been abolished since the 9th September 1878.

11. On the 2nd September 1877 an order was enacted which provides for the trial of British subjects by the State in minor offences committed within the limits of the Bhopal territory; the State in such cases will be competent to determine a suitable punishment, in the event of any referencees being made in such cases by the Political Agent, the proceedings of the Court in the case will be duly furnished; but in cases of heinous offences the concurrence of the Political Agent will be asked before proceedings are taken against the criminal as required by Act XI of 1872. Criminals escaping from British district and coming into the Bhopal territory to evade arrest will be arrested and forwarded direct to the authorities from whose district the criminal effected his escape; intimation of the criminal's extradition will be given to the Political Agent in view to his communicating the same to the authorities concerned, if prisoner's route lies through other States, application will be made to the Political Agent for the necessary "chalan."

12. In spite of orders grain-dealers persisted in the habit of selling grain by measuring it with "pies and coora." On the 23rd September 1877 stringent orders were reiterated by the State to weigh grain, &c., intended for sale by scales and weights bearing the State seal, any instance of disregard to this order coming to light will be visited with fines at the following scales:—

On one maund a fine of two annas will be imposed, on one mannie eight annas, and one maunassa Rupees 50. The weighers and sellers of grain to furnish ikrarnamahs in order to their abiding by this order to enforce it, the Thanadar and Kotwal of the city have been enjoined to keep a sharp look-out at any attempt to disregard this order.

13. At the suggestion of Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Daly, K.C.B., Agent, Governor-General, for Central India, and Lieutenant-Colonel William Kincaid, Political Agent of Bhopal, the scheme for introducing vaccination into the State and thus preventing mortality amongst children, the annual cost for which estimated at Rupees 6,177-4 was carried into effect on the 23rd September 1877. From 1st November 1878 the supervision of the Vaccine Department and the "Prince of Wales" Hospital at Bhopal, an edifice built on the principle of English architecture, will be placed under the Agency Surgeon according to the recommendation of the Political Agent, for his supervision the Agency Surgeon will receive an allowance of Rupees 100 per mensem; this will form a separate charge against the State, and will not be included in the annual grant set apart for the Vaccine Department. Arrangements to procure a supply of medicines, surgical instruments and appliances, and hospital furniture, &c., will be made so as to give effect to the scheme from November next. Vaccine operations will be conducted by the Hakeems of the State in the district for four months, according to the plan which was adopted during the past year, who will carry on the work under the supervision of the Agency Surgeon, to whom reports regarding vaccine operations will be made.

14. On the 1st November last, I had a private interview with Colonel William Kincaid, Political Agent, Bhopal, in which we discussed the question regarding the proposal to construct a railway line through Bhopal to be linked with the main line from Oojein extending towards Bhilsa in the Gwalior territory. The State has subscribed Rupees 25 lakhs towards the construction of this line, it is to be paid in five equal instalments of five lakhs a year according to the stipulation made in the agreement entered into by the State, which secures in perpetuity to the heirs and successors of the present Ruler a minimum of profits at the rate of 4 per cent., all above that to be divided between Bhopal and British Government. The first instalment on account of the State contribution has been already paid into the Agency Treasury. Her Highness the Koodsia Begum has agreed to subscribe ten lakhs of rupees towards the construction of the railway line, to be paid by annual instalments of two lakhs, this subscription of Her Highness is exclusive to the 25 lakhs paid by the State. In the event of Her Highness the Koodsia Begum dying before the full amount of her subscription has been paid, the State, according to the terms of its agreement, undertakes to pay any balance that may be due, in such a case the profits of 4 per cent., which has been guaranteed to Her Highness, will be paid to the State. On the Political Agent's reporting to Government through the Agent, Governor-General, the assent of the State to subscribe towards the construction of the proposed railway line, His Excellency Lord Lytton, the Viceroy and Governor-General, sent me a congratulatory letter expressive of His Lordship's gratification. As yet the instrument regarding the agreement entered into by the State in the matter has not been authenticated with the signature of His Excellency the Viceroy. No doubt a khureeta will soon be received from His Excellency the Viceroy through the prescribed medium conveying His Excellency's sanction to the project, so as the work may be started with the least possible delay.

15. At the suggestion of the Political Agent Rupees 6,000 was granted in two instalments for relief works for the refugees from the famine-stricken countries to be expended on the Schore road; this grant is exclusive of the annual allotment made by the State for roads.

16. From Hijri 1293 to Rabi Aval 1293—to A.D. 1876 to April 1878, an aggregate sum of Rupees 2,04,291-3-4 was expended in the construction of new buildings in the city and executing repairs to old ones, this charge against the State is exclusive of the amount spent on the road and bridges between Bhopal and Hoshungabad. Detail of the above expenditure is as follows:—

			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Annual allotment	...	...	48,656	11	6
In excess to ditto	...	...	1,47,369	10	6
Contracts	...	...	8,264	13	6.
Total	...	...	2,04,291	3	6

17. Some of the Jaghiredars of the State were in the habit of taking advances from their zemindars in the event of their holdings lapsing to the State before the advances are adjusted, the zemindars as a matter of course claimed repayment of the advances from the State, and in some instances they have suffered pecuniary loss, in consequence an ishtiar was circulated enjoining Jaghiredars and mahafeedars on no account to take advances from their zemindars, on penalty of their being fined, should the zemindars in disregard to this order pay advances of revenue to their Jaghiredars, they will forfeit the same in the event of the jaghire lapsing to the State.

18. From the English and Vernacular papers it was ascertained that subscriptions were raised in England and its dependencies in aid of the sick and wounded Turks during the Turko-Russian war, those who failed to respond to the call made in the interest of suffering humanity were reproached by the world, in consequence the mercantile class of Bhopal petitioned the Political Agent for permission to contribute towards the fund for the sick and wounded Turks. The subjects and servants of the State readily responded to the call made in the interest of widows and orphans of the Turkish soldiers who were killed in the war.

19. The time fixed for hearing appeals against the decision of the Lower Courts was three months, in the interest of the public the limit has been extended to four months, an ishtiar has been circulated for general information in the matter regarding the period of limitation for appeals.

20. The crime of perjury having become rife, indeed instances have come to light of people having betaken to this class of crime as a profession, a clause has been added to the code providing a suitable punishment for such an offence. Any one convicted of this crime will be debarred from giving evidence in a Court of law, litigants before filing their plaints are required to produce a list of witnesses, no other evidence will be admitted by the Court besides that of the witnesses mentioned in the list.

21. For the better administration of civil justice a clause has been added to the Procedure Code which prohibits cases already settled by Lower Courts from being enquired into *de novo* by the Court of Appeal, it will simply enquire into any points which the Lower Court may have left unnoticed; if the appellant, in view to prolong the case, reproduce the plea which had been already heard and settled by the Lower Courts, will be liable to fine.

22. Heads of Departments have been enjoined against the practice of allowing arrears of work to accumulate on penalty of being fined.

23. The Mir Moonshee of the State Court has been directed to produce files of important cases, criminal, civil and fiscal, daily for the orders of the Ruler, so as litigants may not be put to inconvenience, in the event of his failing to do so, will be held responsible for any acts of remissness on his part.

24. Requisitions from servants of the State and travellers for carts, if made at a time when the agriculturists are engaged with their fields, will be attended to by the lumberdars; but if carts are required for

the tour of the Ruler and for the camps of British officers and other Native Chiefs of Hindustan, the cultivators will be expected to furnish their quota according to their turn, so as to prevent cultivators being subjected to unnecessary inconvenience.

25. Since my installation the prosperity of the State and the welfare of my subjects have been the object of my solicitude. In view to contribute towards this object, a grant of Rupees 50,000 was made by the State for the purpose of suitable buildings being constructed for the accommodation of my subjects; out of this grant 200 houses have been built in the neighbourhood of Shajehanabad; embankments of two lakes have been constructed to secure a plentiful supply of water for the use of the public; a bungalow has been built at Kasergunj, and another is about to be built there.

26. The annual fair at Shajehanabad is held in the month of November, it lasts one full month; during the first three years merchandise intended for sale at the fair had been exempted from sayer dues, as stated in the Administration Report of the State for the year 1876, paragraph 13. During the present year a moiety of the due was recovered from the importers of merchandise, the buyers have been entirely exempted from payment of dues, the exemption of dues amounts to Rupees 13,568-10. For the convenience of tradesmen, merchandise was taxed on an approximate weight according to the following scales:—

Approximate weight of one cart-load of two bullocks			...	12	mds.
Ditto	ditto	one camel-load	...	5	„
Ditto	ditto	one buffalo	„ ...	3½	„
Ditto	ditto	one bullock	„ ...	2½	„

Pony and mule-load, &c., according to weight. Timber, &c., intended for the new settlement of Shahjehanabad will be exempted from transit duty. Jaghiredars whose income is more than Rupees 1,000 a year have been desired to patronise the fair.

27. The Bhopal and Hoshungabad road is 39½ miles long; during last year 30½ miles of earth-work was completed, this work was mentioned in last year's Report, paragraph 15; during the present year the remaining nine miles of earth-work was completed, and 26 miles of road have been metalled; the remaining 13½ miles are being metalled, the ghât works at Chowka will be commenced during the ensuing rainy season.

Out of the 72 bridges, for which plans and estimates were made by the English Engineer, 26 were completed last year, mention regarding their completion was made in last year's Administration Report. During the present year 28 others have been completed; the three large ones, to span the Betwa, Bagan, and Annas, have been commenced, the causeways of Kaliasat and Keerwan have been completed, the plan to effect a junction of these two rivers is being executed. Travellers' bungalows at Misrode, Bishenkarah, and Chowka have been completed, the former was built by Her Highness the Koodsia Begum, and the two latter by the State; a pucca well at Chowka was made by the Nawab Wallaja, and the other at

Bishenkarah by the State. The monthly expenditure on account of this road is estimated at Rupees 8,000, but the expenditure of the present year appears to have exceeded that of the past years.

28. In the Reports of past years mention is made that the estimated amount on account of Her Highness the Sultan Jehan Begum's dowry was Rupees 5,50,000, and for the celebration of ceremonies and festivities, fire-works, &c., Rupees 35,289-12-3. At the time the expenditure was not adjusted, it has now been ascertained that an aggregate sum of Rupees 6,50,249-2-3 was spent on account of Her Highness the Sultan Jehan's marriage.

29. In last year's Report it was stated that 263 villages remained to be surveyed, out of this number 100 have been surveyed, and survey operations are approaching completion in 41 more; the remaining 122 will be surveyed after the rains.

30. During A.D. 1876-77, 31,230 cases were filed, of which 28,250 were disposed of, and 2,980 are pending enquiry.

31. In last year's Report, paragraph 22, it was stated that 10,916 old cases were pending enquiry, to which 743 were added, making a total of 11,657, out of which 7,439 were disposed of during the present year, leaving 4,218 pending enquiry.

32. After referring to the Political Agent's yaddasht of the 25th March last, a rule has been framed for the purpose of dealing with applications for service in the State from inhabitants other than those of Bhopal, such applicants will, as a rule, be required to fill in a schedule according to the subjoined form, it should be verified by the Political Agent for the time being before it is submitted, on its being produced, the applicant will be required to undergo an examination in order to test his abilities; the applicant will be employed after he passes the prescribed test; but on failing will be rejected. No applicants unless specially qualified need present himself for service in the State or furnish the required certificate of former service :—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Name of candidate, and father's name.	Age.	Residence.	Father's profession.	Quali- fication.	Former service.	Caste.

No applicant from abroad will be considered eligible for service in the State unless he furnishes a record of his former services, &c.

33. Whereas bad characters are in the habit of presenting anonymous petitions against the servants and members of the Bhopal family, such petitions on enquiry have often elicited nothing worthy of notice, on the contrary entails unnecessary labour and loss of time to the official who enquire into such complaints. An ishtiar has been circulated for general information notifying that anonymous petitions as a rule will be destroyed; should it however bear the signature of the writer, he will be

required to give an agreement binding himself to give security, in the event of his failing to prove his assertion, he will be dealt with according to the punishment detailed below.

If the complaint against any respectable person be of a serious nature, the offender will be liable to six months' rigorous imprisonment, with fine not exceeding Rupees 100.

If the delinquent is a servant of the State and a resident of Bhopal, he will be liable to dismissal or fine; should he be a foreigner and in the service of the State will be dismissed and expelled from the territory; if a resident of Bhopal, he will be fined, in default of payment will suffer imprisonment; in the event of his being a foreigner will be turned out from the Bhopal territory; but should the petitioner appear to be actuated from good motives and gives information intended for the benefit of the State, enquiry, if deemed advisable, will be made.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE BUNDELKHAND POLITICAL AGENCY FOR 1877-78.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

1. *The monsoon of 1877, and autumn harvest.*—The interest of the year centred in the monsoon, and its dependent agriculture.

From January 1877, onward through the hot months, frequent storms and showers occurred, so ominously like the weather in the corresponding period which preceded the drought of 1868, that apprehension was locally aroused even before the time for the proper rains arrived.

Nor did re-assurance come with the season, for June brought merely 1·49 inches of rain, whereas its average in seven previous years had been 6·3.

Anxiety grew when July, the rainy month *par excellence*, registered only 2·68, instead of the average 16·4.

It heightened as August gave but 4·32 in place of 15·2, and it culminated when September closed with no more than 4·07 to show for the 8·3 of average years.

The four monsoon months had thus yielded merely 12·56 inches, instead of their average 46·2, *i.e.*, little more than a quarter of their usual supply.

The import of this was grave enough, when it was noted that the year of drought 1868 had 24½ inches in those four months, and still was followed by the Bundelkhand famine of 1868-69, from which the province has not yet recovered.

When a half-monsoon in 1868 had led to wide-spread famine, impoverishment, emigration and death, the prospect from the quarter-monsoon of 1877 seemed far worse, and the more so, as this time the province started from a more reduced stand-point.

The rain crops, which yield the khureef or autumn harvest, comprising the cheaper grains used by the poor, had now failed, and grass even was scarce to a degree unexperienced in 1868-69. Many cattle died from that curious but hitherto imperfectly understood cause, *viz.*, eating the stunted shoots of the jowar plant.

By September, thus, it had become necessary to devise plans for famine works and relief, in case the usual winter showers should also fail.

Next, when October gave little over an inch of rain, November none, and December a driblet merely of half an inch, quite insufficient to moisten the soil for cold weather crops to yield the rabi or spring harvest, then famine loomed startling near.

Only where tank or well irrigation existed, did any hope of cultivation remain. Such spots, though numerous in Bundelkhand, are but speck-like oases in its whole area, and everywhere water was low, even the great lake-like tanks being half or three-fourths empty.

2. *Famine emigrants in transit.*—Nor, while things looked thus gloomy within, were they lightened by prospects without.

The Southern India famine was too far off to make much impression here, beyond a fear lest a similar calamity might be coming in turn all over India.

But the local drought had been very severe on the north-west also of Bundelkhand, in the Gwalior territory, and in our own districts.

There, the well water, farther from the surface in ordinary years than it is here, sank out of reach altogether, and fodder for the cattle, which here was scanty, was there non-existent.

Grain, indeed, was not yet exhausted, and it could be imported, but fodder for hundreds and thousands of animals could not.

So an exodus from those tracts began, at first mainly to save the cattle.

Then, during the autumn months, there was seen passing through Bundelkhand, south and south-eastward, continuous streams of emigrants.

They came in whole families and in village groups, comprising all classes, from the hitherto well-off, who travelled with their carts and their bullocks, their milch cows and buffaloes, and their ponies or perhaps a horse or camel, and in rare instances even an elephant, down to the villagers of a single animal, and the poorest with none at all.

They had not waited till exhausted. Their carts and pack-animals carried the remnants of the their home-grown corn, bundles of clothing, metal vessels and articles of domestic use, among which the commonest that peeped out was the quern or hand-mill to grind daily meal.

Naturally all ages too, from the youngest child born on the road, through all grades of youth and strength, to the infirm old, who hobbled along a few paces, sat down to rest, shortly rose again helping each other, and then struggled on as before.

By day the roads swarmed as if near some great pilgrim fair, and by night the ground, at road-side wells and tanks, was alive with the hum of voices and hand-mills, and the twinkle of cooking fires.

The whole looked more like the historical migration of an entire people than any movement of ordinary life which one is accustomed to see.

So it went on for weeks, on some days hundreds, and on others thousands passing.

Some lakhs of people must thus, on various roads, have traversed Bundelkhand.

They were orderly in a remarkable degree. Hardly a complaint ever came in, even of their animals doing damage. There was no importunity, and begging was almost unknown.

Many had food or money with them, others gradually sold their cattle, &c., and the poorest must have been helped by the better-off.

But as most part of Bundelkhand was suffering, though less severely, in the same way as their own deserted homes, the cattle, to find purchasers at all, had to be sold for a fraction of their value.

While Bundelkhand itself felt the drought severe, the wayfarers said it was, by comparison with their own, a good land; for it had still some water, and if the fields were bare, the jungles helped with food.

Though the supply of wild berries has not been so extraordinary as in 1868-69, when it provoked village rhymes, of which the margin gives a close translation, yet they have been more abundant than ordinary, and they especially struck the emigrants from the smooth open plains

What though the sky be burning dry,
And Mahajans sly their aid deny,
Ber * and Karunda * hear our cry
And bold reply, not one shall die.

* Jungle shrubs yielding edible fruit.

of the north-west, which, when failing of grain, are bare of anything else.

Such streams of famine emigrants have, ere now, been seen farther west, on the Gwalior and Indore road through Malwa, but scarcely to this extent, hitherto, through Bundelkhand.

Their numbers forced the query, but left it unanswered, where they could all find shelter, food and work, till they could settle down in new homes, or could return to their old.

Asked whence they came? They replied from Bhind, north of Gwalior near the Chambal, from Etawah, Jaloun, or Agra. Why? From want of rain, water and grass. Whither going? They knew not, but wherever they could hear God had given water and grass, to the south of Bundelkhand or Rewah, to the Nerbudda territories, or to Bhopal, or other parts of Malwa.

This last province, on the Vindhyan plateau, seemed the great land of promise to most, its very name of Malwa, conveying in popular acceptation, the idea of a land blessed with "Mal," *i.e.*, productiveness and wealth.

Of Bhopal, too, it had reached their ears, that the Begum was liberal to settlers.

Some few pulled up in Bundelkhand, as, *e.g.*, in Duttia, Orcha, Bijawar, Chutterpoor and Punnah, but the vast mass passed on to districts in the south and south-east, *i.e.*, farther away from the central intensity of the drought and distress about Bhind to the north-west.

Their transit affected Bundelkhand in two ways.

While just holding on above the famine brink, the people of this province were startled and unsettled at the sight of what was happening to their neighbours on the north-west, and began to fear it would be as ill with themselves.

Though the emigrants paid for food, still their vast numbers lessened, in all villages near roads, the limited supplies existing for the ordinary population, and thus raised prices higher than local scarcity and consumption alone would have done.

Then too their many cattle nibbled away, on field and road and nullah sides, the short herbage, all too scanty for the cattle of the place.

Notwithstanding this, they were recognised as brethren in distress, and so passed on in peace.

What news or plans led at times to the splitting up of a stream into divergent lines, or at others brought two such together, were not always apparent.

Ere long, some parties turned back, either finding no great prospects ahead, or hearing rumours of rain in their own country.

After January numbers thus returned and driblets are still [May 1878] on their homeward way.

But a great difference is visible.

The returning have been only a few, a fractional few, of the multitude that went. Cattle; carts and bundles of clothes and household goods have latterly disappeared, and the wanderers are gaunt with famine.

Still they are quiet and orderly as before, and trust as much to their appearance as to importunity for obtaining food.

3. *The cold weather rain and spring harvest.*—Reverting now to the local position in Bundelkhand at the close of 1877, it fortunately happened that when things were then at their darkest, January brought a God-send of 3·61 inches of rain.

This was the saving of Bundelkhand.

A great area had been prepared for the rabbi crops, *viz.*, not only that originally intended for them, but much also which had been worked up for the khureef and had been unused or unproductive then.

Though the whole year's rain was still so scanty, being merely 19 inches in lieu of an average 47½, yet from this cold weather fall being so abundant and late, its moisture lasted long, and carried the spring crops farther through, than twice its amount would have done earlier in the regular monsoon season.

Owing to the wide area cultivated and this late moisture, the promise of the rabbi was perhaps never greater than in this year.

The losses of the autumn seemed about to be recouped by the bumper harvest of the spring.

But, as the time for the ear filling out approached, unseasonable weather set in: sometimes a storm, or at others a parching dry north-east wind, varied by periods of close cloudy mugginess.

During this last the crops were variously attacked, *e.g.*, the gram by a small worm, and the wheat by "Girwa," a rust-like fungus, which sucked out the strength of the plant, and left the ear to shrivel half-grown.

In many places, thus, the yield of wheat and gram was reduced to a half, or a fourth of its promise.

Other crops, too, suffered, the linseed being almost wholly destroyed.

The damage was greatest in low-lying rich lands, and in the north of the province near the Jumna.

Even after the mischief was done, however, it was difficult, in a cursory glance, to realise it.

The country, everywhere, still seemed a magnificent sheet of crops, yet green, or now yellowing to the harvest.

A passing traveller might have reported all well, and indeed splendidly so.

But a handful, plucked, dispelled the illusion, yielding mostly shrivelled grains, or empty pods.

While many villages and tracts thus suffered severely, and all did to some extent, the area and promise of the rabbi cultivation had been so great, that even after all this damage, the harvest, taken over the whole province, instead of being almost a failure, merely fell a good deal short of an ordinary year.

Thus, though it did not recoup the loss of the rain crops, but left the distress so originated to increase, it saved the province from utter famine, into which entire failure of the rabbi must have plunged it.

For the poorer classes, owing to the failure of their food-crops in the khurecf, and the high price of the better grains, which, even in cheap years of plenty, they cannot afford to buy, there has undoubtedly been a condition of famine.

But, both from the scantier rain than in 1868-69, and the lower initial condition of the province this time, the famine, which would have ensued, if the rabbi, too, had failed, must have been so much worse and more calamitous than in 1868-69, that it is difficult to see how it could have been adequately met.

4. *The drought not yet followed by complete famine.*—When famine was not averted by 27 inches of rain in 1868-69, the fact that it has not equally followed the merely 19 of last year, challenges attention.

Doubtless the contrast of these figures is somewhat exaggerated by local accident. They show the registers at Nowgong in the centre of Bundelkhand, and not the mean of all kept throughout the province.

Now, in 1868, it was noted that more rain often fell at Nowgong than in the neighbourhood, and considerably more than in the far east or west, whereas in 1877 the reverse has been observed.

Hence, to use these figures for wider comparison over the province, a few inches must be deducted in 1868 and added in 1877.

Farther, the districts which were worst off in 1868-69, *viz.*, those on the west border about Lullutpoor, and the east towards Rewah, had more rain this year than the central tracts.

Though the emigrants paid for food, still their vast numbers lessened, in all villages near roads, the limited supplies existing for the ordinary population, and thus raised prices higher than local scarcity and consumption alone would have done.

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Hence, to use these figures for wider comparison over the province, a few inches must be deducted in 1868 and added in 1877.

Farther, the districts which were worst off in 1868-69, *viz.*, those on the west border about Lullutpoor, and the east towards Rewah, had more rain this year than the central tracts.

In other words, the Nowgong rain-register for 1868 did not show nearly the worst of Bundelkhand, while in 1877 it probably has done so.

Still, after making these allowances, the fact of escaping complete famine this year is sufficiently remarkable.

The key to it appears to be in the rain distribution.

The spring crops depend greatly on the winter showers, of which there fell, in December-January 1868-69, only $\frac{8}{10}$ ths, while the same months in 1877-78 had above 4 inches.

During the last nine years also good roads have been extended in Bundelkhand, and import has thus been easier than last time.

Of grass, however, which depends chiefly on the monsoon rain, the scarcity has been far greater than in 1868-69.

Of it, there is a fully developed famine.

But out of evil sometimes comes good.

For this grass-famine has led to a sort of self-started and organised relief labor, widely distributed.

In the general absence of stacked fodder, or grass long enough to graze or cut except around tanks, many animals have only been kept alive by scraping up low creeping grass by the roots, or oftener roots alone, and this has given employment to thousands, including women and children, who otherwise would have been starving, and who, but for the grass-scarcity, would not have had this resource to anything like its present extent.

Many doubtless have thus to work for their own cattle, but whoever collects a bundle of grass is sure to find a customer, and get at least food in return.

But for this, the need of starting special relief works must in many places have pressed itself more forward.

As it was, prudence dictated holding means in reserve, lest the partial distress should develope into undisguised and complete famine.

The most, therefore, had to be made of ordinary works and repairs, on which labor could be supplied.

In these ways, and with large remissions of land revenue, and extensive advances, by the States, in food and seed-grain to villagers, to keep them from emigrating and indeed from starving, the population has been held together, and the difficulty tided over till the year closed with March.

But, naturally, poverty and tension are increasing.

Since failure of the autumn harvest, the province has never been free from risk of famine. The promising but soon blighted spring harvest just served to prevent the danger turning into the dread reality.

The subjoined table shows the difference in price of certain food-grains at the close of this and the preceding year:—

GRAIN.	Price in seers of (about) 2 lbs. per rupee.	
	In March 1877.	In March 1878.
Wheat	21	12
Jowar, used by the middle and poorer classes ...	25	13
Kodo, a small grain, with much husk, used by the poorest ...	52	20

Thus, while the food of the better classes has increased in price little over one-half, that of the middle classes has almost doubled, and that of the poorest, who can least afford it, is more than two and a half times dearer than a year ago.

5. *Prospects of the new year 1878-79.*—We are not yet out of the wood. It depends on the on-coming monsoon of 1878 whether the now latent famine be farther developed, or revival and recovery set in.

In view of this, the rain tables here inserted from the Nowgong Register are of interest:—

YEAR.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
1868-69 ... ..	...	1·6	2·3	12·5	3·2	6·5	0·1	...	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·5	27·2
1869-70	·3	...	·6	33·2	6·9	8·9	6·2	...	1·	...	...	...	57·1
Average of next seven years.	·2	·2	6·3	16·4	15·2	8·3	·2	..	...	·3	·3	·1	47·5
1877-78 ... ..	...	0·1	1·49	2·63	4·32	4·07	1·9	...	0·56	3·61	·27	...	19·

The rainfall in 1869-70 is, in the above, not reckoned in the average, as it was exceptionally heavy, and evidently compensatory for the drought in the previous year.

Comparison of rainfall in 1866 to 1869 with 1875 to 1877.

1866.	1875.
Below average.	Above average.
1867.	1876.
Above average.	Average or just below it.
1868.	1877.
Year of drought.	Year of drought.
1869.	1878.
Monsoon late in beginning, <i>e.g.</i> , only $\frac{6}{10}$ ths in June. But rainfall in July and over whole year much above average.	?

The resemblance of the hot weathers of 1868 and 1877, in the point of storms and showers, was noticed at the time last year.

The parallel continued in the scanty monsoon of both years.

Though one such instance no more proves a law than one swallow makes a summer, still it is of interest to trace, from the last table, what the parallel, if it continue through the monsoon of 1878, would be, *i.e.*, whether pointing to coming good or evil.

The indication, *quantum valeat*, is towards a late but an abundant monsoon. Indeed considering the two years preceeding the year of drought in each series, the indication would, if anything, seem even better for 1878, provided the point next to be noticed here do not interfere.

During this hot weather of 1878 there have been, in Bundelkhand; remarkably frequent storms, often with clouds, thunder and lightning, but generally passing off with mere disturbance of dust, the tail apparently of regular dust-storms farther up-country to north-west, or sometimes no doubt connected with the rain-storms heard of in distant districts or the hills.

These storms have occasionally, for days in succession, been so regular, that, but for knowing the monsoon must first be heard of far south on the west coast, they might have been supposed the near precursors of its local burst.

The weather-wise among the natives do not consider these ominous of another scanty monsoon, as they would regard them if accompanied by rain.

But these gusts certainly have deferred the continuous stretch of intensely hot weather, usually preceding the rains.

This has not indeed begun till just now in the latter part of May.

So far, therefore, present circumstances point to a late monsoon, just as the parallel of 1869 does.

But fortunately for our hopes, the parallel shows that the monsoon, though late, need not also be scanty, in which event, *viz.*, of a second year of drought, the calamity, so long threatening, could not but descend with double force.

In respect to frequent storms and showers in the hot season, the question arises—can they, comparatively petty and local disturbances, really discount the rain of the monsoon proper, with its vast atmospheric relations to a whole ocean and continent.

It does not seem they can, in the sense of causing a failure.

But the monsoon is no isolated phenomenon, it is rather the sequence and outcome of preceding conditions, and irregularity in it may possibly be merely the more developed phase of irregularity, *i.e.*, of marked variation from the average, which had previously begun.

Hence, frequent shower-storms in the hot weather, tempering and delaying its intensity, may, though *not causing failure* of the monsoon, really be parts of an irregularity, which is only fully developed, and [hence] noticed, later on, when that failure ensues.

In this sense they may be indications of some small actual wroth, and certainly they are thus popularly regarded.

There is a farther point. The storms in Bundelkhand have mostly been showerless, but, in many other quarters of Upper India, showers have been so repeated, that fears for the monsoon have been expressed.

Do those showers presage danger of a deficient monsoon in those territories? And is Bundelkhand not endangered? Indeed, could such a difference occur, at any rate, in adjoining districts.

On this it may be noted that on former occasions Bundelkhand, like other individual provinces, has suffered from drought, when neighbouring territories have escaped.

Hence, even if danger exists elsewhere, it does not necessarily include also this territory.

And, as the irregularity, from which the Continent of India has now for a considerable period suffered most, and suffered widely, is deficiency of rain, whatever the Bay of Bengal and Burmah may have got, the reasonable hope appears to be that, in the pendulum-like swing of nature's operations, now to one side and anon to the other of the middle point or average, the Peninsula, at least, of India and the tracts suffering from drought, may now get a full or even bumper supply of rain.

6. *Health of the District.*—The words of last year's Report might, in respect to cholera, be repeated.

As usual now, almost every year during the rains, the province was invaded on the east and north.

Nowgong however escaped, as did also the territory to the south and south-west.

In August nearly every one died who was attacked. In September the disease ceased, but returned slightly in October.

The figures gathered from a wide area were these:—

MONTHS.					Cases.	Deaths.
July 1877	...	...	...	...	154	71
August	...	...	...	...	138	129
September	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
October	...	...	...	...	19	10
Total					311	210

There was no other epidemic of importance. Small-pox occurs every hot season, but latterly its ravages have been considerably limited by vaccination now extensively adopted.

The scarcity and dearness of food must have told on the general death-rate, especially among the feeble of the poorest class.

Those who, in a year of plenty and cheapness, just manage to exist, cannot, in such a year as the past, but have succumbed in greater proportion than ordinary.

That result is plainly unavoidable, and is certain, independent of statistics; but, up to the close of the year, no such special or concentrated mortality occurred at any place, that it could be separately recorded as famine deaths.

The aids already noticed in a previous paragraph, the regular charities of the States somewhat extended, and the really liberal charity of the people among themselves, from the better to the worse-off, have hitherto checked the mortality rising so much as it must otherwise have done.

7. *Deaths of Chiefs.*—Only one Chief died in the year, *viz.*, Rao Bahadur Rajdhar Rudr Sing, Jaghiredar of Gourihar, a most intelligent and loyal old gentleman.

The old man died childless, and, strangely enough, considering his intelligence and his long previous ailments, he neglected, till the very last, to make any arrangement as to an heir.

A letter said to be dictated shortly before, but only received after, a Chief's death, and merely bearing his seal, is an unsatisfactory document to work on, unless when supported by independent circumstances.

It might be delicate and difficult to advise old childless Chiefs timeously to think over the matter, and communicate their wishes to Government, instead of leaving all to the chance of an opportunity at their dying moments.

II.—CONDITION OF THE NATIVE STATES.

8. Under this head the position is best summarised by saying the province was "on guard" against famine.

It was holding on, as best it might, with limited resources, to prevent the poorer classes being so reduced and unsettled, as to make a start for Malwa, whither they saw so many, from their north-west borders, going.

The comparative rarity in native territory of the whole revenue of a village being settled at a fixed amount with one person, irrespective of harvest results, makes Native Chiefs and their officials speedily sensible of the evil of letting their villagers emigrate. Scarcely a family can depart without lessening the cultivation and revenue of the village next season, and once gone, there is no certainty of early return or replacement.

Hence there is a direct and active interest in preventing emigration by advances, chiefly of grain, so long as the Native State has the means of keeping its villagers together.

Under the overshadowing risk of famine, not yet cleared away, every other subject of interest, in ordinary years, was dwarfed in comparison.

Little thus occurred needing special notice.

9. The young Maharaja of *Orcha* continues doing well.

Naturally he has abundance yet to learn. But he works himself, and cannot but learn as he proceeds. By strict economy he is [except where arrangements are unsettled by the bad season] reducing debt, and he has moderate funds in hand for useful objects.

He is continuing the construction of the N. and S. road through the State, from our Saugor District to Mow Ranipoor in Jhansi Zillah, the intended southern point of the Cawnpore and Bundelkhand Light Railway.

There is much north and south traffic.

One thing indeed is constantly on the move, one way or the other, *viz.*, grain generally coming from the Saugor direction northward, or sometimes from the Dooab to the south.

Eventually, without doubt, the Dooab and Bundelkhand Railway, on the north, must be joined with the Malwa, Bhopal and Saugor system in the south, whether the connecting link run through Tehree, or a little further east, through Nowgong or Chutterpoor.

10. In *Duttia* the system of the last few years, *viz.*, reducing expenditure, and collecting revenue rather stringently, is effecting one result at any rate, *viz.*, the clearance of debt.

Except as affected by this year's bad harvests, the ordinary expenditure is now fairly within the income.

In some departments, *e.g.*, Public Works, reductions have however been too great.

The Chief has an idea for an irrigation canal from the Sind river, but this, if found engineeringly practicable, and financially promising, would be a big work. One side of the river too is in Gwalior, so even then the matter would need consultation.

But there is another great work I have advised the Chief to keep in view and prepare for, *viz.*, an extension, some day, of the Sindia Railway from Gwalior to Jhansi, and thence to join the intended Bundelkhand system about Mow Ranipoor.

Some twenty miles or more of Duttia territory would be traversed between Gwalior and Jhansi, and if the Maharaja be wise, he will beforehand arrange to have funds ready for the Duttia portion.

The Minister, Dewan Munnoo Lall, has been ill for months past, and as his authority has not been adequately delegated to the other members of Durbar, some stagnation of business results.

11. In *Samthar* there is nothing new to record. The Maharaja provides abundant labor for the poor on repair of State buildings, and is turning his attention to roads, which, after a start a few years ago, have latterly been too much neglected again.

12. In the east of the province the Maharaja of *Punnah* always has a quantity of work in hand that keeps laborers in employment and food.

The north road to the Bisram Ghât in the Banda direction is now in hand.

It was time as that ghât, once all but impassable, is now far easier than parts of the intervening road.

His great temple at the capital is making steady progress.

13. The Maharaja of *Chirkhari* still unfortunately lingers at Bindrabun near Muthra. He only paid a flying visit privately to his capital for a day or two during the year.

Owing to his absence, &c., there is nothing to record of the State, except that it necessarily suffers.

14. In *Ajigurh*, *Chutterpoor*, *Bijaur* and *Baoni* the tension of the semi-famine has been severely felt.

In all there is debt, and in all the harvests and consequent revenue were seriously defective.

To the two last Government advanced, during the year, small loans, repayable with interest in about three years.

Baoni, which is under our supervision, was already paying off a previous and larger loan, and has paid a further instalment since.

III.—JUDICIAL.

15. Tabular Returns separately submitted.
16. No *satti*, *samañh*, or *jalparwa* occurred.
17. *Prevention of female infanticide* among the Purihar Rajputs of Jigni.

During the year nine boys and nine girls were born, of whom three of each sex died, leaving six survivors of each.

Altogether, since preventive measures began, the numbers are—

			Boys.	Girls.
Total Births	...	...	125	99
„ Deaths	...	...	54	52
			—	—
„ Survivors	...	...	71	47
			—	—

18. No *kidnapping* of girls came to notice.
19. No attack on Government mails.
20. No robbery of cash in transit.
21. *Dacoity*.—Twelve cases came to notice, *viz.*:—
 - 4 in Oreha.
 - 2 „ Bijawar.
 - 2 „ Khanyadhana.
 - 1 „ Punnah.
 - 1 „ Chirkhari.
 - 1 „ Dhurwe.
 - 1 „ Chutterpoor.

The 11 first cases consisted mostly of night attacks, by armed gangs, on the houses of persons known to have cash and valuables at hand.

The plunder ranged from nothing in one instance, where the dacoits had to make off, *re infecta*, and from Rupees 30 in another, up to Rupees 11,000 reported in a third.

The whole loss, as stated, aggregated Rupees 16,819, but doubtless this amount is a considerable exaggeration.

Two men were killed and eight wounded in the whole.

The remaining case was a highway robbery on a bunnya's family, travelling, as usual, with much show of valuables, and no precaution.

In some cases the offenders have been arrested and punished, in others part of them have been secured, but the majority have, so far, escaped.

The heavy cases are almost all carefully planned beforehand, and committed by men from considerable distances, who are often from other jurisdictions, within or bordering on the province, aided by the knowledge of one or two local confederates, who themselves keep in the background during the actual outrage.

Coming on a village at dead of night, the dacoits post sentries, secure and threaten with death any one resisting, or trying to escape, and fire off matchlocks to deter other villagers from coming to the rescue.

Breaking open the door, or mounting over an enclosing wall, they deliberately light torches for which the cloths and oil or ghi, found within, supply ready materials.

Searching the house, and unsparing of blows and wounds, they soon make the inmates show their cash and valuables.

Owing to the sudden surprise on an unprepared household in an ungarded village, and the principle of ruthless terrorism adopted by the dacoits, such a gang generally succeeds in plundering without opposition, and often even without recognition, as they are mostly strangers. They keep their faces muffled up, and any spectator seeks rather to save his life by crouching out of sight, than risk it by trying to watch and mark the dacoits.

At once starting off, they are miles away before dawn, or before intelligence has reached the nearest thana.

If they cannot reach their homes by morning, they hide by day, and may indeed have to travel two or more nights ere they disperse, after dividing the spoil.

As soon as possible, however, after the affair, they are conspicuously engaged in their ordinary peaceable avocations, except in the case of the leader, or any other of the party, who is already a proclaimed offender, and in hiding.

The leader is usually a Thakoor, at one time perhaps a land-owner, but now dispossessed, or at any rate in difficulties, either from debt or arrears of rent, or from some common offence, to escape punishment for which he has left his home.

The Thakoor, who has gone "out" for his land, is generally looked on with sympathy by all the country side, except of course those he plunders, as a man that is fighting, as best he can, for his right.

The number of these dacoities in 1874-78, as compared with the single one reported in the previous year, is an indication of the famine-pressure latterly existing, such ceases becoming frequent in hard times, and almost ceasing in good.

It will be seen that, though sufficiently formidable, these dacoities are not of the professional nature characterising dacoity in some other parts of the country, and which falls within the scope of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department.

Here, it is mostly local knowledge, tracking, and action, which alone can find a clue.

There, it is often general knowledge of the professional classes of dacoits which is of most value.

Some time ago there was a party of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department posted in Bundelkhand, but it was withdrawn on finding that it was not of use for the species of dacoity here met with.

Occasionally professionals may make an expedition from the Dhole-poor or Gwalior territory, but the general rule is as above; and the men from Gwalior are generally of the local and Thakoor class common to Bundelkhand.

22. No case of thuggee by drugging travellers and then, after taking their cash or valuables, leaving them to recover or die, as may happen, came to notice this year.

It is a crime which flourishes rather in comfortable times.

23. Of the professional pilferers known as *Sanorias* and *Chandarbedis*, whose homes are partly in Native and partly in British Bundelkhand, but whose organised parties travel in all directions, even to Calcutta and Bombay, the numbers on the register under surveillance show a slight decrease—

	At end of 1876-77.	Died and absconded.	Remaining.
Sanorias in Orcha	... 80	16	64
Chandarbedis in Duttia	... 157	5	152
	<hr/> 237	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 216

IV.—REVENUE.

24. The revenue of the Native States suffered greatly owing to the bad season, as already described.

25. The Government tribute, being a fixed item, was not affected.

26. *Succession Nazarana* realised during year. Instalment from Chutterpoor Rupees 2,400.

V.—EDUCATION.

27. *The Bundelkhand Rajcomar College*.—The number of students on the roll largely increased during the year, amounting at its close to 69.

But the numerical progress of the College is better shown as below—

	From July 1875 to March 1876.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Average No. of students on monthly rolls	18	22	49
Average daily attendance ...	11	15	41

Among the students are—

From Orcha	...	...	Sirdars' sons.
" Duttia	...	...	Ditto.
" Samthar	...	...	The Maharaja's son, Raja Bahadur, and Sirdars' sons.
" Punnah	...	...	The Maharaja's brother, the Rao of Jigni, and Sirdar's sons.
" Chirkhari	...	...	Sirdars' sons.
" Ajigurh	...	...	The Maharaja's son, Raja Bahadur, and Sirdars' sons.
" Chutterpoor	...	...	The Raja and relatives, and Sirdars' sons.
" Sarila	...	...	The Raja.
" Khanyadhana	...	...	The Raja and his brother.
" Behat	...	...	The Jaghiredar and his brother.
" Alipoora	...	...	The Jaghiredar's cousin.
" Logassi	...	...	The Jaghiredar's brother.
" Taraon	...	...	The Jaghiredar and his brother.
" Pahra	...	...	The Jaghiredar.
" Banpoor	...	...	The ex-Raja's two grandsons.
" Goorserai in Jhansi	...	...	The Raja's grandson and another relative.
" Other States	...	...	Sundry Sirdars' sons, political pensioners' sons, &c.

The 69 on the rolls at end of year were grouped for tuition as follows:—

In Vernacular alone—24 students in four classes.

In Vernacular and English—45 students in seven classes.

In the case of many of the boys on admission, the teaching had to begin from the beginning, and had often to be conducted separately for a time till the new comers' attainments sufficiently harmonised with those of others to permit their being associated in classes.

That, however, is a difficulty chiefly in the first two or three years of the College, because, as the institution grows older, the proportion of boys already grouped in classes and more or less advanced, naturally increases, and the hampering effect of backward beginners, needing to be taught separately, decreases.

The subjects taught ranged through every gradation, from the elementary vernaculars upwards, including arithmetic, geography, history, &c., until in the highest class Algebra and Euclid had been added to their other studies.

Exercise and recreation were not overlooked. Dumb-bells, Indian clubs, and gymnastic bars, &c., were in use. Badminton and Lawn-tennis were played, and latterly cricket was introduced, while arrangements for riding lessons are in view.

The boys have noticeably improved during the year in their studies and otherwise.

Association, study, discipline and bodily training, are naturally producing effect.

The following remarks are summarised from a note by the Principal, Mr. Mather :—

“ Good progress has been made. The boys have fallen into classes more readily, and, under the system of daily marks and weekly examinations, a gratifying and useful spirit of emulation has arisen.

“ In the first class the boys have worked well. They have lately commenced Euclid and Algebra. Their knowledge of English is good. All instruction to them is in English.

“ In the lower classes this cannot always be managed, but still the teaching and conversations are, as much as possible, in English.

“ By holding examinations every Saturday the work is thoroughly tested. On the first Saturday of the month the examination is generally in English, on the second, in mathematics, on the third, history and geography, and, on the last Saturday, Hindi, Urdu, Persian, or Sanserit.

“ Examinations are also held every six months, in which the whole work of the half-year is tested. Much more time is devoted to these, which are made as thorough and searching as possible. Upon their results the students are promoted and prizes awarded.

“ The teachers have all worked well.

“ A number of valuable books of reference have been added to the library.

“ In the cold weather an hour is regularly devoted to gymnastics.

“ The boys go through a course of drill, varied by running and jumping, as well as by exercises on the fixed parallel bars, and with Indian clubs and dumb-bells.

“ These exercises, in addition to the games of Badminton, Lawn-tennis, and Cricket, in leisure hours, have produced a great change in many of the boys, who now show less listlessness, and much more energy and life, as well as more manliness and self-reliance than at first.

“ Many, too, have now got quite to like the College, and feel it is really designed for their benefit, who did not realise this at first.”

Mr. Mather, as Principal of the College, has well conducted the duties both of superintendence and of tuition in its higher branches.

Among the Teachers, also, merit favorable mention—

Mr. Parmanand, B.A.

Pandit Kamladutt.

Malavi Karamat Hossain.

Shastri Makund Lal.

28. *Native State Schools* number 48, including one Female School at Tehri. They aggregate 1,580 scholars in average daily attendance. Yearly cost Rupees 19,419.

The teaching is simple, and chiefly in the vernacular, but with English classes in the schools of the larger States.

Now that the Rajcoomar College has got into pretty full working as regards its primary object, it will be more possible, than hitherto, to attempt a second object always in view, *viz.*, periodic inspection of the Native State Schools, which is very much needed.

V.—PUBLIC WORKS.

29. *Imperial, Military.*—The chief works of interest have been the completion of two of the barracks left unfinished at the financial crisis some years ago.

One of these improves the accommodation for the artillery; expenditure in completing it Rupees 51,800.

The other provides a general hospital for both artillery and British infantry; cost of completion and subsidiary buildings, Rupees 2,638.

A magazine for the British infantry has been built, costing Rupees 5,970.

Some smaller works and, of course, customary repairs have been executed.

The lines, originally those of the Bengal cavalry before the mutinies, and afterwards, until a few years ago, occupied by the British infantry, have now been made over to the Bengal cavalry regiment here, and their old cramped unsuitable lines are being cleared away.

For the convenience and health of the troops, the improvements in the station, during the year, have thus been considerable.

It is to be hoped that it may be possible, ere long, to complete the other unfinished buildings for the British troops.

The way in which, half built and unsheltered, they have stood the weather for years, without injury to the masonry, shows how strong this was, especially in the splendid quality of the mortar used.

30. *Imperial, Civil.*—No new work, but merely repairs.

31. *Imperial, Communications.*—The *East and West highroad* from Gwalior, *viz.*, Duttia, Jhansi, Nowgong, Chutterpoor, Punnah, and Nagode, to Sutna Station on the Allahabad and Jubbulpoor Railway.

The bridge at the Korar stream between Jhansi and Nowgong, and the remaining culverts and bridges between Punnah and Nagode, have been completed, and bridging has commenced at the Sumbhooa torrent between the Kane and Punnah, and at the Sutna river between Nagode and Sutna.

Excepting these in hand, there now only remain, on the whole line, unbridged—

<i>The great rivers .</i>	{	SIND	{	Between Gwalior and Duttia.
		BETWA DESSAN	{	Between Jhansi and Nowgong.
		KANE	{	Between Nowgong and Punnah.

I have lately been over the whole of the above road, about 230 miles. Metalling and repairs have been extended or kept up, and it is everywhere in capital order, except that parts of the first stage east from Punnah, not having been metalled or gravelled yet, are very heavy both in dry and wet weather.

32. Work on the *North and South Highroad* through Bundelkhand, joining the North-Western Province, and the Doab with the Saugor and Nerbudda Districts, was, a few years ago, suspended, so as to concentrate operations on the Sutna route.

This road may be traced, on the north, either from Cawnpoor *viâ* Hamirpoor, or from Futtehpoor *viâ* Banda, to Kubrai, two stages south-west of Banda, where these branches join. Thence as a single road by Mahoba to Srinagar, whence a branch runs into Nowgong. Continuing from Srinagar to Chutterpoor, where it crosses the east and west route, it proceeds *viâ* Gulganje, Hirapoor and Shahgarh to Saugor.

The portion from Srinagar to the Saugor frontier at Hirapur is under the Central India Administration.

Between Srinagar and Chutterpoor the Oormal stream is unbridged; but, otherwise, the road from the north, excepting between Hamirpoor and Kubrai, may be considered completed to Ungour, 17 miles south of Chutterpoor.

Beyond this, only the earth-work has been more or less executed to the Saugor frontier.

As the north and south traffic is considerable, it is hoped that now, when the east and west route to Sutna is nearly completed, this north and south road may be pushed on again, so as to complete the through cross-roads designed to open up this hitherto almost impervious province.

33. *Bundelkhand State Railway*.—In September 1877, famine looked so imminent in the British, as well as the Native, part of the province, that a conference was held at Jhansi, consisting of the Public Works Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, the Commissioner of the Jhansi Division, and District Officers.

Its object was to draw out a programme of relief measures for the British districts, in case the cold weather rains should fail, as the

regular monsoon had done, so that, should the necessity arise, there might be no delay or confusion in selecting and starting them.

On the second day of conference, when a scheme of a metre gauge railway through Bundelkhand was considered, I was present, by desire of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India.

The general idea was for a line through this province to join at Cawnpoor, by one extremity, a scheme of similar light railways through Oudh, Rohilkhand, and other parts of the North-West Province, in connection with the Rajpootana system, and, by its other extremity, to run into the Allahabad and Jubbulpoor Railway, somewhere in the Banda district.

The objects in view were to open out the best parts of Bundelkhand, so as alike to facilitate export in good seasons and import in bad, and thus act against future famine; while, if the present threatenings of that calamity should be realised, the earth-work might be rapidly started for immediate relief.

The conference recommended the line to come from Cawnpoor south-west to Kalpi, crossing the Jumna, and entering Bundelkhand there, to continue in same direction to Orai, the official capital of our Jaloun district, then to turn southward, cross the Betwa, and run by Goorseraï and Tori Fattehpoor to Mow, commonly called Mow Ranipoor, a large commercial town on the Jhansi and Nowgong road, some 24 miles north-west of Nowgong, and 40 south-south-east of Jhansi.

Thus far the *north and south limb*.

From Mow Ranipoor, or some point north of it, the *east and west limb* was recommended to run eastward, cross the Dessan, then, passing near Chirkhari or Mahoba, cross the Kane to Banda, and so on by Kirwi, to some point on the Allahabad and Jubbulpoor Railway near Manikpoor.

The course suited for the *north and south limb* stood clearest out.

The alternative of its running to Jhansi (as the terminal point in the south) instead of Mow Ranipoor was considered; but, apart from other reasons for preferring the latter, a course to Jhansi would be longer, and more through the border than through the heart of the province, and less suited than a more easterly and central course for eventual continuation southward, to join at Saugor, the Malwa and Bhopal system of light railways.

Jhansi, too, will fall naturally into a western extension of the east and west limb, to join there an extension from Gwalior, *via* Duttia, of the Sindia State Railway.

The only point of farther interest about this north and south limb which may be noticed here is *the position of its crossing the Jumna at Kalpi*.

The river there forms a double curve, which may familiarly be likened to the line down the back of a sloping chair, then, after a bend, along the seat, and lastly, after a second bend, down the front leg.

The fort and town are on the lofty south bank of the middle of these three portions of the river, corresponding with the seat in the supposed illustration.

The present pontoon bridge crosses the same portion, and is a few hundred yards lower down stream, *i.e.*, nearer the second bend than the fort, which is higher up and nearer the first.

The river, forced to make the first bend at the Kalpi headland, next sweeps with its deep stream margin along the base of the lofty cliff.

On the north side is shallow water and a long low slope of sand.

These conditions, giving the command of the crossing and the navigation to the north bank, doubtless led to its original occupation by fort and town.

Close to the river side, the cliff is everywhere cut up by ravines, *except at the loftiest bluff of all, which constitutes the fort.*

The area of the fort is of moderate extent, compact, and free from ravines, though surrounded by them, and it is far the best, if not indeed the only, site fit for residence or occupation *on the brink* of the whole bank.

It contains some old but serviceable buildings, shady trees, a well, and a descent by masonry steps to the deep side of the river, besides an entrance also from the town.

The town, on account of the ravines everywhere else cutting up the bank, is farther back from the river.

The two points most readily suggesting themselves for a railway crossing are—(1) either just below the fort, or (2) near the present pontoon bridge.

A girder bridge may perhaps not be built till after the railway otherwise is open, the pontoon crossing being at first used for the transhipment of passengers and goods.

But as this would leave the railway in two separate pieces, a proper bridge must assuredly follow.

Meantime, however, the point of the river, to which the railway approaches are now made, will necessarily fix the location of the future bridge.

When lately at Kalpi, I understood it was in contemplation to align the railway rather to the second of the two points noted above, on the ground that, being somewhat farther from the bend above the fort, the piers of the eventual bridge will here have to encounter a more direct stream than they would, higher up, where the current, less settled into its new course after the bend, might come on them obliquely.

It was not, I believe, considered there would be any real difficulty or danger close below the fort, as even that is some way below the bend, but merely that, in considering the two sites, the lower has, in an engineering view, the above advantage, and that, unless Government

desire military considerations also to be weighed, any engineering advantage, however slight, must naturally assign the preference.

The direction of the current below the fort could, of course, be thoroughly judged only by actual inspection in floods, or during the monsoon generally.

If the line were never to be used but for peaceful traffic, the exact point of crossing might not matter.

But the rail and the *station on the Bundelkhand side of the Jumna* cannot be divested of military importance.

The level of the railway will be lower, perhaps, by 20 feet, than the adjoining cliffs.

The station, if placed near the present pontoon crossing, will be in the midst of a net-work of alternating high cliffs and deep ravines, and commanded from the former, while the latter will give unlimited concealment and cover.

Even if the station should be placed here, the fort, as the strongest natural point adjoining, could not be disregarded.

It would need to be occupied, and would doubtless be so even for residence.

For the few hundred yards between the station thus placed, and the fort, a connecting road may doubtless be opened up by slicing off cliff tops, and filling up ravine hollows.

But this, though it would be necessary, with such a position of the station, would much extend the lines requiring protection.

There would then be three places needing care, *viz.*, (1) the Railway Station surrounded and commanded as above, (2) the road to the fort with cliffs and ravines on one or both sides, and (3) the fort itself.

The first would be open to the river and possibly might be made so towards the fort, but would be overlooked by higher ground on the side away from the fort and probably also on the town side. The second might be under command of the fort and station, but this would not protect passers along from matchlock or other fire from the flanking ravines or cliffs.

Whereas, if the line crossed the river immediately on the downstream side of the fort, the station would in effect be a part of the fort itself, merely on a lower platform, but entirely under its protection, while the fort area could be utilised for residence and offices, without the actual station being at a distance.

Though speaking of the fort, I should explain that this designation now belongs rather to its history and the natural strength of the position, than to any artificial defences still remaining.

The lofty cliff is washed at its base by the deep edge of the current, and the old rampart at top has mostly crumbled away, perhaps originally from partial pulling down, and afterwards from want of any protection

to base or face of eliff, or repair to itself, but there is no risk of the fort area really being endangered by the river, for the bluff headland has stood for ages, and the fort on it has existed for centuries.

It is worth noting also, that, a little higher up, between the fort and the bend of the river, a long slope of masonry steps leads from a temple, half-way up the bank, down into the deep stream, and these steps, built by a Native Chief, in a still more exposed position, have stood uninjured the floods of half a century.

Of course, wherever the crossing be, some precautions against erosion of the eliff will be requisite.

The strength and security of the Kalpi Station, as commanding the entrance into Bundelkhand from the Dooab, or *vice versa*, into the latter from the former, is a matter of interest to the whole province, and hence I have submitted the foregoing points.

The course of the east and west limb could not be so nearly outlined in the conference, especially as regards its extremities.

Midway, Banda and Kirwi were taken as fixed points, but the junction in the east with the Allahabad and Jubbulpoor Railway depended on the ground, the most southern point attainable, through open country, with easy gradients, being aimed at. In this the object was, by keeping as far from the main E. I. line between Fettehpoor and Allahabad, as the nature of the country permitted, to open up the tracts hitherto least within the influence or reach of railway communication.

On subsequent survey it was found that to reach Manikpoor Station, which is on a plateau, some way up the rise towards the Rewah tableland, rather heavy gradients would be encountered.

I understand, therefore, that Dubhaura, the next station in the Allahabad direction, and which is in Rewah territory below the ghâts, is to be the place of junction.

Similarly, on the west, the precise point where to join the north and south limb, was left open by the conference.

The more south this point might be, the more it would traverse the heart of the province, and really open it up, and the nearer it would be to the military station of Nowgong, which is quite central, and to the commercial towns of Chutterpoor and Mow Ranipoor.

The country towards Nowgong, though presenting no actual difficulty, is more rugged and poorer than the opener and richer plains further north.

Hence it was thought the line would pay better, in local traffic at least, if not brought so far south as Nowgong.

Then, as to joining the other limb at or near Mow, the latter as a large commercial place would be a good point, except that a few miles of construction might be saved by running into the north and south line somewhat north of Mow.

Subsequently, I understand the survey has been directed to a course joining at Goorserai, as much as 25 miles north of Mow, instead of the much shorter distance mooted at the conference.

So northern a line may, from the character of the country, pay better in local village traffic, but it will open up the whole province less, as a through line, than a more southern course would do.

In considering this point, it may be noticed that, from the Jumna, where it borders Jaloun and flows past Kalpi, Hamirpoor, &c., in the north, Bundelkhand extends some 150 miles to Saugor and Damoh in the south, the openest and best districts being in the extreme north, and, next, in the extreme south, while, stretching obliquely across the middle, from north-east to south-west, is a long tract of rough hill country.

The proposed east and west limb of the Bundelkhand Railway traverses the northern open tract, its eastern terminus at Dubhaura being some 15 miles, and the western terminus about 50 miles south of the boundary, *viz.*, the Jumna, the average distance of the proposed line from the north border not being above 25 or 30 miles.

In relation to the main line of the E. I. Railway, the distance ranges from 35 miles at the eastern to 90 at the western extremity of the proposed line.

Thus Dubhaura (49 miles from Allahabad) is 35 miles from the Bhurwari Station of the E. I. Railway, Kirwi is 40 from Khaga Station, and Banda is 50 from Fattehpoor, or 70 directly south from Cawnpoor.

After Banda and Fattehpoor, the divergence increases owing to the E. I. line turning more to the north as it goes west, than the proposed line does, so that the western extremity of the latter at Goorserai is 90 miles from the former at Cawnpoor, or at Paphoond, 50 miles further in the Agra direction.

Except that the main line runs more to N. of W. and S. of E., the general direction of both may be considered east and west.

The proposed line, which is 140 miles in length, runs at an average distance of merely 60 miles south of the E. I. Railway, and 25 or 30 within the north border of this province, leaving about 120 to the south border.

Owing to the hills in the east coming far to the north, the eastern extremity of the proposed line could not, with advantage, be farther south than Dubhaura, unless the line were taken deliberately up the ghâts, *e.g.*, past the hill fort and possible sanatorium of Kalinjer, to join the Allahabad and Jubbulpoor rail at Mujgowa, north of Sutna.

But as the hills, when followed westward, trend far to the south, there is nothing in the physical features, requiring the line, west of Kirwi, to turn so much to the north, as to go by Banda to Goorserai, thus threading the border, rather than penetrating the centre of the province.

A course nearly due west from Kirwi, by or near Bhudosa [both of Banda], Mahoba, and the cotton mart of Kulpahar [both of Hamir-poor], and so on to some point nearer Mow Ranipoor than Goorserai, *e.g.*, the commercial town of Tori Fattehpoor midway, would be as short, would be more direct for a continuation eventually to Jhansi, would meet no difficulties, would find a rock crossing at the Dessan river, and would be more effective for the whole province, both for its general traffic, and to cope with famine difficulties, than the bordering line now designed farther north.

Unless there be abundance of funds to push on both parts of the angular loop simultaneously, it may be hoped that everything will first be concentrated on the north and south portion, as this will at once connect nearly the middle of Bundelkhand with the Dooab, will secure a considerable existing traffic, and open up a tract hitherto unapproached by railways, whereas the east and west portion will rather skim the border districts, and have to create its own traffic, at least on its western half between Goorserai and Banda, and, while flanked at an average distance of 60 miles by the main line of the E. I. Railway, the eastern extremity will run up into the narrowing angle between it and its Jubbulpoor extension, in which direction, for 26 miles from Kirwi eastward to Dubhaura, already no place is more than from 27, down to 17 miles distant from an existing railway, either on one side or the other.

34. *Native State Works*.—Returns show an outlay of Rupees 2,67,000, of which Rupees 46,000 were on roads, the balance being on buildings, tanks, &c., &c.

Samthar heads the list with an outlay of Rupees 1,01,000, followed by Punnah with Rupees 47,000, Orcha with Rupees 20,000, Ajigurh with Rupees 17,000, and Chirkhari with Rupees 8,000.

35. *Agency Local Works*, consisting mostly of culverts and roads, cost Rupees 2,611.

Some points concerning the Agency Station need mention hereafter.

36. *Nowgong Cantonment Local Works* amounted to Rupees 2,201.

Besides this Rupees 1,500 were expended on laying out a public garden, which will be noticed farther on.

VII.—POST OFFICE.

37. The dozen offices within this Agency give the following details of postal work :—

Letters, &c., posted for despatch	...	1,49,434
„ arrived for issue	..	1,63,726
Cash receipts (apart from stamp sales at Treasury)	... ..	Rs. 5,108
Cash disbursements	...	„ 5,852

VIII.—TELEGRAPH.

38. The inconvenience from there being no telegraph in Bundelkhand is fast growing into a nuisance.

IX.—MILITARY.

39. Nowgong garrison consists of—

D-8 Battery Royal Artillery.

2 Companies Her Majesty's 39th Regiment.

Head-quarters and 2 Squadrons 5th Bengal Cavalry.

Wing 20th Madras Native Infantry.

The British Infantry is from the same corps, which has its head-quarters at Jhansi, and a detachment at Gwalior Fort.

Of the Native Infantry the head-quarter wing is at Banda.

As regards the troops, the year was a healthy one.

A separate table shows the strength, sickness and mortality.

In the paragraph on military works sundry points were noted, in which the cantonment had, during the past year, been considerably improved for the troops.

In this point of view, the public garden, already alluded to under cantonment local works, may be further noticed.

It is in a situation conveniently accessible to the families of the European soldiers.

Hitherto there had been no place where they could have pleasant open-air exercise or recreation, the dull monotony of the hard high road not being very inviting for either purpose.

The drought has been against the young garden making, as yet, any show, and as there is no band here [though the garrison comprises all three arms], there has been nothing else, in lieu of flowers and verdure, to give it an immediate attraction for the women and children of the soldiers. But, with the coming monsoon, trees and shrubs will soon spring up.

It was thought, indeed, that a re-distribution of the head-quarters of some of the troops now divided between Nowgong and the neighbouring stations of Jhansi and Banda [Jhansi, with a cavalry and infantry garrison, having two bands, and Banda with a wing of Native Infantry having one] would, ere now, have provided this attraction, without expense to Government, or European soldiers and their families elsewhere losing by their gain here.

X.—MISCELLANEOUS.

40. *Agency Station*.—Serious inconvenience results from there being no suitable area for the Agency Station.

Ordinarily, sufficient land is obtained free from the Native State, in which a Political Agency is situated.

Here none has been thus obtained.

This was partly because the Chutterpoor land, occupied by the military station of Nowgong, was taken free of rent or compensation.

It seemed hard therefore to ask, on account of the Agency, a farther area similarly free, especially as the Agency was not simply for Chutterpoor, but for all Bundelkhand.

Consequently a narrow unused strip of the cantonment land was first obtained, and this was slightly increased, when the station was enlarged and the British troops were moved to new barracks in the opposite direction.

Still, the space is quite inadequate for either the comfortable or the healthy location of all the people belonging to the Agency.

Consequently these are scattered, some being in Agency ground, some in the military cantonment bazar, and others in Billehri, a Native village some distance from the Agency limits.

The inconvenience thus arising has been especially felt since the opening of the Rajeomar College.

Neither means nor prejudices permit, as yet, any attempt at boarding the students.

But it is advisable, at least, to collect them in the Agency Station, where they are handy for the College, and can, in some degree, be looked after, as they cannot be, when scattered in a bazar, or an outside village.

The Vakeels of sundry States have small compounds and houses in the Agency Station, and the students from such States can there be accommodated and looked after.

But, unfortunately, there is not enough Agency land to settle all the Vakeels with any pretensions to the sanitary essentials which are necessary, both for themselves, and on account of the military station in close contact.

Even the strip of land is not wholly at the disposal of the Agency, as there is in it a small Native village, Pipri. Being in a corner, it was overlooked and left, when sanitary considerations for the troops caused the removal of some other villages in or bordering the cantonment.

In an agricultural community thus left stranded, as it were, within our station, it is impossible to enforce sanitary measures, as in a bazar or in lines, in which only persons are allowed to live, who agree to be bound by regulations.

This village, though small, has, ere now, been a dangerous nuisance as a centre of disease, and its removal, by giving compensation to the zemindars, for their houses and wells, is urgently needed.

There is not even room for a proper bazar under Agency control, and without holding the land just outside present limits, it is difficult to prevent those who cannot find room within, from squatting outside, and starting irregular huts and bazars, which, some day, will give trouble, and will need to be paid for and removed.

Till more land be obtained for the Agency Station, it is difficult fully to lay out and utilise, in the best way, the portion there is, as the proper arrangement of roads and compounds, &c., depends largely on a complete scheme for all requirements being first outlined, and then gradually worked out.

The only grant from Government towards laying out the Agency Station was one of five hundred rupees a number of years ago.

41. *Dispensaries.*—Reports, from 17 institutions of sorts, show :—

Admissions...	...	...	...	...	11,885
Deaths ...	...	...	...	...	150

The cost is mixed up with that of vaccination.

Only one, *viz.*, that at Nowgong, is under the charge of a European Medical officer.

An Agency Surgeon is greatly needed for their supervision, and also for that of vaccination and sanitary matters generally in the Province.

42. *Vaccination.*—Total vaccinated 44,376.

The largest numbers were in—

Orcha ...	...	...	...	...	7,269
Duttia ...	...	...	...	...	6,347
Chutterpoor ...	...	...	...	...	5,886
Bijawar ...	...	...	...	...	5,342
Chirkari ...	...	...	...	...	4,233
Punnah ...	...	...	...	...	3,928
Ajigurh ...	...	...	...	...	2,454
Samthar ...	...	...	...	...	1,822

43. *Boundary.*—Captain Homfray was appointed Boundary Settlement Assistant and, joining about the new year, was able to dispose of some 20 cases before the official year closed.

44. In January 1878 Major Burlton relieved Captain Dalrymple as Cantonment Magistrate and Assistant Political Agent.

45. A Meteorological Observatory was established at Nowgong during the year. Mr. Mather, the Principal of the College, kindly takes charge. The returns go to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

(Sd.) J. P. STRATTON,
Political Agent, Bundelkhand.

Health of troops at Nowgong from 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878.

TROOPS.	Average strength.	Total admission to hospital.	Percentage of admission to strength.	Average period in hospital of each admission.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Cause of deaths.	REMARKS.
Det., 39th ...	165	164	99.39	16.62	2	1.21	{ Phthisis Pulmonalis. A Remittent fever, No. 16.	
D-3rd, late D-8 Brigade, R.A.	135	156	1.15	16	4	2.96	{ Disease of heart 1. Asphyxia by drown- ing 2. Asphyxia impaction of food 1.	
Right Wing 20th M. N. I.	304.61	253	8.30	7.35	1	.32	Phthisis Pulmonalis 49-1	
5th B. Cavalry	254.36	264	10.37	7.45	1	.39	General debility.	

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APPENDIX D.

No. 389, dated Sutna, 8th June 1878.

From—MAJOR P. W. BANNERMAN, Political Agent, Baghelcund,

To—LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR H. D. DALY, K.C.B., Agent, Governor-General,
for Central India, Indore.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Baghelcund Agency for the year 1877-78.

2. The year was, on the whole, healthy, although small-pox was very prevalent over a large portion of the Agency, but not of a very virulent type. The rains were unusually late and the fall scanty, and in consequence the crops were not nearly up to the average.

3. There were no cases of suttee or sumadh, nor were there any robberies of the Government mail during the year under review.

CHAPTER II.

CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

4. *Rewah*.—The Mooktiar-i-Riasut, Lall Rundimun Sing, died on 30th September 1877, and in him the State lost a most loyal servant, and an able and most willing coadjutor. His great influence with the Baghels was of immense assistance to me in dealing with the many difficult and delicate cases connected with the "brotherhood" which come up for decision. Sri Panday Deenbund, who was Minister of Rewah in the troublous times of 1857, was, with the full consent and approbation of the Maharaja, appointed Dewan. His appointment was not viewed with favor by many of the principal Sirdars who were desirous of having one of their own particular clique nominated, but he was in fact the only man in Rewah fit for the post. *None* of the principal Sirdars possess either the education or the experience to enable them to fill such an important post, and the extreme laxity and peculation which of late years had pervaded every department of the State has quite demoralized the principal Sirdars about the Court, and rendered them unfit for posts of trust and responsibility.

5. Towards the close of last year a rumour got abroad that the administration was to be re-entrusted to the Maharaja, and the result was an immediate outbreak of lawlessness. Crimes against the person became much more rife, especially in the pergunnahs of Sitlaha and Teonthur, and the revenue in many places withheld, if not at the instigation, at least with the connivance of the Baghel Tehsildars in the hope, I presume, that they might share in the plunder as heretofore. After a short time the authority of the administration was fully established; and in this I was ably assisted by the Dewan Sahib.

6. *Criminal*.—There has been no material change in the constitution or powers of the several Courts during the year under review, except that, about the middle of last year on the nomination of the new Dewan, I deemed it advisable to transfer the *criminal* and *civil* work from his office to that of Pundit Het Ram, and the *revenue* from the latter to the former.

The Courts are as before—

Political Agent and Chief Administrator's.

Naib Dewan's.

Rewah Magistrate, Hakim Fouzdaree Adaulut.

Six Pergunnah Deputy Magistrates.

The Dewan has so much and important work connected with the revenue, the settlement, and the general administration that it has been deemed advisable not to trouble him with criminal or civil business, although I of course consult him freely in all important cases which come to my own Court.

7. The following statement shows in a brief form the work done by the several Courts :—

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	POLITICAL AGENT.		NAIB DEWAN.		FOUZDAREE ADAULUT.		DEPUTY MAGISTRATE.		TOTAL.	
	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
Murder and attempt at murder ...	8	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	19
Abetment of murder ...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
Culpable homicide ...	5	22	7	34	...	...	...	...	12	56
Dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receiving stolen property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highway robbery ...	...	...	5	18	...	...	...	...	5	18
Criminal breach of trust ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft of cattle, ordinary ...	1	4	...	...	224	455	...	...	225	459
Miscellaneous ...	10	21	67	130	18	29	918	1,644	1,013	1,824
Total ...	26	74	79	182	242	484	918	1,644	1,265	2,384

8. The punishment awarded to the two Brahmin murderers at the close of last year has had a good effect. This class are the principal offenders in deeds of violence in Rewah, and are very troublesome; the immunity with which they have been treated for many years, and the fears which the rulers of the State have always felt in dealing with them, has had a most pernicious effect; but day by day we are breaking their powers, and I am now able to arrest Brahmin offenders with comparatively little trouble, who, in old days, would not have taken the trouble even to keep out of the way.

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One of the greatest difficulties we have to contend with in dealing with crime is the absence of anything in the shape of a really efficient police, and after six years' experience I despair of raising or getting such in Rewah without a considerable admixture of foreigners. The feeling of elanship and the desire to join in anything which promises plunder on a large scale render the present force, which is weak in numbers, and composed of the old Pyadas who were in employment when the management was taken over, to a great extent inefficient. The majority of the oldest and most worthless have been dismissed, but as all were due 34 months' pay, I have had in a great measure to regulate my dismissals by the state of the finances.

9. "Dacoity" and "highway robbery" or "administering poison" are wonderfully rare in Rewah, but in lieu thereof we have "Munsmaree" and "Janghmaree." These offences are, I believe, very uncommon in the neighbouring British districts, but in Rewah were, and are to a great extent, still prevalent in the remoter districts, although a decided check has been put to them near head-quarters.

The commission of both these offences is, to a very great extent, confined to Brahmins, who, in the event of having to deal with an adversary too powerful to oppose, resort to "Janghmaree" (cutting the thigh) and frequently bleeding to death, or to "Muusmaree," murders of the members of their own family, and generally confined to old women and female children, although sometimes their young wives are sacrificed. Every exertion is made to bring the perpetrators of "Munsmaree" to justice, and there is no doubt a very sensible diminution of offences of this nature within the last two years.

10. In the pergunnah of Burdee (Son Valley) dissensions and feuds amongst the Chowhan and Chundel Thakoors and their followers, who are the principal inhabitants, have been for generations and are extremely rife. In old days the difficulty and expense in getting redress for grievances, and the distance from Rewah was so great, that a resort to arms was the almost invariable mode of settling matters, and even in the present day this is very common.

11. I have tried to remedy this by having the best man I could secure on the spot with special powers, to enable people to seek and obtain justice at their own doors, but unfortunately restricted as I have been in making selections for this post from amongst the most influential Sirdars, the success I desired has not been attained. The people of the district are very turbulent by nature, and the rivalry and jealousy is so great between the different clans, that it is only necessary to send a "Baghel," a "Kurchoolee," or a "Sengur" to put all the "Chowhans" and "Chandels" into opposition, and to nominate one of themselves, seems to make matters worse. The administration of justice and the easy access which complainants enjoy of preferring complaints at head-quarters with a ready hearing, however frivolous and absurd their complaints may be, is beginning to bear fruit, and the question of the best arrangement for managing this far distant pergunnah is engaging the earnest consideration of myself and the Dewan Sahib's.

12. The Courts worked fairly well, although in all the District Courts, owing to want of a careful preliminary investigation, numerous cases occurred of individuals being placed on trial on the slightest grounds, and on most insufficient evidence. Under the careful supervision of Pundit Het Ram, Naib Dewan, and now head of the criminal branch of the administration, this will be remedied.

13. During the year under report there were 19 appeals made from the Rewah Magistrate or Sudder Court to the Naib Dewan, of which 12 were upheld, two modified, and six were pending at the close of the year. This result is satisfactory. Moulvie Rahuman Ali, the Magistrate of Rewah, is a quiet hard-working official. Brought up from childhood in the Riasut, in whose service he has grown old, he possesses an intimate knowledge of the customs, &c., of the place, and in spite of the powerful influences brought to bear on him in particular ease, has done his work fearlessly and well.

14. *Jail*.—Want of funds has prevented anything being yet done in the way of building a new jail, which is much required. Much attention has been given to improving the sanitary condition of the present building, and under the control of the Naib Dewan the discipline of the jail has been much improved. Until lately the convicts numbering about 80, of whom 11 are life prisoners, have been employed on out-door labor, this is still continued; but the manufacture of carpets, &c., has been commenced, and from the ready sale with which our efforts have been met, we hope to do a good deal to make the labor of the prisoners somewhat remunerative.

15. *Civil*.—The Civil Courts have done very fairly during the year, and those of the Civil Judge, Rewah, and of the Naib Dewan are daily gaining more and more the confidence of the people generally, and from close supervision I am convinced they deserve it. The work done in the District Courts is not so satisfactory, being slovenly and careless; but it must be remembered that we are working with men hitherto ignorant of any forms of legal procedure, and in the majority of cases brought up under the vicious system which preceded our administration.

16. The following statement shows the work done in each Court :—

NAME OF COURT.			Cases pending on 1st April 1877.	Filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining on 31st March 1878.
Naib Dewan	...	...	44	236	280	227	53
Civil Judge	...	...	182	426	608	444	164
Deputy Magistrate	...	...	178	537	715	571	144
Total	...	...	404	1,199	1,603	1,242	361

The appeals from the Pergunnah Courts to the Civil Judge were 31 in number; of these nine were upheld, seven upset, eight modified, seven pending.

From the Civil Judge's decision there were 82 appeals to the Naib Dewan; of these 45 were upheld, 12 upset, 13 modified, 12 pending.

From the Naib Dewan's Court there were 14 appeals to the Political Agent; of these all were upheld.

17. The Civil Judge, Khetr Mohun, has conducted his duties satisfactorily and worked hard.

18. *Settlement*.—No settlement operations were conducted during the year under review. The present puttabundee having, as noted in last year's report, been extended. Under the old system the term of lease was almost invariably cut short under one pretext or another, but notwithstanding many attempts to disturb it, our puttabundee has, by the strictest observance of the engagements made in it, gained the marked appreciation of the people generally.

19. *Revenue*.—The rabbi crops, which came into the market at the commencement of the year under review, was, with slight exception, uncommonly good; the monsoon rain and more especially the winter rain having been very favorable. The kharif crop, however, owing to drought caused by deficiency in the usual rains of 1877, was far from satisfactory. The worst effects were felt in the rice-producing pergunnahs of Burdee, Ramnagar, and Sitlaha, in which the crop nearly entirely failed. Joar, kodoo, and cotton, though not as good as usual, escaped a failure. Although the kharif in general was not nearly so indifferent as in neighbouring surrounding districts, still very extensive exportation of grain from the Sutna market by rail both north and south produced scarcity, which resulted in prices becoming higher than they have been known here for many years. These high prices it may be noted were confined entirely to localities in the vicinity of Sutna and Rewah, *i.e.*, the railway. In other places, such as Burdee and Sohagpoor, at a great distance from the railway, not a shadow of scarcity was perceptible. Grain selling there very cheap, *viz.*, wheat 30 seers, and gram from 56 to 60 seers per rupee. This vast difference in prices of grain within the same State is attributable to the entire absence of roads in that part of the road, and to the great difficulty of getting up from the Son Valley over the Kaimur range to the Rewah plateau, but after the rains a scientific survey of several ghâts will be made in view to remedying this state of things.

The last rabbi, which however does not come into the market till after the close of the year now reported on, has, in spite of the unprecedentedly large area sown, not turned out as was hoped after the heavy and general fall of rain in October last, owing to severe frost in January and to a general blight which fell on the wheat, and to an insect called "ghooghi," which did much damage to the "gram."

20. The actual collections of land revenue during the last year have been less than in the previous one, and this is entirely attributable to the bad kharif harvest and to the agitation referred to in paragraph 5.

None of these items call for particular remark, with the exception of the item Extraordinary. In this is included the sum of Rupees 21,456-8-10 advanced from the Treasury to complete the amount due on the Government loan. This has since been repaid by the Maharaja.

21. Towards the close of the year the Maharaja from his own private funds and partly assisted by the more influential Sirdars paid off the entire amount of the principal due on account of loan made to him by the Government of India Rupees 8,85,891-8-7, and shortly after the close of the year Rupees 50,000 interest on the above: and thus 9 out of the 20 lakhs due by the State have been liquidated.

22. The Dewan Sahib, Sri Lall Panday Deenbund, has worked most energetically and cordially with me ever since his appointment as Dewan. Although old, he is very active and clear-minded, and being a man of great determination his orders are respected and carried out.

23. It is again my pleasing duty to bring to your favorable notice the admirable manner in which Pundit Het Ram, Naib Dewan, has carried out his duties. You are aware that he is the only outsider introduced since we have assumed charge of the State. He has had a difficult part to play, but his honesty and integrity of purpose have made him much respected, and the eagerness with which all classes desire their cases to be investigated and decided by him is, in itself, a favorable comment on the manner in which he discharges his duties.

A man like Pundit Het Ram, who up to the time of his transfer to Rewah had always worked in British districts, can, when set down in a Native State like Rewah, and away from the supervision which district officers in British territory can bring to bear on their subordinates, do much to bring credit or discredit on our training. I can most conscientiously say Pundit Het Ram has done the former, and I think it would be good policy to show that such is appreciated, and I beg to recommend him for such favorable notice as may be deemed fit.

24. *Nagode*.—The young Chief, although well meaning and of pleasing manners, takes little or no interest in the management of his State, but is very tenacious of what he considers his dignity, and will not permit the responsible Minister to dispose of the most trifling matters without consulting him, and the result is great and unsatisfactory delay in the transaction of business.

			Rs.	a.	p.
The income for the year was	...	...	1,10,430	0	3
The expenditure	...	...	1,02,342	4	0
Leaving a balance of			8,087	12	3

At the commencement of the year the debts were Rupees 18,198-6-5, and of this Rupees 4,793-14-2 has been liquidated during the year.

25. *Maihar*.—The Chief continues to manage his State well, but is very obstinate and troublesome in small matters, and has lately shown a tendency to indulge in undue expenditure.

			Rs.	a.	p.
The income was	...	...	70,964	0	0
The expenditure	...	...	45,000	0	0

The State is out of debt.

26. *Sohawul*.—Nothing has occurred in this State deserving special notice. The feeling between the Chief and the brotherhood, especially the Thakoors of Ryegaon and Doorjunpoor, is no better, but in fact worse.

27. *Kothi*.—This small State continues to be well administered and gives no trouble.

28. *Sidpoora*.—Matters in this small Thakoorate, directly under the management of this Office, progress satisfactorily, but I have to note the death towards the close of the year of Oomur Khan, the Superintendent. The finances stand as follows :—

				<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
Balance in hand on 1st April 1877	...	...	...	7,601	8	$\frac{1}{2}$
Receipts during the year	...	...	...	7,472	15	3
Total				15,074	7	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Expenditure	...	...	...	3,407	1	6
Balance on 31st March 1878				11,667	5	$9\frac{1}{2}$

CHAPTER III.

29. *Civil Justice*.—No suits of a civil nature are brought before the Political Agent's Court.

30. *Criminal Justice*.—The statement in the margin shows the number and nature of cases brought before the Political Agent's Court, and only has reference to the minor States of Nagode, Maihar, Sohawul, and Kothi, or where British subjects are concerned. The statistics for Rewah

NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Number of cases.	Number of persons implicated.
Murder and attempt at murder	1	1
Culpable homicide ...	1	2
Dacoity ...	...	...
Theft of cattle and ordinary ...	7	10
Miscellaneous ...	2	5
Total	11	18

have been given in the Chapter on that State.

31. *Police*.—The Agency Police, located along such portion of the East Indian Railway Branch Line to Jubbulpoor as runs through Native territory, conducted its duties efficiently and with tact.

32. *Jails*.—Those at Maihar and Nagode are fairly good, the prisoners well-housed and fed.

33. *Education*.—The schools at Maihar, Nagode, Rewah, and Sutna are well attended and popular, but the Chiefs take very little active or personal interest on the subject.

34. *Local Funds*.—There are none under the control of this office.

PUBLIC WORKS.

35. *Military*.—The following works were sanctioned and undertaken in the new cantonment of Sutna :—

(1.) *Cavalry well* was excavated 47 feet, the first 10 feet being moorum, and for the remainder of its depth through hard laminated blue shale.

(2.) *Quarter-guard for Cavalry* consisting of guard-room, store, and lock-up, all in one block.

(3.) *Horse Hospital* on the same plan as that for a battery of artillery. During this year the building was commenced and is 14 feet above ground.

(4.) *Magazine* for cavalry detachment commenced in the last month of official, materials only collected.

(5.) *Rifle Range* commenced.

Civil.—The only new work of this nature was the Imperial Post Office at Rewah, which was commenced and finished during the year; the usual annual repairs were done to the different public buildings.

Communication.—Section from Sutna to Nagode 17 miles. The road is banked and metalled, and also bridged, with the exception of two large bridges over the Umrahan and Sutna Rivers which have been in progress during 1877-78.

The Umrahan Bridge, five arches of 45 feet span. At the beginning of the year four out of five arches were complete, the fifth arch was delayed owing to the difficulty of getting down the well, foundation of abutment and wings. The abutment is on six wells, as is also each wing. Two of the wells were left to sink when the year began; they were completed and superstructure of abutment and wings was built to springing before the rains of 1877. During the cold weather the fifth arch was finished, and spandrels and parapets built.

Sutna Bridge, nine arches of 45 feet span. The estimate was sanctioned in November and the work at once commenced. The bed of river being of blue limestone rock, progress has been rapid. The east abutment and wings are built to spring level, which is 27 feet above bed of river. Pier No. 1 is built, $26\frac{2}{3}$ feet high; also pier No. 2, $24\frac{2}{3}$ feet high; abutment pier No. 3, $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Piers Nos. 4 and 5 have not been commenced in order to leave a channel for the current. Abutment pier No. 6 is built $17\frac{1}{4}$ feet high, and Nos. 7, 8, and west abutment and wings have been commenced.

THE SUTNA AND BELA ROAD.

Tonse Permanent Causeway.—Three-fourths of this have been finished, and it will be entirely completed by the rains of 1878. The whole of the road has been maintained in good order. The Rewah State bears all charges on account of this road.

The portion of the Great Deccan Road from 99th to 135th mile has been kept in good order.

36. *Military*.—The only British military force within this Agency is a detachment of the 5th Bengal Cavalry at Sutna, and its strength is as follows:—

		CAVALRY.				ARTILLERY.				INFANTRY.			
		European.		Native.		European.		Native.		European.		Native.	
Troops of the Line	5th B.C.	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

There is one European officer in command; the health of the men was good.

37. *Post Offices*.—There are nine Post Offices in this Agency, and the following statement shows the work done during the year.

DIVISION.				Number of letters, papers, books, parcels, &c., for despatch.	Number of letters papers, books, parcels, &c., for issue.	Total.	Cash receipts.	Cash disbursements.
Allahabad	...	...	...	225,717	176,648	402,365	Rs. 3,714	Rs. 3,660

38. *Dispensaries*.—There are six dispensaries under this Agency, and, thanks to the unwearied energy and skill of Surgeon Goldsmith, they are more and more popular every day. The following table shows the work done in each:—

		Remaining on 1st April 1878.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated during the year.	RESULTS.					REMARKS.
					Cured.	Relieved.	Absented or discharged.	Died.	Remaining on 31st March 1878.	
Agency Hospital	...	22	596	618	537	25	37	6	13	
Sutna Bazaar Dispensary		108	2,594	2,702	1,792	362	449	13	86	
Rewah	do. ...	55	3,328	3,383	2,879	205	244	11	41	
Nagode	do. ...	43	1,546	1,589	1,399	9	138	13	30	
Maihar	do. ...	59	2,904	2,963	2,311	370	217	18	47	
Sohawul	do. ...	22	1,702	1,724	1,498	104	92	4	26	
Total	...	309	12,670	12,979	10,416	1,075	1,177	65	216	

There were 30 major and 308 minor operations as against nine major and 187 minor in 1876-77—a satisfactory improvement.

39. *Vaccination.*—The work was carried on this year under difficulties which it was impossible to avoid. In the first place, the heat was so great in October and November that the vaccinators could not begin work till a month later than usual, and when they did begin it was found that the lymph was of such inferior quality that hardly any of the cases were successful. A fresh supply was obtained as soon as possible, but it was not until the middle of December that the work was in full swing. Notwithstanding these drawbacks and the objection the people of the country generally have, to what they consider an objectionable innovation, a considerably larger number of operations have been performed in this year than in any of the years since it has been introduced, as will be seen from the subjoined table of primary cases:—

	<i>Establishment.</i>	<i>Hospital Establishment.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1875-76 ...	1,984	241	2,225
1876-77 ...	2,651	168	2,819
1877-78 ...	4,628	63	4,691

It has also been started in several new places where it had never been heard of before.

The following statement shows the work done:—

SEASON, 1877-78.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.				REVACCINATION.				Percentage of successful cases in primary vaccination each day unknown.
	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	
Dispensaries ..	49	13	2	63	...	...	...	...	78.69
Establishment ...	3,624	520	484	4,628	...	...	...	...	87.45
	3,672	533	496	4,691	...	...	...	...

40. The usual tabular statements are herewith enclosed.

REPORT ON THE DISPENSARIES OF THE BAGHELKUND AGENCY FOR
THE YEAR 1877.

GENERAL REMARKS.

THE year 1877 has fortunately been a very healthy one, so that there are not only no histories of epidemic diseases to be recorded, but, owing probably to the unusual dryness of the rainy season, the relative number of endemic malarious diseases is much lessened: in fact the attendance during the months that are usually most unhealthy was actually lower than that of the dry hot weather months, as will be seen from the following figures; the daily attendance at the Sutna Bazar Dispensary in April 1877 was 50·36, in August and September 43·32 and 46·96, respectively. The absence of the causes inducing malarious fevers has doubtless diminished, also the many secondary diseases that are set up, or aggravated, by malarial influences, such as liver and spleen affections, diarrhœa, dysentery, &c., so that the population of the district must be considered to have been in a far better state of general health during the latter part of the year than they are generally. Notwithstanding this, it is satisfactory to notice that the usefulness and popularity of most of the dispensaries has steadily increased during the year, as shown by a higher rate of daily attendance and cases treated. This increase is especially marked in the case of the Sutna Bazar and Rewah dispensaries; the former of these is, I trust, making a good name for itself in the districts, as shown by its attracting many suffering from the more grave and chronic diseases from the most distant parts of the Agency; its out-patient department can however only increase with the growth and extension of the bazar in which it is placed. The attendance of the Rewah Dispensary has increased by the removal of the entire hospital from its old place, and its establishment near the centre of the principal street of the town, so that it is within easy access of all in Rewah; before it was so far off that, for those very sick, it was almost impossible to get there, and for those who were only slightly ill it was not worth while going such a distance. For particulars of the attendance at each dispensary contrasted with that of last year, see Appendix I.

Buildings.—The only new buildings occupied during the year are those of the Rewah Dispensary. The building which has now been adapted for this dispensary was formerly a school; it consists of a long straight kutcha built house facing the main street divided off into four rooms; the work of the out-patient department is carried on in one of the middle of these, which separates the male from the female wards, the former consisting of two and the latter of one room; each ward is capable of accommodating six patients (six female, twelve male patients), giving an average of 620 cubic feet; ventilation is effected by means of opposite doors with fan-lights over them; the hospital is well raised on a plinth, behind it is a garden full of trees and shrubs, in which the out-offices stand, *viz.*, houses for the compounder, cook, and sweeper, cook-room, and latrines; the Hospital Assistant lives in a separate house at a short distance from the dispensary. The night soil is removed in a Sheen's hand conservancy cart and buried at a distance. Altogether this house,

though not originally built for the purpose, has been adapted to the requirements of a hospital with very little difficulty.

Establishments have been the same throughout the year; no changes have occurred, and the conduct of all the subordinates has been on the whole satisfactory.

The total treated at the four dispensaries under the direct management of the Agency Surgeon, *viz.*, Agency Hospital, Sutna Bazar, Rewah, and Nagode Dispensaries has been 8,073 (of whom 428 were in and 7,645 out-patients), which is an increase of 1,822 or nearly 30 per cent. over the number treated last year (6,251); this increase is chiefly noticeable among the out-patients, for although the attendance of both in and out-patients at the Sutna Bazaar and Rewah Dispensaries has increased, that of the Agency Hospital and Nagode Dispensary has decreased (*vide* Appendix I), as will be more particularly noticed further on. The attendance at the Myhere Dispensary has also diminished owing partly to the smaller amount of sickness in the neighbourhood, but chiefly, I think, to mismanagement. The Sohawal returns I am unable to check thoroughly, as they are kept by the compounder in charge in the vernacular.

The figures of these two dispensaries not under direct management are shown separately in Appendix I. Below are subjoined tables showing (A) the *sex* and (B) the *caste* of the cases treated in the four dispensaries under management of the Agency Surgeon:—

			(A) <i>Sex.</i>	
			Male.	Female. Children.
Sutna Agency ...	...	446	77	72
Sutna Bazar ...	...	1,725	341	545
Nagode ...	...	1,050	368	214
Rewah ...	...	1,783	677	775
Total ...	...	5,004	1,463	1,606

			(B) <i>Caste.</i>	
			Mussulmans.	Hindoos. Other castes.
Sutna Agency ...	...	140	455	...
Sutna Bazar ...	...	494	2,115	2
Nagode ...	...	422	1,182	28
Rewah ...	...	682	2,553	...
Total ...	...	1,738	6,305	30

Prevailing diseases.—*Vide* Appendix II.

Generally the proportion of fevers greatly exceeds that of any other disease, but this year these affections assume the second place on the list, giving 19·20 per cent. of total treated, while cutaneous disorders show 20·78 per cent. The type of fevers was also unusually mild,

there being comparatively few severe cases; the use of cinchona febrifuge has entirely superseded that of quinine for ordinary cases, the latter medicine being ordered only in severe cases, and in those in which there is any gastric or intestinal irritation, &c., and for children; obstinate cases are invariably cured by the subcutaneous injection of solution of neutral sulphate of quinine in warm water: this has also been found very useful in cases of hemicrania, acting often like a charm.

Epidemics.—None.

Vaccination.—The details of vaccination are submitted in a separate report after 31st March, suffice it here to say that this year two Superintendents and 14 vaccinators are at work in the districts; but the people do not yet receive it willingly, and avoid the, to them, obnoxious innovation as much as they possibly can.

Operations.—The people of these districts have, as a rule, a great abhorrence of any surgical interference, and seem to think that an European Surgeon has a thirst for drawing blood that is perfectly insatiable; many a patient, suffering from perhaps a chronic disease of some internal organ, has made it a special proviso that his malady may not be cut out of him before he will submit himself to treatment.

Notwithstanding this prejudice, the people are, I think, acquiring more confidence in European treatment, and there has been an encouraging increase in the number of those who have submitted to surgical operations, especially at the two Sutna Hospitals. Subjoined is a list of operations:—

			<i>Major.</i>	<i>Minor.</i>
Sutna Agency	...	...	7	21
Sutna Bazar	...	...	19	92
Nagode	...	...	...	56
Rewah	...	...	4	139
		Total	30	308
		Total in 1876...	9	187

Details of major operations.

Puncture of globe of eye	...	...	2
Amputations of lower extremity	...	...	4
Removal of tumours	...	...	6
Removal of calculi	...	...	10
Harelips	...	...	1
Paracentesis abdominis	...	...	4
Internal piles...	...	...	1
Puncture of bladder per rectum	...	...	2
		Total	30

All these cases were *cured* with the following exceptions: (1st) the four cases of paracentesis abdominis, one of which died in hospital, and the other three returned to their homes *relieved*; (2nd) the two cases

of paracentesis vesical (both per rectum), the patients both left the hospital relieved. Some of the other cases are still under treatment, but all are doing well. The minor operations include 32 reductions of simple fractures and easy dislocations.

The subjects of vesical calculi operated on were all boys whose ages varied from 3 to 12 years; the calculi were all of the uric acid variety, except one which was oxalic, one of the former was coated with a thin layer of phosphates; the weight varied from 370 grains to 40 grains, in no case were there multiple stones: these cases came from all parts of the district; there does not appear to be any place where calculi are specially prevalent. The four cases of amputation of the lower extremity were as follows: two of amputation at the middle of the leg for malignant disease of the foot; one of Chopart's amputation for extensive and hopeless sloughing phagedæna of the foot; one of Syme's amputation for a railway smash. In three of these cases Esmare's elastic bandage was used to control the hemorrhage, with excellent results, but its material does not appear to stand use in the country well, as it is already wearing out. The tumours do not need any remarks, except that two of them were removed by Hospital Assistant Gopaul Sing at Rewah. The internal piles were removed with the aid of clamp and cautery.

Income and Expenditure.—The whole of the expenses of the Agency Hospital are borne by Government. To Rewah, Nagode, and Sohawal Dispensaries medicines are given by Government, the other expenses are all defrayed by the respective Rajas. Sutna Bazar Dispensary is entirely kept up at the Maharaja of Rewa's expense. The Raja of Myhere also bears the whole expenses of his dispensary, although the medicines could, I believe, be obtained gratis from Government. The average cost of each patient treated has been as follows:—

				Rs.	a.	p.
Sutna Agency	...	...	...	1	8	3.05
Sutna Bazar	...	...	...	0	9	10.03
Nagode	...	...	...	0	10	11.48
Rewah	...	...	...	0	7	2.90
Total average cost				10	1	13

The total average cost per head last year was annas 14 pies 2.61, so that there is a large reduction this year, but this is no doubt due to the greater number of patients treated; the difference is most marked between the Agency Hospital, which has the smallest, and the Rewah Dispensary, which has the largest, attendance. Expense is also always increased by any addition to the number of serious diseases and cases for operation: it is no uncommon thing at Sutna for a man and his wife to come to one of the dispensaries from a distance of 80 miles, bringing with them a family of several small children, one of the latter perhaps suffering from calculus; possibly the father is able to pick up a living for himself in the bazar, while the mother and all the children stay in hospital until the patient is cured; possibly being a stranger and an

uncivilized villager he cannot do so ; but there is no charitable asylum other than the hospital for such people, they cannot be turned away, and the result is extra diets and increased and irregular expenditure.

Instruments and medicines.—All the hospitals, except the Myhere one, are well supplied with instruments and medicines.

Meteorology.—Tables IV and V exhibit the mean results of the meteorological observations that have been recorded at the Sutna Observatory since it was opened on the 1st of July 1876. It will be seen that the data for a comparison of 1877 with the preceding year refer only to the latter half of the year ; but since this period embraces almost the whole of the rainy season, and since rainfall is by far the most important of meteorological factors, both from an economic and from a hygienic point of view, the figures in the tables will probably be found more valuable for purposes of comparison than the number of months to which they refer would lead one to expect. Previous to the opening of the Observatory, however, the rainfall had for several years been recorded at the dispensary, and thus the data happen to be available for a detailed comparison of 1877 with previous years in regard to this important element.

From such a comparison it appears that during the first three months of the past year, Sutna, in common with most other stations in Northern India, experienced the heaviest winter rains on record, the total fall for January, February, and March amounting to 4·7 inches, whereas the mean for the same three months of the preceding four years was only six-tenths of an inch, and in 1876 the period was altogether rainless.

At the same time it is probable that the temperature was below the average. April and May continued comparatively cool with frequent showers, the total rainfall for the two months amounting to 0·92 inch, while the average is only 0·15 inch, and in 1876 no rain fell. The hot weather set in unmistakably in June, and, with the exception of slight showers on the 5th and 8th of this month, continued rainless up to the 27th, after which there were three days' rain. The total fall was, however, inconsiderable, reaching only 1·32 inches against an average of 2·9 inches. July was also a very dry month, bringing only 6·19 inches of rain, while the average is nearly 22 inches. Nevertheless during this month Sutna benefited to some extent by the moisture brought up the Nerbudda valley by the south-west monsoon, and was not so utterly rainless as the plains of Northern India. The same remark applies with greater force during August and September, in which months 11·10 and 5·11 inches of rain were registered, the average being about 13 and 6 inches respectively.

The beneficial rains of the second week of October, which enabled the rabi crops to be sown all over Northern India, were also felt at Sutna. The total fall of the month was 2·12 inches against an average of only half an inch.

November was as usual rainless, but in the second week of December there was a fall of nearly two-tenths of an inch. From the middle of June up to the end of the year, the temperature, as the tables

will show, continue much higher than in 1876. The difference was greatest in July, but perhaps most noticeable in November, by which month in ordinary years the cold weather has fairly set in.

The humidity of the atmosphere both relative and absolute was much lower than in 1876 up to about the middle of November, when it began to show a rapid relative increase thus indicating the early setting in of the winter rains.

The mean wind directions during the last six months of the year were more nearly due west than in 1876, in which respect Sutna did not differ from most other stations in Northern India.

SPECIAL REMARKS ON DISPENSARIES.

The Agency Hospital, Sutna.—The attendance at this hospital is smaller than in 1876; the diminution is chiefly noticeable in the matter of in-patients, and is probably to be accounted for, first, by the opening of the new Sutna Bazar Dispensary at the end of 1876; second, by the healthiness of the year: the attendance for 1876 and 1877 is below:—

		In-patients.	Out-patients.
1876	...	70	587
1877	...	42	553

Seven major operations were performed during the year including five cases of lateral lithotomy, one amputation of the leg, and one removal of a large fibrous tumour growing from the fibrous aponeurosis of the abdominal muscles; all the cases did well.

The sick of the detachment of the 5th Bengal Cavalry are for the present accommodated in this hospital; this arrangement is rather inconvenient for all parties, but nothing like overcrowding has ever occurred. The meteorological station is still maintained at this hospital.

Sutna Bazar Dispensary.—The working of this dispensary, the buildings of which were described last year, has been very satisfactory in both the in and out-patient departments; the small wards containing four beds each, by means of which different castes can, to a great extent, be kept separate have been much appreciated, and for any very severe or particular case the boon of a separate room is now obtainable without crowding the rest of the patients; this arrangement of small rooms is particularly handy in a large district like this where the patient is often accompanied from a long distance by several members of his family, who refuse to leave him at the dispensary unless they are allowed to stay with him. The arrangement of the out-patient department, as described last year, has also worked very successfully. The progressive increase in the attendance at this dispensary will be seen by reference to the following table:—

		In-patients.	Out-patients.
1875	...	83	1,050
1876	...	127	1,872
1877	...	157	2,454

Nineteen major operations have been performed—four of lateral lithotomy, one of amputation of the leg for malignant disease, one of Syme's amputation for a railway injury, three large tumours removed, one removal of internal piles, four paracentesis abdominis, two paracentesis vesical, one harelip, and two puncture of the globe of the eye.

Nagode Dispensary.—It is surprising that the attendance at this dispensary has not diminished more than the returns show it to have done, seeing that owing to the extinction of Nagode as a British Cantonment, nearly one-half of the inhabitants of the place have already left, and the process of depopulation is still going on. The returns are, I believe, perfectly correct, as I have carefully checked them four or five times during the year, and have never found them wrong. The whole of the out-patient work is done at the branch dispensary established last year in the middle of the town, but for the convenient situation of which the attendance must have considerably diminished:—

		In-patients.	Out-patients.
1876	...	130	1,599
1877	...	110	1,522

Rewah Dispensary.—The removal of this dispensary into the centre of the town effected last June will, no doubt, at least double its usefulness; in fact, during the six months that the new place has been opened the daily attendance is more than twice what it used to be, of course this will be most strikingly shown when a full year's work can be seen.

The new building is handy and well adapted to the work, and I have had several opportunities of seeing that the attendance of hundred out-patients a day need cause no confusion or unreasonable delay in ministering to the wants of all.

		In-patients.	Out-patients.
1876	...	94	1,772
1877	...	119	3,116

Four major operations have been performed, *viz.*, one lateral lithotomy, one Chopart's amputation, and the removal of two tumours: the tumours were removed by Hospital Assistant, Gopaul Sing.

Myhere Dispensary.—The management of this dispensary is still in the hands of the Durbar, hence it is difficult to obtain even the most necessary appliances with any regularity or without great delay; for instance, a constant supply of European medicines is generally considered indispensable for the proper carrying on of the work of a dispensary, especially when the patients are supposed to be treated according to European ideas of medicine; but I regret to have to report that this institution has been practically without many of the most important of European drugs for nearly four months: the result is a diminution in attendance far greater than can be accounted for by the healthiness of the year 1877. Hospital Assistant, Kalka Persaud, though unqualified in English, has given general satisfaction in Myhere, and it is a

thousand pities that in an old and popular dispensary such as this, the battle with disease and ignorance should be stayed for more than one quarter of the year for want of the sinews of war.

The attendance is as follows :—

		In-patients.	Out-patients.
1876	...	142	3,060
1877	...	97	2,606

Sohawul Dispensary.—This dispensary is still in the charge of a compounder only, so that it is not likely to do much credit to European medicine or surgery; the town is, however, sufficiently near to Sutna, for all serious cases to be sent to head-quarters.

The attendance is as follows :—

		In-patients.	Out-patients.
1876	...	44	1,491
1877	..	43	1,558

(Sd.) S. J. GOLDSMITH, *Surgeon,*
Baghelcund Agency.

I.

Statement showing the total treated at the Dispensaries of the Baghelcund Agency during the year 1877.

DISPENSARIES.		Remaining on 31st December 1876.	New cases admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Result.				Increase from 1876.	Decrease from 1876.	Ratio per cent. deaths to treated of.	Daily average number of sick.
					Cured or relieved.	Absented or unknown.	Died.	Remaining on 31st December 1877.				
Agency Hospital	{ In-patients	...	41	42	36	...	3	3	...	28	7.14	2.29
	{ Out-patients	...	547	553	508	29	1	15	...	34	0.18	10.35
Sutna Bazar	{ In-patients	...	149	157	124	9	14	10	30	...	8.92	9.17
	{ Out-patients	...	2,418	2,454	1,954	435	4	61	582	...	0.16	37.30
Nagode	{ In-patients	...	105	110	88	5	10	7	...	20	9.09	4.53
	{ Out-patients	...	1,482	1,522	1,392	105	3	22	...	77	0.20	29.44
Rewah	{ In-patients	...	113	119	101	5	5	8	25	...	4.20	8.55
	{ Out-patients	...	3,078	3,116	2,771	280	4	61	1,344	...	0.13	57.64
Total		...	7,933	8,073	6,974	868	44	187	1,822	...	0.54	...
Mehere	{ In-patients	...	93	97	79	5	10	3	...	45	10.31	4.70
	{ Out-patients	...	2,555	2,606	2,449	103	12	42	...	45.4	0.46	48.65
Sohawal	{ In-patients	...	40	43	41	...	1	1	...	1	2.33	1.27
	{ Out-patients	...	1,553	1,558	1,481	58	4	15	67	...	0.26	36.50
Total		...	4,241	4,304	4,050	166	27	61	...	433	0.63	...
GRAND TOTAL		...	12,174	12,377	11,024	1,034	71	248	1,389	...	0.57	...

(Sd.) S. J. GOLDSMITH, Surgeon,
Baghelcund Agency.

Statement showing the ratio per cent. of the principal diseases to the total treated at the Dispensaries of the Baghelund Agency during the year 1877.

DISPENSARIES.	Total treated.	Typhoid.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Other digestive diseases.	Diseases cutaneous system.	Wounds and injuries.	All other local diseases.
Agency Hospital, Sutna	595	28.74	4.20	8.40	10.08	2.69	13.11	10.59
Sutna Bazar Dispensary	2,611	18.73	4.71	8.77	4.03	4.71	21.18	17.23
Nagode Dispensary	1,632	15.56	6.31	10.84	8.52	1.53	19.91	15.07
Rewah	3,235	19.66	9.94	12.21	5.53	3.40	22.32	14.68
Total	8,073	19.20	5.09	10.54	5.98	3.39	20.78	15.28
Myhere Dispensary	2,703	23.12	4.06	2.89	7.58	3.44	12.21	23.57
Sohawul	1,601	14.30	8.56	6.56	5.62	2.06	14.30	18.86

(Sd.) S. J. GOLDSMITH, Surgeon,
Baghelund Agency.

III.

Statement showing the expenditure at the Dispensaries of the Baghelund Agency during the year 1877.

DISPENSARIES.	Total treated.	Establishment.		Diet and medical diets.		Contingen- cies.		Native medicines.		European medicines.		All other expenses.	Total.	Average cost per head.	
		Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.
Agency Hospital	...	595	720 0 0	63 0 0	181 15 3	12 8 10	Free.	901 15 3	1 8 3-05						
Sutna Bazar	...	2,611	839 0 0	254 15 5	183 12 4	102 14 4	210 2 1	18 11 0	1,609 7 2	0 9 10-03					
Nagode	...	1,632	790 0 0	120 11 0	66 9 9	55 4 11	Free.	84 15 8	1,117 9 4	0 10 11-48					
Rewah	...	3,235	1,001 11 10	214 3 1	157 4 11	28 13 3	Free.	62 1 0	1,464 2 1	0 7 2-90					
Total	...	8,073	3,350 11 10	652 13 6	589 10 3	199 9 4	210 2 1	165 11 8	5,093 1 10	0 10 1-13					
Myhero	...	2,703	655 15 9	102 13 0	78 5 2	59 12 2	.....	896 14 1	0 6 1-03					
Sohawal	...	1,601	144 0 0	1 0 0	60 0 0	7 12 0	Free.	212 12 0	0 2 1-51						

(Sd.) S. J. GOLDSMITH, Surgeon,
Baghelund Agency.

IV.

Meteorological results of the Sutra Observatory for the year 1876.

MONTHS.	BAROMETER.		TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				VAPOUR TENSION.	HUMIDITY.	CLOUD.	RAINFALL.	WIND.	RESULTANT WIND DIRECTION.
	Mean of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. readings.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean of maximum and minimum temperature.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.				
July	... 28.439	28.569	28.244	70.7	82.0	76.4	106.5	70.9	80	7.5	20.25	263.1 42° N. 15° W.
August	... 28.660	28.729	28.398	80.0	84.1	75.9	90.8	72.8	76	6.5	11.02	185.8 38° N. 44° W.
September	... 28.639	28.875	28.340	79.5	84.5	74.5	89.7	68.3	70	6.5	6.00	155.5 19° N. 40° W.
October	... 28.850	29.007	28.644	73.0	82.7	64.1	89.5	58.3	50	2.0	1.48	132.0 52° N. 23° W.
November	... 28.921	29.090	28.752	66.0	79.0	63.0	83.7	42.5	30	1.3	.....	101.7 35° N. 47° W.
December	... 29.021	29.177	28.879	59.1	73.5	44.0	79.9	38.6	31	1.5	.....	66.1 45° N. 20° W.

(Sd.) S. J. GOLDSMITH, Surgeon,
Baghelkund Agency.

Meteorological results of the Satna Observatory for the year 1877.

APPENDIX D.

MONTHS.	BAROMETER.		TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				VAPOUR TENSION.		HUMIDITY.	CLOUD.	RAINFALL.	WIND.	RESULTANT WIND DIRECTED.
	Mean of 10 A.M. & 4 P.M. readings.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean of maximum and minimum temperature.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.					
									Mean of 10 A.M. & 4 P.M. readings.	(Sky covered=10.)	Inches.	Mean velocity in miles per diem.	
January	29 023	29 207	28 806	61.5	71.1	51.8	70.5	39.0	37.4	56	4.4	2.09	102.4 10 N. 64° E.
February	28 975	29 173	28 711	61.1	73.0	49.1	84.9	41.6	24.4	36	2.5	1.29	117.4 26° N. 1° W.
March	28 846	29 036	28 692	75.0	87.4	62.6	94.8	54.9	28.0	26	4.3	1.32	126.1 12° N. 83° W.
April	28 771	28 992	28 610	81.9	94.1	69.6	101.1	53.3	33.8	30	4.6	0.22	140.5 20 N. 65° W.
May	28 634	28 810	28 477	89.0	101.4	76.5	110.0	66.6	38.0	25	4.8	0.70	154.9 51 N. 65° W.
June	28 517	28 707	28 273	93.0	104.0	83.2	111.1	75.5	52.6	32	5.6	1.32	182.0 65° N. 19° W.
July	28 524	28 685	28 378	87.3	94.6	79.9	100.7	73.0	72.5	54	6.3	6.19	238.6 70° N. 77° W.
August	28 541	28 734	28 394	85.5	93.4	78.6	98.4	70.6	77.1	61	6.1	11.10	251.8 57° N. 66° W.
September	28 687	28 849	28 507	81.8	94.1	75.6	101.3	70.5	68.5	61	4.0	5.11	160.5 58 N. 76° W.
October	28 858	29 061	28 609	78.3	89.1	67.5	101.0	55.9	50.0	43	3.9	2.12	96.1 24 N. 32° W.
November	28 943	29 082	28 764	73.7	87.3	69.1	92.0	53.9	33.8	31	1.2	...	87.7 50 N. 50° W.
December	28 973	29 144	28 717	64.3	76.4	52.2	85.2	39.9	31.9	41	4.3	0.19	91.2 28° N. 69° W.

(Sd.) S. J. GOLDSMITH, Surgeon,

Baghelbund Agency.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POLITICAL AGENCY, WESTERN MALWA, FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

I RELIEVED Colonel J. Watson of the Political Agency on the 14th April 1877. Certainly the most noticeable subject during the past year was the smallness of the rainfall, which only measured 17 inches 39 cents compared to 44·74, the average of the previous three years.

2. At the end of the rains the wells were almost as low as in the ordinary dry season, and as opium requires eight waterings, the crop was only about quarter of the average, and much of the land usually under opium was put under other crops or left fallow. The want of seasonable rain had its effect on the rabbi: the gram crop was a failure in many places, and the wheat attenuated, and hay so poor and deficient that but for other fortunate circumstances there would have been a great scarcity of fodder for cattle. The fortunate circumstance was the unusually good khiraf or rain crop, for this Malwa only requires light rain; the Indian corn was fair; but the jowari, the staple food of the masses, was richer than had been known for years, and the stalk has provided an ample supply of fodder for cattle.

3. It was found necessary to distribute the Central India Horse for several months, but all will assemble at head-quarters as usual in June. I am glad to take this opportunity of testifying to the honorable manner in which His Highness Maharaja Holkar restored some grass land in fulfilment of an engagement entered into several years ago. A similar engagement had been entered into with the Gwalior Durbar, and would have been executed with readiness but for the time it takes to represent matters at Gwalior.

4. In the neighbouring countries Malwa is considered an El Dorado, and when pinched by famine the people flock hither. During the season succeeding the rains the people of Marwar spread over the land with their cattle, carts, and household goods, so that there was scarcely a village where an encampment of Marwaries had not squatted; feeding their cattle on the leaves of the bair bush or leaving them to stray among the stubble of the fields, themselves earning what they could as field laborers. They are now streaming back to their own country in anticipation of the rainy season.

5. As was anticipated a sickly has succeeded a dry season.

Small-pox has been very prevalent, and I fear the mortality among children has been great. A vaccinator at the disposal of the Agency has been well employed, and the Native Assistants at the dispensaries are supplied with lymph; but it is difficult to quicken the Native official to take an interest in a matter in which he feels none, and

which his Chief does not require. Cholera early made its appearance, and has committed considerable ravages in both towns and villages. The important city of Ojein has suffered most, and perhaps has been a focus from which the disease has radiated. The River Sipra flows past the city, and the population of the quarters in the neighbourhood depend entirely on it for their water-supply. In the dry season the flow of water is never great, and this year has been dammed; but with dyers carrying on their trade, and washermen washing cloths above, and people bathing where the water for drinking is drawn, the state of the element may be imagined with the advance of the season, and it is not necessary to seek further the cause of the insalubrity of the city. There are some duties attached to the possession of so ancient and wealthy a city, one of the seven places of pilgrimage of the Puran and Shastre and ranking sixth, and one of the most obvious is to provide it with a wholesome water-supply.

6. Though the treatment of cholera continues to baffle medical skill, there is a simple pill containing—

Opium ... $\frac{1}{2}$ grain,
 Acetate of lead 2 grains,
 Camphor ... 2 grains,

prescribed by Dr. Beaumont with printed directions in Hindee which have been distributed in the city of Agar and to villages several miles round, or wherever asked for. The pill, I am assured, has given so much relief as to be looked upon almost as a specific; and the distribution is an experiment which might be largely extended with advantage.

7. The first necessity of good government, that of protection to life and property, has been well maintained. The only serious case brought to my notice was the robbery of four bars of silver valued at about Rupees 14,000 at the village of Barodia in Sindia's territory, about 20 miles from Agar on the track between Shajapoor on the Agra and Bombay Road and Jhalrapatun. The convoy which had safely reached the village on the 20th December was attacked early next morning and the silver carried off. From experience it is certain that the robbery was committed by Meenas who had obtained information and had followed the treasury from Indore. The general security is so good that, indifferent to warning, merchants become incautious, and without saving time use unfrequented roads with insufficient escorts. Risaldar Major Isri Pershad, so successful in cases of this kind, is endeavouring to trace this. The interlacing of so many States affords vantage-ground for the commission of robberies, and considering the valuable goods transported in all directions, the general security is creditable.

8. The Moghia tribe have been quiet during the past year; but as it was necessary to place them under unity of control, Mr. Fitzgerald of the Bombay Civil Service has been appointed to the duty with jurisdiction in Rajpootana and Central India, and much public benefit will ensue. He will not only watch their conduct but will take them under his care, and thus the condition of a neglected tribe will be improved.

9. During the cold weather I visited Rutlam, Jowra, Piploda, and Sillana with the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, but owing to the scarcity of forage I made my tour as short as possible.

10. On the 17th February I met His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at Ojein, and showed all that was interesting in that ancient city. His Excellency rode to the palace of Kaladeh built about 380 years ago by Nasirudin Khilji, King of Malwa, about five miles from Ojein. The palace is built on a rocky bend of the River Sipra, and isolated by an artificial cutting, into which the water was turned, and is connected with the bank by a bridge of many small arches through which the water flows into various artificial basins, some exposed, others covered in; the whole covering an extensive area must have formed, as it does even in its neglected condition, a pleasant retreat.

The next place visited was the site of the old city which lies to the north of the present Ojein on the same bank of the River Sipra. The old city lies buried under some convulsion of nature—Sir John Malcolm thinks under an overflow of the river, but few persons standing on the spot and viewing the lay of the country, could realise this even on such high authority. It did not so strike His Excellency. Standing on the edge of the river and looking into the clear water a few feet below, beams of wood twenty centuries of age may be seen protruding; and behind on a higher level but under the bank which rises 50 feet to the level of the country, His Excellency viewed other beams which had been excavated 18 or 20 feet and not fully exposed.

His Excellency on his return received the officials and principal merchants of Ojein, and expressed himself much gratified with his visit.

11. On the departure of His Excellency I proceeded to settle some boundary disputes between the Thakoor of Nurwur and his neighbours.

The Thakoor is one of the old families of the country who had the good fortune to obtain a guarantee from Sir John Malcolm of his property, which is bounded on one side by villages of Dewas and on the remaining sides by villages of the Ojein pergunnah. It was with the latter that the Thakoor was in dispute. I was enabled to settle by mutual concession the whole boundary between the Thakoor's villages and 13 villages of Ojein measuring 18 miles in length; and as the Thakoor's boundary with Dewas was almost entirely settled in 1863, I had the satisfaction of leaving him in full security of his estate.

12. *Jowra*.—In January, as stated, I visited Jowra with the Agent to the Governor-General. His Highness has a very good knowledge of English which is a great advantage. He is very loyal, his education placing him above all around him, and enabling him to understand the motives and acts of the Government. He and his Kamdar are attached friends, consequently all goes smoothly.

13. *Rutlam*.—The young Raja, now 17 years of age, is making good progress in education. He speaks and understands English well, and takes a great interest in all that is going on in the world. He is very intelligent and promises to make a good ruler. He lately married

a daughter of the Chief of Darung-durra in Kattiawar. For full particulars, I beg to refer to the Annual Report of the Superintendent. Rutlam has the honor of doing more for education than any other State in Malwa.

14. *Sailana*.—This Chief, never in very good health, has become weaker since the amputation of his leg. Everything has gone on quietly on his estate.

15. *Sitamow*.—Owing to the scarcity of forage I avoided visiting Sitamow, but the Chief came to meet the Agent to the Governor-General at Jowra. He always finds a difficulty in making both ends meet, but he does make an effort, and his disposition is exceedingly good. He was on his way to make a fourth marriage in the hope of finding an heir.

16. *Piploda*.—The Thakoor, a nice bright young man, who has travelled and has a good estate, was greatly gratified by a visit from the Agent to the Governor-General on the first occasion at his house.

17. *Education*.—Among the States Rutlam and Jowra only display any public spirit in the cause. Rutlam stands pre-eminent, having, under the influence of Mir Shahmut Ali Khan Bahadur, erected a capital building with ample accommodation for numerous classes; and a good staff with books and materials are maintained at a cost highly creditable to so small a State. The attendance and earnestness visible prove how highly the boon conferred is appreciated. The young Chief takes a great pride in the school. At Jowra there is a good school in which the Chief takes an interest. The accommodation perhaps is not quite sufficient, but this will be remedied, and in necessary things His Highness spontaneously devotes sufficient funds. Outside these two small States, except in the city of Indore, I will not say that education is dead, for it has yet to be born. In all Sindia's valuable possessions in Malwa, though a school tax is raised, not the most elementary school worthy of the name exists. High schools there are at Indore and at Rutlam in a lesser degree, and these do not require to be multiplied; but elementary schools are much required. But the spirit that takes an interest in education, as in matters of general amelioration, will only descend when the Ruler himself is educated, and has a higher conception of government than the mere extraction of revenue.

There is a small school at Agar open to all classes.

18. *Communications*.—A new road was commenced during the year to connect Agar and Ojein, a distance of 43 miles. It is in charge of Mr. Nelson, who surveyed and estimated it, and has worked so energetically that the entire embankment for 30 miles, which are as much as he could superintend, is ready, and bridges and culverts will be constructed during the rainy season. This road, I hope, will be extended to Jhalrapatun, and thus be the commencement of opening up that country at present without roads.

Some very useful work is done by the steady labor of 40 prisoners daily obtained from the Soubah of Agar who would otherwise be idle. During the year these prisoners have cut from solid rock, in order to

avoid steep gradients, portions of a road that will meet the new Ojein road—work which would have cost the Public Works Department a considerable sum of money, the only cost being a few maunds of country powder obtained at Rupees 16 per maund.

19. *Railways*.—During the month of June or July it is expected that the Neemuch State Railway will be opened to Rutlam. There are three handsome bridges on the section to be opened over the Rivers Gumbhir, Chumbla, and Chumbul. The line is making steady progress beyond Rutlam to Neemuch, and as there are no physical difficulties, it might be opened in a comparatively short time. I am glad to bear testimony to the manner the Engineers generally do their work with the good will of those with whom they have to do.

20. *Public Works*.—No original works have been constructed except some culverts in the station from local funds. Repairs to military and civil buildings are done under local superintendence to save the cost of establishment.

21. *Survey*.—There has been a party of the Topographical Survey under Captain Wilmer working in Malwa, and their work is not yet complete.

22. *Mails*.—Mails and parcels have been carried with regularity and safety. Only one case of interruption has been brought to my notice, and that occurred on a newly established line near Mehidpoor. The mail bag was found with contents complete, but the two men who stopped the mail have not been discovered.

23. *Dispensaries*.—There are dispensaries at Ojein, Rutlam, and Jowra under efficient Native Assistants, and one at Agar under the Surgeon of the Central India Horse for the time being. At present it is under Surgeon Caldecott, of whom it is not possible to speak too highly.

24. *Civil Justice*.—There were four appeals from the judgment of the District Court of Neemuch, of which one was referred back, two were dismissed, and one is pending; 36 civil suits were heard, and Rupees 437-3 credited to Government in fees.

25. *Criminal Justice*.—Two cases of murder, one in the lines of the Central India Horse, the other by an escaped Moghia, and 22 other cases of a local or international character were tried.

26. *Jail*.—The daily average of prisoners was 18·73, and the daily cost of each, including the cost of establishment, was 4½ annas. The prisoners have been healthy, and there has been one death.

27. *Studs*.—Three stallions are maintained both at Goona and Agar, two are English horses, two stud breds, one Arab, and one a Kattiawar. The thorough-bred English horse "Thorndale" has been ill nearly the whole year, and doubts are entertained of his being serviceable again; 219 mares were covered during the year. A fair, intended to be an annual affair, was held for three days at Agar, commencing on the 1st April 1877; but owing to the lukewarmness of the native authorities, the fact that prices were offered was not generally known, and the

attendance was poor. The fair has been advertised to take place on the 5th May, and will be noticed in next year's Report.

28. The usual returns are appended as follows :—

A.—Civil Justice.

B.—Criminal Justice.

C.—Criminal Justice (attendance of witnesses).

D.—Police.

E.—Jails.

F.—Revenue.

G.—Education.

J.—Post Office.

K.—Military; and returns from the Cantonment Magistrate of Neemuah.

AGAR, W. MALWA, }
1st April 1878.

(Sd.) C. MARTIN, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Western Malwa.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE OF RUTLAM FOR THE YEAR 1877-78.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Rutlam State for the year 1877-78.

Population.—More progress seems to have been made under this head than in the preceding, and much more is expected in the coming years when the opening of railway will facilitate communication. The number of new settlers has been 287 against 133 in the previous year, namely, 117 men, 7½ women, 52 boys and 45 girls. Meanwhile about 83 souls have been going out, the actual increase being not more than 204 in all. At the same time 83 families of cultivators representing 83 ploughs have been added, and 16,100 beegahs of virgin land has been brought under cultivation. During the year the number of new buildings and works constructed was 15 brick-houses, 12 mud-houses, 1 temple, 11 wells, and 1 tank. To give employment to poorer classes, the construction of one new tank and deepening of an old one has been taken in hand. The failure of the rainy crops in the billy tracts has obliged numbers of Bheels to abandon their homes to seek shelter in the plains. Nearly 2,000 souls are assembled in this city alone, and are fed daily since March last at the expense of the Municipality. Such of them as are fit for work, and the number of them is very small, are employed on public relief works. It is nearly the end of June, and the rains still keep off. The Bheels are, therefore, obliged to continue in exile. One or two heavy showers will induce them to go back home, and to resume their agricultural operations.

The rate of mortality has been a little higher than last year. The number of deaths was 1,956 against 1,555 in the preceding year, being

at the rate of 17 per thousand. The difference has been owing to the prevalence of cholera, which, however, was not of a very severe type.

There were 25 deaths from drowning, 2 from burning, 3 from falls from trees, 6 suicides, 2 dog-bites, 2 snake-bites, and 1 murder.

The number of births was 1,923, *viz.*, 1,078 boys and 845 girls. The number of marriages that took place during the same period was 467, namely, 294 boys and 173 girls.

The number of patients admitted in the State dispensaries during 1877-78 was 15,148 against 15,177 in the preceding year. The total cost of the dispensaries including all charges was Rupees 2,643-10-6. The number of vaccination cases was 617 against 547 in the previous year. The plan of vaccinating through the agency of village school-masters is getting into favor. It will, it is hoped, succeed in supplanting the long-standing prejudice, which, under the influence of religious belief, has hitherto been successful.

Public health and sanitary condition of the town and district have been generally as good as could be expected under the prevailing circumstances. The country has seldom suffered so much as this year, from the scarcity of water, fodder, and food grains.

The alms-house, which was opened last year by the Municipality, has been a source of great relief to the poor, especially to the Bheels from the hilly tracts. During the year 55,650 were relieved, besides 669 disabled and helpless persons who received monthly cash payment. Add to this the number of 2,000 Bheels fed daily for several months. A sum of Rupees 1,500 was spent also in feeding unclaimed cattle and wild birds during the rainy season when no food is available in the jungle.

Civil Justice.—The number of suits filed and disposed of in Civil Courts was, as noted on margin, 1,699 against 1,057 in the preceding year; of these 838 were settled, namely, 607 in favor of plaintiffs, 5 in favor of defendants, 175 were mutually settled, and 47 were discharged, and 264 remained pending at the end of March 1878; 464 cases were represented by Vakeels and 419 were conducted personally. The value of property contested for was Rupees 88,937-1 against Rupees 1,05,794-7-9. The average cost of the conduct of each case was Rupees 8-2-7, and the average duration of each case was one day, 17 hours and 57 minutes. The number of writs of executions issued was 839 against 691 in the preceding year, of commitments there were 70 cases, 2 of attachments, and 366 were mutually compromised without the aid, and 367 with the aid, of the Adaulut. The number of suits settled by Meer Mohallas without fees was 339 against 388 in the previous year.

The number of appeals preferred to the Court of the Political Agent and Superintendent was 68, besides 86 pending at the end of the past year; 57 of these were confirmed, 15 reversed, and 3 revised and 79 remained pending at the end of March 1878. The Raja's marriage engagements and absence from Rutlam of the Superintendent on that occasion has caused a larger number of cases to remain pending at the close of the year than was intended.

Criminal Justice.—The statements marked C and D show the general state of administration of criminal justice for the year 1877-78. The number of trials held and cases settled was 1,836 against 1,719 in the preceding year. As marginally noted various punishments were inflicted, and number discharged being not guilty. The average duration of each case was 14 hours and 57 minutes against 15 hours and 17 minutes in the

Filed and pending 31st March 1878	...	1,836
Convicted	...	513
Imprisoned for 5 years and under	...	51
Transferred	...	9
Flogged	...	29
Fined and imprisoned	...	3
Fined only	...	430
Acquitted and discharged	...	1,235
Pending	...	78

previous year. The number of thefts registered was 399, including 170 pending at the end of past year, involving property worth Rupees 28,632-15, as well as 132 head of cattle. Of these, 84 were recovered valuing Rupees 8,388 with seven cattle, 37 were withdrawn worth Rupees 1,248 with 14 head of cattle, and 35 were discharged valuing Rupees 1,604-4 with 27 cattle, and remained pending 243 worth Rupees 7,392-6-9 with 84 cattle.

Police.—The conduct of the police continues to give satisfaction. An addition of 7 men was made to serve as a guard at the Indore Residency house, which has increased the cost in proportion, being altogether now Rupees 54,902.

Jail.—The number of prisoners at the close of the year was 99, and 107 were admitted during the year, the total being 206 against 188 in the preceding year. Of these, 3 were transferred, 3 escaped, 3 died, and 93 were discharged, remaining 104 in jail on 31st March 1878. The cost, during the year including all charges, was Rupees 8,179-12-3. The daily average number of prisoners was 102·10, and the annual cost of each was Rupees 79-13-6 against 76-0-8, being Rupees 1-12-10 in excess of the charge in the preceding year. The higher rate is owing to the high cost of food grains during the year.

In the month of September last three prisoners, highway robbers, made their escape from the jail at night. They were pursued and overtaken by one jemadar and a sepoy, when a struggle ensued, in which the jemadar was mortally and his companion slightly wounded. The former died instantly, and the other has recovered. One of the prisoners, Allijan Khan, a notorious character, being traced subsequently in the jungles of Noree Bharasa was killed, and two still remain at large. A reward of Rupees 500 has been offered for their re-capture.

Revenue.—The rainy season was not so favorable as usual. The crops in the hilly tracts were a total failure, and in the plains not very favorable. The rainfall was comparatively very scarce, being hardly one-half of the usual quantity. There was very little supply for irrigation, even scarce for drinking purposes, though there is hardly a well which was left undeeptened. Much distress in consequence has prevailed on that account throughout the year. The poppy cultivation has been hardly one-third. In the beginning good prospects were entertained of rabbi crops, but being subsequently blighted, it was also much damaged, and the outturn was consequently poor. The high prices of food grains

have, therefore, prevailed throughout the year. The price of opium is more than doubled. Malwa has, indeed, seldom seen such adverse year of scarcity of food, fodder and water. Revenue has been collected with great difficulty. The hilly tracts have hardly been able to pay even one-half. Most of its inhabitants were obliged to desert their homes and to seek food and shelter in the town and other places. The town Municipality has been obliged to feed them as noticed elsewhere. If the next season turns out as unfavorable as the past, the country will not fail to suffer from a regular famine and its accompaniments. There is no surplus food, and in another year of scarcity it will hardly meet the wants. Intolerable distress must follow.

In days gone by the people always took care to store surplus grains for years of scarcity. At present no provision of the kind exists anywhere in the country. The high prices, which have latterly ruled, induce the dealers to export their grains to foreign countries to the least stock available. Nothing is left to meet future wants. To guard against this improvidence, the Municipality here has resolved to raise a certain fund by subscription and to lay it out yearly in purchasing seed grain, and lending the same to cultivators on existing terms of interest. In grain it is equal to one-fourth of the principal quantity. Hence every third year the income therefrom equalizes the principal stock, or in other words, it is doubled. The increased stock to the extent of six months' consumption in addition to the seed grain will be preserved in every village to meet the local wants of a year of scarcity. The scheme, if followed in other districts, and there is no difficulty in carrying it out, will produce similar results, and will prevent large expenditure and anxiety, which a year of famine necessarily entails on a benevolent State.

No one can command seasons. They must continue as favorable or unfavorable as they have hitherto been. We have only to remedy the evil as far as possible. Storing grains for a year of scarcity was among the institutions of the country. Under the unavoidable influence of a combination of circumstances, the result of continued peace and increased facilities of trade and communication, it has imperceptibly been done away with. The feeling of the country is that famines occur now more frequently than before, and one of the chief causes of this occurrence is supposed to be the want of grain stores. This evil cannot be remedied either without the restoration of the old institution, or the adoption of another, which will equally act against the evil. A similar system is followed in some of the provinces of China, and has hitherto acted favorably. If it is tried or rather re-tried here, it will not fail of producing similar favorable results and saving millions of money which Government is now necessarily obliged to spend to save from starvation the lives of the inhabitants of the famine-stricken districts. At all events the scheme is not unworthy of a favorable consideration and trial.

The last report promised to give this year the result of the second settlement of the district. Though greater part of the work is finished and settlement of most villages made, yet owing to general distress resulting from scarcity of food and water, it is not yet completed, and cannot, therefore, be reviewed here. The next year's report will, it is hoped, render a full account of it.

Trade.—The importation of opium from other districts has not improved. The number of chests weighed at Rutlam was 2,643 against 2,226 in the preceding year. Cotton trade seems to have improved this year. The import consisted of 2,420 bales and export to Bombay of 1,433 bales against 424 bales in the previous year. The cotton crop

was unusually rich. The time bargains for it were carried to 26,089 bales,* for wheat to 20,64,000 maunds, for opium chests to 10,292, and for hoondces to 11,700,000 rupees. There have been many ups and downs in the rates of prices, which have generally been high throughout the year. Several have suffered heavy losses, and have come to grief. On the other hand others have become unexpectedly owners of large fortunes. Opium bargains continue in favor, and no fear of risk daunts the dealers from indulging in them. To pay up sutta losses is considered very creditable. As long as a party has means, there is seldom apprehension of non-payment. This circumstance makes the sutta bargains of all sorts very popular throughout the country.

Education.—The English branch of the Rutlam C. College needs no notice here. The annual report of the examination of the Malwa schools contains full notice. In order of merit as the school stands, Rutlam is the last, which is far from creditable. It is hoped at the next examination it will show a better figure in the order of merit.

The Vernacular Department has been progressing as satisfactory as is desirable under the able supervision of Pundit Amer Nath, the Inspector, whose report is annexed. No change of importance took place during the year under review. The work has been of easy routine with usual results. The results of the annual examination held in December last were satisfactory.

It is much to be regretted, however, that most of the boys in the Vernacular Department are obliged to leave the school as soon as they have finished rudimentary education of reading and writing. The cause is not very far to seek. Under the present circumstances, they cannot conveniently be spared further by their parents, nor have they any inducement, which, by staying longer, would make them better members of society or more useful to themselves. In short, a continued stay is thought in no way beneficial. In village schools the boys even withdraw themselves altogether for months when agricultural operations are being carried out. If there was a subject which would interest them better, or would tend to encourage their future worldly prospects, the attendance at the school would not have been so indifferently dealt with. For higher education most of them are neither made by nature nor have they a wish. The only object which readily engages their attention is to earn their bread, and to a poor no object is of a higher importance. If there were means which could facilitate the accomplishment of that object with greater ease and advantage, a prolonged stay almost of every boy might be most willingly secured. This want can only be supplied by providing technical and industrial training to the urban and agricultural instructions to the rural population. A scheme like this can seldom fail to be popular and desirous to be encouraged. Under the able

supervision of Mr. Mackey, the Principal of the Education Department in Central India, it has every chance of success.

Public Works.—The construction of the palace and the stable continue. The house in the Residency of Indore is nearly finished and will soon be habitable. The two former buildings with a front gateway will most likely be completed next year.

Roads and Bridges.—During the year six culverts were constructed, and some additions were made to the bathing ghat. At the same time 158,750 feet of road was metalled, and 243,600 dry weather road was made. The cost altogether was Rupees 8,986-7-6.

The water-works noticed in last year's report intended to supply the town with water, have failed totally as regards that object. In a year of water famine the works cannot safely be relied on without being supplied from other independent permanent sources. During the greater part of the year there is no tank which had not dried up, and had proved a total failure as means of irrigation. Even most of the wells though deepened could not fully answer the purpose. More than nearly two-thirds of the irrigation is carried on from nullas which contain water generally in opium season, but this year, owing to scarcity of rains, they dried up just when the season for cultivating poppy began. Hardly one-third of crops were, therefore, sown, and it depended chiefly on wells for irrigation.

In short, the above works in years of scarcity are likely to fail to supply the necessary supply of water. To supply this want a supplementary collection of water to be used in case of need, in an independent reservoir is necessary. With that view the construction of another reservoir to complete the reservoir of the present works is in contemplation. Till then the further progress of these works and the canal, a portion of which is already dug, will be postponed.

Sanitary Reforms.—Public health and the sanitary condition of the city have been generally good. Cholera more or less prevailed for nearly seven months, and the total deaths caused by it during that period were not more than 219. It shows that it was of a mild nature.

Finance.—A year of scarcity of food is seldom favorable to the financial condition of a State. There was of course a falling off in the receipts, and owing to the marriage expenses of the Chief the expenses exceeded the income. There will therefore be a deficit of more than a lakh. It will necessarily be made good by a loan borrowed on favorable terms. If the next season is favorable, the second settlement will increase the land revenue, but this increase will be likely counterbalanced by a grant, which, according to the usage of the family, will be conferred on the new Ranee. The present and ensuing years will, therefore, be the years of pecuniary difficulty. In the beginning the year under notice was hopeful, and agriculture prospects good, but ended in disappointment. The next year, it is hoped, may be more successful.

Agriculture.—Cotton crop was exceedingly prosperous, better than in any of the preceding years for some time past. The outturn, as noticed above, was large and occasioned unusually extensive bargains. The crop was not, however, so favorable in districts to north-west.

The model farm agriculture from want of irrigation did not prosper better than others. The crop of grapes raised there was also a failure.

The sugar-cane mill continues working satisfactorily.

The grinding mill worked by steam-power is put in order, and the result, it is hoped, will prove remunerative. The saw bench and cotton-cleaning machines and lathe will be put in working order before long. When all these machines are working, it is expected they will not fail to pay. This result will hardly be known before the end of the ensuing year.

Political.—The pleasantest event of the year is the marriage of His Highness the Raja. It was solemnized on the 7th March at Drangdra in Kattiawar with the younger daughter of the Chief of that old Rajpoot principality. The match is agreeably well suited. All went off pleasantly, and nothing occurred to interrupt the enjoyment of the grand festivities that took place on the occasion. Both parties endeavoured to please each other, a most rare occurrence among the Rajpoots. Both stick to their own ways and customs, and where no one yields, the result can hardly be agreeable.

The wedding party consisted of no more than about 400 persons instead of thousands of followers, carts and cattle, which usually accompany on such occasion—a Barat. They travelled by rail *via* Bombay without feeling the least inconvenience, and performed a journey of about 700 or 800 miles within a month, including a stay of a fortnight at Drangdra and several halts in visiting the principal towns on the way.

The Raja now attends for nearly two hours daily to administrative business, and shows a taste which, if continued, will enable him to acquire a knowledge which will be of great use to him when he takes the management of his State in his own hands. He daily reads the English and Indian papers, following the course of events taking place in Europe and India, with much pleasure and intelligence.

Regarding his English studies his tutor, Mr. Reed, reports—I have much pleasure to bear witness to the general improvement that has taken place in the Raja during the last year. He has been pursuing his studies in the Rajcomar College, Indore, where he has associated with boys of his own rank and age and joining with them in the amusements of reading and driving and polo, he has formed friendship that will prove a source of pleasure. The good effects produced by this have been greatly benefited by three visits he has paid to Bombay, and on the occasion of his marriage to Drangdra. They increase his intelligence and extend his views, and have done something towards destroying the narrowness of mind and excessive idea of self-importance so apt to be formed by a young Chief. Nor his English studies have been neglected. Five or six hours daily he devotes to them, and has made satisfactory progress, showing both a satisfactory interest and increased powers of appreciation.

The Regency, I am glad to add, continues to act as harmoniously as is desirable in administering the offices of a State.

(Sd.) MIR SHAHAMUT ALI,
Political Agent and Supdt., Rutlam.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STATES UNDER THE BHOPAWAR AGENCY FOR 1877-78.

Dated 1st May 1878.

From—Political Agent, Bhopawar,
To—Agent, Governor-General, for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to report regarding the condition of the Native States

1. Dhar.
2. Jhabua.
3. Ali Rajpoor.
4. Jobat.
5. Mathwar.
6. Kathiwarra.
7. Ratanmal.
8. Dhai and Dharmrai.

9. Amjhera, including
Dikthan.
Sagore.
Bag.
Bakanecr.
Manawar.
10. Pitlawad.
Chikalda.

under this Agency
as follows :—

1. *Political*—The
principal political
events of the past
year in connection
with these States
have been the in-

vestiture of His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar in January last at Indore with the insignia of the Order of the Star of India, of which he was created a Knight Commander on the occasion of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on 1st January 1877, proclaiming Her Majesty's assumption of the title of Empress of India. It had been at first intended that this investiture, with others, should have been made by His Excellency the Viceroy at Calcutta, but this was modified, and the ceremony in conjunction with others took place at Indore on the 19th January in a full Durbar held at the Residency by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, at which were present the English communities of Indore and Mhow. The other event alluded to was the presentation by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India of a banner, the gift of Her Imperial Majesty, to His Highness the Raja of Jhabua. This took place in Durbar at Jhabua on 7th February last, the occasion being marked by public rejoicings, and by an illumination and pyrotechnic display on the banks of the large tank lying below the picturesquely situated city, with the rather imposing looking palace overlooking it. It was intended by the Agent to the Governor-General to proceed to Ali Rajpoor immediately after to present the Chief of that State with his banner, but circumstances prevented this.

2. *Crops*.—Owing to the very scanty and irregular rainfall, which in this Agency nowhere exceeded 17 inches or one-half of the usual fall, the crops have not equalled the average. The jowar and wheat yield were on the whole good, the former indeed above the average, but the maize and other cereal crops gave a very poor outturn. The opium crop was almost a failure, and acre upon acre of land, which last year

stretched as far as the eye could reach, were this year in many instances unsown, and in many abandoned after the plants had attained some height owing to insufficiency of water. I speak notably of the jaghire land of Dasai, under Amjhera, the best cultivated and most fertile land in the Agency, and ordinarily blessed with a superfluous supply of water. Here, as elsewhere, this year, wells that had been overflowing, and had never been known to run dry in the driest seasons, were obliged to be carefully worked even early in the cold weather. The wheat crops suffered partially from gerua or gerui (mildew soot), but not so much as last year, consequent on no rain having fallen between the forming and the ripening of the grain. The distress from want of rain has been more felt in the western portions of the Agency where the soil is of a more arid nature, and grass and water for the cattle are and will be till the rains *very* scarce. From the same cause and from the great drain on these States from Gujraṭh and elsewhere, grain has become very dear, and the Bheels and other similar classes are driven to great straits for food.

The Native States are doing all in their power to alleviate this distress by opening up public works and by supplying grain under market rates, but things cannot mend as regards grass and water, till the rainfalls, or as regards grain, until the maize harvest. The mowha crop too—a great stand-by for the hungry Bheel—has this year unfortunately been very short, and the poorer classes are driven to an abnormal dependence on grass roots and leaves of trees for food. I say “abnormal” because at the best of times these substances not unfrequently form an item of diet to these jungle tribes. This distress has been naturally accompanied by an increase of crime, and cases of wholesale cattle-lifting and robbery are reported from various directions, though on the whole these poor people have shown themselves very patient and well conducted. That this can be expected to last I do not say, but there are no present indications to the contrary.

3. *Health*.—The public health has this year been bad, cholera having made its appearance early in the cold season, and been very prevalent ever since. As a rule, its presence in a locality has not been of long continuance, but after an outbreak of a week or so it has disappeared, returning however after a time. In Khatali and Nanpoor in the State of Ali Rajpoor, and in the Dhar State generally, it has however been continuous, and wherever it has appeared, deaths have generally been numerous. This has been particularly the case lately at Rajode in Amjhera ilaka. The disease has latterly been very virulent in the villages around this station, and every precaution has been taken with, so far, good results. One case only (a fatal one) has occurred in Sirdarpoor. The scanty and bad supply of water throughout the country may reasonably be supposed to be a main cause of the extent of the disease. Fever of a peculiar and fatal type is stated to have been very prevalent in the town of Bhopawar near the former site of this Agency. Small-pox, too, has been rather general.

4. *Crime*.—Criminal offences of a graver nature have been perhaps rather more numerous this year, but crime generally, as shown by the returns, is much less common than could be expected amongst the wild, lawless tribes of these districts. Indeed, considering their low moral

status, it is a matter of surprise that the people of these jungles and hilly tracts should be as well conducted as they are. Latterly however (and it is not to be much wondered at) cattle-lifting raids have become more frequent, the people being driven by stress of want and hunger. Some of these have been accompanied by violence, and in one instance lately in which a free-booting party of horse and foot, said to have come over from Banswarra, raised a whole herd of cattle from a village in the Thandla (Jhabua) pergunnah, two people of the village were killed by the robbers. The matter is under correspondence and inquiry.

Measures have been adopted to check the depredations of the Moghia class, whose plundering performances in the eastern portion of this Agency in the vicinity of the Mhow and Neemuch road have often been commented on.

5. *Roads*.—I have nothing to add on the subject of roads to what I pointed out last year. It is much to be desired that the roads from Sirdarpoor to Dhar should be made practicable all the year round. Five mails at the Dhar end, and about one at this, are good.

6. *Forests*.—Forest conservancy is a subject which has been attracting much attention lately, particularly in the Madras Presidency, where the injury done to vast tracts of country by their denudation of forest trees is rather startlingly shown. The same principles applying elsewhere it seems a question whether the forests of these districts might not be with advantage placed under a Government Conservancy Officer whose allowanees, beyond his pay as a Government servant, might be contributed by the States concerned. Not only might it be expected that this would pay the States in the long run, by the improved value of the timber, but the fact of a better wooded country would probably improve the rainfall, which appears to be lessening year by year.

The destructive habits of these tribes too, who do not content themselves with the trees, but actually grub up the roots for fuel, would be wholesomely checked. The Chiefs and their employes appear to take no steps to put a stop to these ravages, thereby throwing away what would otherwise be a handsome item in their revenues.

7. *Vaccination*.—There has been an addition of one vaccinator to the establishment this year, whose duties lie in the Amjhera ilaka. The results continue to be satisfactory, out of 1,711 cases of vaccination, 1,488 being known to have been successful. The rest, 223, being either unsuccessful or results unknown. This does not include Sirdarpoor.

8. *Dispensaries*.—No new dispensaries have been established this year, but the existing ones, seven in number, namely, at—

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Jhabua, | 4. Bakhtgarh, |
| 2. Thandla, | 5. Amjhera, |
| 3. Ranapoor, | 6. Ali Rajpoor, |
| 7. Jobat, | |

are doing good work. The total number of admissions have been 9,714, with 128 deaths. These dispensaries and the vaccination establishments are under Dr. Campbell, the Civil Surgeon at Sirdarpoor.

9. *Education of Native Chiefs.*—There have been no additions to the ranks of the young Thakoors and Bhumias attending the Rajcomar College at Indore this year. None however have left, and the reports of the progress of the six there, *viz.* :—

1. Pertab Sing, Thakoor of Bakhtgarh,
2. Ranjit Sing, Thakoor of Mathwar,
3. Dariyao Sing, Bhumia of Nimkhera,
4. Shere Sing, do. do. Kali Baori,
5. Sarup Sing, Rana of Jobat,
6. Ranjit Sing, do. Girwana,

are, on the whole, satisfactory. I have been disappointed in at least six of the Rangra youth of the Badnawar district, whose parents promised they should attend the College this spring. I am in hopes, however, that a reminder of their promises lately sent to them will have a satisfactory result.

10. *Boundary disputes.*—Little has been done this year in the matter of settlements, but by obtaining the services of Surveyors from the principal States concerned, *viz.*, Sindia, Holkar and Dhar, many plans of disputed boundaries have been prepared against the next cold season, when I hope to be able to go into many disputed cases. I shall, however, most probably have to visit the Kushalgarh frontier for the settlement of numerous long-standing international claims, in which case boundary settlements will have to wait. In order to meet the objections to employing the Surveyors of different States, I have proposed to the principal States to contribute to the maintenance of a Surveyor under the Agency. To this Dhar has consented, but neither Indore nor Gwalior has as yet replied.

CHAPTER 11.

CONDITION OF NATIVE STATES.

Dhar.

11. The Durbar has obligingly furnished me with a memorandum of the administration of this State for the past year, from which the following extract, without entering into details, will be found of interest.

Finances.—The revenue returns show an aggregate of receipts amounting to seven lakhs, four thousand, six hundred and seventy-seven rupees (7,04,677) against expenditure under all heads, of six lakhs, thirty-seven thousand, six hundred and fifteen rupees (6,37,615), thus giving a surplus of sixty-seven thousand and sixty-two rupees (67,062) and almost covering last year's deficit. Of the six lakhs and upwards of expenditure, Rupees 32,500 were for sinking new and deepening old wells, making new and repairing old tanks. Some of these tanks, which I came across in my tour, will be of immense extent and an incalculable blessing to the people.

Judicial.

Civil.—There are in all eleven Civil Courts, of which the following five are in Dhar itself:—

- | | | |
|------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1. Sadar Court, | | 3. Madar-ul Maham, |
| 2. Sadar Amin, | | 4. Fouj Bakhshi, |
| 5. Nazim Adalat, | | |

and one Court in each of the six districts or mahals, *viz.*—

- | | | |
|--------------|--|---------------|
| 1. Dhar, | | 4. Dharmपुरी, |
| 2. Badnawar, | | 5. Kuksi, |
| 3. Naleha. | | 6. Nimanpoor, |

the highest Court of appeal being the Durbar Court. Of these eleven Courts, the six District Courts and the three last-named of the local Courts hear original suits to the value of Rupees 500, appeal lying to the Sadar Amin's Court.

The Sadar Amin's Court, besides hearing appeals from the lower Courts, has jurisdiction in suits from Rupees 500 to Rupees 2,000.

The Sadar Court hears special appeals from decisions passed by the Sadar Amin's Court on appeals, and regular appeals from decisions on original suits given by that Court. Its original jurisdiction is in suits from Rupees 2,000 to 10,000. This Court has been established about a year only.

Criminal.—There are also eleven Criminal Courts, *viz.*—

- | | | |
|---------------------|--|--------------------|
| 1. Sadar Court, | | 3. Madar-ul Maham, |
| 2. Adalat Foujdari, | | 4. Fouj Bakhshi, |
| 5. Kotwali, | | |

in the City of Dhar itself, and one (the Kamawisdar's) in each of the six mahals.

These nine lower Courts have power to award imprisonment for three months and a fine not exceeding Rupees 25, appeals lying to the Adalat Foujdari.

This Court's powers extend to imprisonment not exceeding one year, and fine up to Rupees 200, appeal lying to the Sadar Court.

The Sadar Court in cases requiring a punishment exceeding six years' imprisonment, must obtain the confirmation of the Durbar.

It also deals with appeals and references from, and revision of, proceedings in the lower Courts.

The Durbar has power of life imprisonment without confirmation by the Agent to the Governor-General.

I note that offences of a violent nature are comparatively few.

Roads.—No new roads have been opened this year, but existing ones, extending over 58 miles in length, are kept up and maintained in good order.

Dispensaries.—The number of patients treated in the dispensaries during the year is 8,931, of whom 7,401 are known to have been cured and 133 died: 236 patients attending at close of year, and the remaining 1,161 discontinued attendance. The report does not show whether

any improvements were introduced into the working of the Badnawar, Dharmपुरi, and Kuksi dispensaries, on which I remarked in my last year's Report, but the figures (into which it is unnecessary to enter here) show that these Mahal dispensaries, imperfect as they may be (and are, if still as last year), are yet valuable institutions. It is hoped that as their use becomes more appreciated they will be placed on a better footing.

Education.—The Dhar High School and the District Schools still show by their returns a goodly number of pupils though not quite so great as last year, the chief falling off being in the Dhar High School, which numbers 40 less than in the previous year. The total numbers are 668 this year against 677 last. His Highness the Maharaja has established two scholarships of Rupees 15 per mensem to enable the holders of them to study in the Medical Colleges at Bombay. An inhabitant of Dhar, an exhibitioner in the school, has been for the last two years a pupil in the School of Art at Bombay. His natural talent for sculpture, which is quite uncommon, has been wisely and generously encouraged by the Maharaja. His Highness has also placed Rupees 10 per mensem at the disposal of the Principal of the Indore Residency College for educational purposes. A new school-house is about to be built at Naleha, and this will, I am assured, be followed by similar institutions in the other places where schools exist.

Bakhtgarh.

12. Waman Rao, Kamdar of Bakhtgarh, continues the management of its affairs to entire satisfaction. The debts have been reduced by Rupees 3,088 this year, leaving still Rupees 3,316 to be cleared off. This will doubtless be done during the present year. The debts of the Thakoorate which were in 1869-70 Rupees 61,535, have thus in nine years been by careful management almost paid off. The fertility of the place itself and its vicinity has been much increased by the building of a fine masonry dam across the River Baghambari or Bagheri, and by sinking three fine new wells. These last have been done this year, and a plentiful supply of good water procured.

The Thakoor, Pertab Sing, still attends the Residency College at Indore, but does not evince much aptitude for learning.

The accounts for the past year show—

				<i>Rs.</i>
Cash balance at close of 1876-77	...	...	...	21,781
Receipts during 1877-78	...	...	...	49,798
		Total	...	<u>71,579</u>
				<i>Rs.</i>
Ordinary expenditure	...	...	...	46,139
Payment of debts...	...	...	...	3,088
				<u>49,227</u>
Cash balance at close of 1877-78	...	...	...	<u>22,352</u>

Dispensary.—The working of the dispensary is satisfactory, the number of cases treated during the year being 665, and the proportion

of deaths small. Of epidemics, cholera alone was bad for about a week, there being 33 cases and 17 deaths. This was in November-December 1877, since which there have been comparatively few cases in April of this year.

Education.—In addition to the Hindi School reported on last year, an English school has been established since last February under a competent master, the attendance being about 20 on an average daily.

Jhabua.

13. *Crops.*—Owing to the scanty rainfall, the rice, gram, wheat, moong, oored, and other crops, absolutely failed, the maize crop only averaging $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the average outturn. This has caused a loss on the revenue of a quarter of a lakh, Rupees 25,000. To relieve the distress consequent on the scarcity and dearness of grain, the Durbar purchased from Malwa and elsewhere a large quantity of jowar, which it retails at favorable rates to the poorer classes, besides making takavi advances to cultivators to about Rupees 10,000.

Public Works.—To relieve the distress yet further, public works in the way of wells have been started, giving employment to very many, but about 2,000 out of a population of some 45,000 souls have migrated. Water, I am told, has been found in plenty at a very little distance below the surface, the soil being of sand and loose stone, with very little rock.

Finances.—I am sorry to be unable to give any better account of the finances of the State than I gave last year. As regards his personal expenditure (Khasgi Kharch), the Chief has not made any material reduction, having exceeded his promised maximum personal allowance of Rupees 36,000 by Rupees 20,870, his expenditure being Rupees 56,870 for the year, and this too has nothing whatever to do with his expenses of pilgrimage to Nathdwara—another Rupees 21,326 debited to the State. The following statement shows the state of finances for the year under report:—

RECEIPTS.	Actuals for		EXPENDITURE.	Actuals for	
	1876-77.	1877-78.		1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Ordinary.	Rs.	Rs.
Balance of last year ...	5,186	23,476	Administrative charges ...	89,516	62,119
Arrears of revenue recovered ...	3,524	5,037	Khasgi or personal expenses ...	63,611	56,870
Receipts from all sources ...	1,44,775	1,23,522			
	1,53,195	1,52,035	Extraordinary.	1,53,127	1,19,319
Drawn from savings to make up difference recoverable ...	9,000	14,392	Paid to Sahukars' claims ...	810	...
Drawn from Amanat ...	14,964	45,493	Pilgrimage to Nathdwara ...	...	21,326
			Arrears due to establishments ...	...	12,755
			Refunded to deposit account ...	...	10,000
			Balance at close of year ...	1,53,973	1,63,400
				23,476	48,523*
Total ...	1,77,449	2,11,925	Total ...	1,77,449	2,11,975

* Cash ... Rs. 4,507
 Promissory Notes recoverable „ 44,018

Dispensaries.—There has been no extension in the number of dispensaries in the State during the year. Indeed, the three existing in the principal towns, Jhabua, Ranapoor, and Thandla, are sufficient at present, and are doing good work, as will be seen by the returns attached.

Education.—Schools are the same as last year, with 173 pupils or an increase of 18 over last year's return. The schools are chiefly attended by the children of Banyas, who leave as soon as they have mastered sufficient learning to enable them to write and keep their shop accounts, so that no standard whatever, in education proper, is ever attained.

ALI RAJPOOR.

14. The general management of this State in its civil administration is good, but the financial condition is unsatisfactory. The following is the statement of receipts and expenditure of the State:—

RECEIPTS.	Actuals for		EXPENDITURE.	Actuals for	
	1876-77.	1877-78.		1876-77.	1877-78.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Balance of last year ...	5,028	695	Administration charges ...	91,831	55,640
Receipts from all sources ...	94,978	90,229	Khasgi (limited) ...		
	1,00,006	90,924		91,831	79,640
Drawn from Deposit Account to make up deficit ...	...	5,572	<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
			Refund to Deposit Account ...	3,780	...
			Liquidation of debts ...	3,700	998
			Pilgrimage to Dwarka, &c. ...	...	15,694
				99,311	96,332
			Balance at end of year ...	695	164
Total ...	1,00,006	96,496	Total ...	1,00,006	96,496

In the Annual Report for 1875-76 it was proposed, as a means of somewhat relieving the State charges, that a reduction should be made in the allowances for the maintenance of the widows of the late Maharana Gangadeoji. This reduction however took shape in their total deprival of this allowance, aggregating between the five widows Rupees 4,800 per annum, but the allowance has since been restored, and arrears will be paid up during the current year. One of the widows having died lately, her allowance of Rupees 1,800 per annum is saved to the State.

Crops.—The condition of the Ali Rajpoor State as regards food-supply is decidedly better than that of Jhabua and the other States, owing to the grain yield being fuller, and to the greater presence throughout the country of fruit-bearing trees. Indeed, in addition to its own requirements, this State has been able to help the Western Thakoorates of Kattiwara and Ratanmal with grain, and the reports from these districts are satisfactory.

Much of the easier condition of Rajpooor may also be attributed to the more thrifty and intelligent nature of its Bhilala population, who are not only good handicraftsmen (in the construction of agricultural implements chiefly), but are in every way more industrious than the Bheels and Naiks, and relieve the hardness of the times by an active trade in lac, gum, honey, bees' wax, &c., which their jungles have produced this year in profusion.

Dispensaries.—The only dispensary is in Rajpooor itself, and continues to do good work. The Native Doctor seems an efficient man.

Schools.—The State School at Rajpooor keeps up its character as excellent, under the same Head Master, Lakshman Rao. The average number of pupils is 155 against 117 last year. An Urdu class, the want of which was much felt, has been opened this year with good results.

There are other schools at the following places, where an elementary education in Hindi and Arithmetic is given :—

<i>Schools.</i>		<i>No. of pupils.</i>	
1. Nanpooor	21
2. Khatali	13
3. Chaktala	8
4. Chandpooor	12
			<hr/> 54
			<hr/>

MATHWAR.

15. This State, though independent of any of the larger States, is, during the minority of the young Chief, Ranjit Sing, under the supervision of the Dewan of Ali Rajpooor, Venkat Ram.

The Chief is a nice boy about 17 years of age, and is making progress in English at the Indore Rajcomar College.

Financial State.

			<i>Rs.</i>
Balance on 31st March 1877	...	...	4,591
Receipts during the year	...	...	3,651
			<hr/> 8,242
			<i>Rs.</i>
Ordinary expenditure	...	...	3,272
Debts	...	...	...
			<hr/> 3,272
Balance at close of 1877-78	...	...	<hr/>4,970

JOBAT.

16. I am very sorry to have to record the death in December last of the late Kamdar, Lachchi Ram, who had held the post with credit to himself and benefit to the State since 1873. It was rather difficult to replace him (notwithstanding the somewhat high salary of Rupees 100

per- mensem) owing to the insalubrity of the district. I hope his successor Subhrao will prove as satisfactory as Lachehi Ram, and continue to improve the condition of the State (for which there is plenty of room) during the Rana's minority.

Negotiations were threatened for the little boy's marriage, but these have been discountenanced for the present, it being thought better for him to remain at the Rajeomar School where he is doing well, and showing a fair aptitude and intelligence.

Financial State.

			<i>Rs.</i>
Cash balance on 31st March 1877	...	...	7,165
Receipts during the year	...	...	18,510
			<hr/> 25,675
			<i>Rs.</i>
Ordinary expenditure	...	...	18,097
Payment of debts	...	...	570
			<hr/> 18,667
Cash balance at close of year	...	...	<hr/>7,008

The debts which are heavy, were incurred by the late Rana, and less has been done towards their liquidation than might have been. Bad seasons have had much to do with this, and I hope I may be able to give a good return of payments in my next report. The Kamdar has been instructed to exert himself in this matter.

Schools.—There is only one small school at Ghora, about two miles from Jobat, and there is but little opening for education, even of a very simple kind, amongst the essentially wild inhabitants of the district.

Dispensary.—One dispensary only, and in the same village of Ghora. The maintenance of this has come to Rupees 520 this year, which is rather a heavy charitable charge to this small State. I have tried to induce the neighbouring Thakoor of Bori, whose people benefit gratuitously by this institution, to bear half the cost of it, but without avail.

I am afraid he is rather a churlish ill-conditioned young fellow, and, as he is far better able than Jobat to maintain a dispensary, I have suggested his starting one of his own, and denied him the advantage of the Jobat dispensary, unless under exceptional circumstances.

RATANMAL AND KATHIWARA.

17. I am glad to be able to report that these small border States are showing a good example of quietness during the present time of distress, and in spite of the unsettled condition of the neighbouring States of Gujraht under Rewa Kanta. I have written to the Thakoors in recognition of the efforts they have made to maintain order and quiet, and have much pleasure in bringing the same to notice.

Schools.—The Thakoor of Kathiwarā has established a school this year in Kathiwarā, which, though but a small beginning, the number of pupils being only seven, is still a step in the right direction.

AMJHERA (Gwalior).

18. There is improvement in the matter of unpunctuality in correspondence, on which I had to remark last year. There is still, however, great room for further improvement, though it is not perhaps quite reasonable to expect much.

There have been many fewer robberies on the Mhow and Neemuch road passing through the Sagore and Dikthan ilakas (Gwalior) this year, and those which I mentioned in my last year's report have been made good by the Durbar where such compensation was deemed proper by the Agent to the Governor-General.

Schools and Dispensaries.—None, with the exception of a very good dispensary at Amjhera. The Native Doctor in charge professes to have cured three cases of hydrophobia, the patient in two cases being his own son! The Native Doctor is *quite* satisfied about it.

19. *Bag, Bakaner, Dikthan, Sagore* (jaghire), and *Manawar* (khalsa) are the principal towns of districts of the same names under Gwalior.

I have nothing particular to note regarding any of these places.

20. *Chikalda and Piltawad* (Indore).—Of the former of these ilakas I have nothing to report.

21. Of Piltawad (known better as Kandla Pitlawad) I am unable to report any advance in the matters in dispute between the State of Jhabua and the Indore Durbar regarding the transfer of Kandla to Jhabua. The boundary has been mostly defined, but the money question, and that of the transfer of certain of the Jhabua Umraos to Holkar, are not so easy, it would seem, to settle. Regarding the former of these two matters, see my report (*ante*) on the Jhabua State.

22. *Guaranteed Bhoomias.*—

- | | | |
|----------------|--|--------------------|
| 1. Nimkhera. | \| | 3. Bara Barkhera. |
| 2. Kali Baori. | \| | 4. Chota Barkhera. |

Laehman Rao, the Kamdar, continues to perform his duties satisfactorily, and has proved himself a good man for the post. The small balance of debt remaining last year, Rupees 700, has been cleared off, and the estate is free. Daryao Sing, the Bhoomia, is still a pupil at the Rajeomar College at Indore.

Moti Sing, the uncle of Sher Sing, the Bhoomia, and who manages the estate, does his work well. The young Bhoomia continues a pupil at the Indore College (Rajeomar), and is a nice, well-disposed, intelligent lad. There is a small debt against this estate of Rupees 1,300 against Rupees 1,900 last year, being a reduction of the debt by Rupees 600, so that in two years more the estate should be clear.

Of the two Barkhera estates there is nothing noteworthy to record.

CHAPTER: III.

JUDICIAL.

23. *Civil Suits*.—None.

24. *Criminal Justice*.—See statement as per margin, which shows an

NATURE OF OFFENCE.				Number of cases.	Persons implicated.
Murder and attempt	...	...	...	7	11
Theft of cattle and ordinary	...	...	...	6	22
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	28	36
Total				41	69

increase in the number of cases adjudicated by 41 against 13 last year, and of persons implicated by 69 against 21 last year. Murders and attempts at murder are seven against three last year.

Corporal punishment, three cases.

Average duration of each criminal case, one and a half days.

Appeals, none.

25. *Police*.—The same as last year as regards establishment.

The Police are about to be armed: a necessary precaution in these somewhat troublous times.

JAIL.

26. *Statistics*.—Name of Jail ... Sirdarpoor.
Health and conduct ... Good.

Prisoners remaining at close of 1876-77 ... 18
Admitted during the year ... 48

66

Discharged or transferred ... 44
Died ... 1

45

Remaining at close, 1877-78 ... 21

Charges. *Rs.*

Rations and contingencies ... 999
Darogah ... 84
Clothing of prisoners ... 124

Total ... 1,207

Annual average cost per prisoner ... Rs. 41.62
Daily average of prisoners ... 29

CHAPTER IV.

27. The funds under the Agency are—

I.—Agency Fund.

II.—Chicklee Police Fund.

III.—Ali Rajpoor road dues, the receipts of which are divided amongst the Native States.

Table of Receipts and Expenditure.

	RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.									Balance on 31st March 1878.
	Balance on 1st April 1877.	Total receipts during the year.	Grand total receipts.	Collection and management.	Public Works proper.	Local improvements.	Police and Judicial.	Education.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.	Grants to sharers in road dues.	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Agency Fund	7,152	5,193	12,345	1,272	1,017	...	...	...	...	...	1,481	3,773	8,672
II.—Chicklee do.	3,920	*791	4,720	552	...	...	1,545	...	...	...	91	2,183	2,532
III.—Ali Rajpooor road dues.	2,819	†9,660	12,479	2,560	...	...	...	...	...	9,572	347	12,479	None having been distributed.
Total ...	13,900	15,644	29,544	4,384	1,017	...	1,545	...	...	9,572	1,022	18,440	11,104

* Of the Chicklee Fund Rupees 1,600 are yet due from Jhabua, Ali Rajpor, Bag, and Chikalda.

† The falling off in the road dues is consequent on the remission of dues on export grain to Gujrat and elsewhere during the scarcity last cold season.

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

28. Since my last report the Regimental School has been placed under the inspection of the Principal of the Rajcomar College at Indore, Mr. Aberigh Mackay, and a class of books and education has been introduced, so as to bring all the schools under his supervision in Malwa gradually under one system for purposes of comparative examination. I hope that when he is next able to inspect this school he will find an improvement in it.

Daily average of pupils.

Urdu	...	...	...	...	...	35
Hindi	...	...	...	...	...	122
Total	...	...	...	...	...	157

Expenditure.

Salaries	...	...	...	...	Rs. 336
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	„ 82
Total	...	...	...	...	„ 418

Income.

Government grant	...	...	...	Rs. 300
Contributions from Native States	...	...	...	„ 350
Total	...	...	...	„ 650

CHAPTER VI.

PUBLIC WORKS.

29. *Masonry dam.*—This has stood well this year, the repairs last year, costing Rupees 400, having been well and substantially done. But for this dam the station would have been entirely deprived of water this season.

Roads.—All the principal roads immediately within the station were put in good order during the year, but owing to want of rain the metalling of a portion had to remain unfinished. This is being completed this year. Also the high road running for a mile towards Amjhera had to be left for the same reason, but will be put in good order this season.

Public buildings.—The regimental lines and other public buildings, such as hospital, guard-houses, magazine, &c., are kept in repair by the Government grant of Rupees 125, and contributions from Native States, Rupees 875, total Rupees 1,000, and are in excellent order.

Government has lately bought the Agency bungalow at this station for occupation by the Political Agent.

Civil works.—See Executive Engineer's Report, Appendix I.

Malwa and Guzerat road.—Traffic.

Tabular Statement.

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			TOTAL TRAFFIC.	
	Cart-loads.	Bullock-loads.	Total.	Cart-loads.	Bullock-loads.	Total.	Cart-loads.	Bullock-loads.
Malwa and Guzerat Road	3,890	8,127	12,017	838	298	1,136	4,728	8,425

CHAPTER VII.

30. *Military.*—Malwa Bheel Corps.

Return showing strength of the regiment and number of sick during the year :—

From 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878	...	...	12 months.
Daily average strength, head-quarters	...	...	425
Ditto sick ditto	...	...	11·48
Remaining on 31st March 1877	...	...	15
Admitted during the year	...	...	343
Total treated	...	...	358
Discharged ...	...	...	340
Died in hospital	...	...	4
Do. out of do.	...	...	4
Remaining on 31st March 1878	...	...	14

CHAPTER VIII.

31. *Boundary Settlements.*—There has been only one this year, and that settled by panchayet. But several plans have been prepared, ready against next touring season, should I then be able to take them up. On this I have commented in my general observations.

32. *Native States Dispensaries and Jails.*—Statement as follows showing admissions, deaths, vaccination, and cost:—

	Admis- sions.	Deaths.	Vaccina- tions.	Cost.
Jhabua (including Thandla and Ranapoor) ...	6,152	85	} 1,711	<i>Rs.</i> 2,772
Ali Rajpoor ...	1,462	14		1,834
Bakhtgurl ...	656	19		1,230
Amjhera ...	712	7		713
Jobat ...	737	3		520
Total ...	9,719	128	1,711	7,069

33. Statement of deaths in Native States Jails called for in Government of India's letter No. 1961G., dated 21st November 1870:—

	Total number of prisoners during the year.	Total number of sick.	Number of deaths.	REMARKS.
Dhar ...	325	570*	12	* Certain prisoners admitted more than once.
Jhabua ...	219	268*	13	
Ali Rajpoor ...	106	57	...	
Total ...	650	895	25	

34. No instances of the offence contemplated in Circular No. 1268P. of 22nd January 1871 have been reported, nor is there reason to believe that such traffic exists to any extent.

APPENDIX I.

C.I., P.W.D. FORM No. 44.

No. 1208, dated Mhow, 18th April 1877.

From—H. F. WHITE, Esq., Offg. Executive Engineer, Mhow Division,

To—Political Agent, Bhopawur.

IN reply to your No. 179 of 15th April, I have the honor to inform you that the two last spans of the bridge over the Chumbul at Ghata Billode have been nearly completed, and will be opened for traffic by the end of the current month.

2. The whole of the culverts and bridges in the Dhar territory, 21st mile to 59th mile, have now been completed. One coat of metal has been collected and spread over the whole distance, and all except the 39th, 47th, and parts of the 59th mile has been consolidated. The 2nd or travelling coat of metal has been consolidated as far as the 23rd mile, and arrangements have been made for a 2nd coat on miles 24th to 32nd, and the 40th mile, which it is expected will be consolidated during the ensuing monsoon.

3. The wells in the 35th and 39th miles have been completed, and sanction has been obtained for deepening that on the 26th mile, which has run dry.

4. The dâk bungalow at Dhar has been completed and furnished for the use of travellers.

APPENDIX G.

No. 204, dated Manpoor Agency, 1st June 1878.

From—PUNDIT SUROOF NARAIN, Deputy Bheel Agent and Political Asstt.,
Manpoor,

To—GENERAL SIR HENRY DALY, K.C.B., Agent, Governor-General, for
Central India, Indore.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report on the condition of the districts under this Agency for 1877-78 :—

GENERAL REMARKS.

2. Though tranquil throughout, the year was one of continued anxiety and distress to the people. Scarcity of food and sickness sorely tried the patience of all. The year 1876-77 was marked by a scanty rainfall and consequent deficiency in the outturn of crops, but the pressure was not much felt, as successive past good seasons had left large stores of grain behind, whereas deficient rains in 1877-78 meant a rise of nearly 50 per cent. in prices all round, and the result can be well imagined.

3. The first appearance of cholera was in the month of July last, but then it was confined to a small strip of country to the north of the Nerbudda between Mandlesar and Dharampoori. Its later ravages since last week in January have been more extensive, almost all districts have suffered more or less. Small-pox, too, has been very severe, particularly in Barwani, where adults suffered from it equally with the young.

4. The most disagreeable feature of these causes of distress is that the year gone by had left them unabated, and their full effects will have to be pointed out in the next report. It will suffice here to say that with the benefit of your advice given during your tour through part of this Agency in February last, measures have been taken to dig wells and embank water-courses in every place where a scarcity of drinking water was apprehended, to store grain to be advanced to the Bheels and other poorer people when they are found unable to procure means of subsistence in the usual ways, and also to open relief works in places where the number of the distressed are large.

5. It speaks well for the future of the Bheels, and may be taken as the best proof of their advancing reformation, that, up to the date of writing this report, they have kept admirably quiet and have generally abstained from crime.

6. The demarcation, with masonry pillars, of the seven boundary disputes between Bagand and Indore districts alluded to in paragraph 6 of last year's Report, was completed during the year under notice. Of disputes remaining to be settled between the said parties only one was

settled, but six more cases between the Dhar Durbar and the Bhoomias of Rajgarh and Bharudpoora were finally settled in 1877-78 and are being marked out.

7. The frontier between the pergunnah of Manpoor and the estate of Jamnia in connection with the 47 Para case was also laid down during the year under notice, and boundary pillars will be erected after the break of the monsoon enables water to be had on the hilly tract through which the line passes.

8. The Barwani-Khandeish boundary referred to in paragraph 7 of last year's Report, has been finally rectified as was hoped therein. The Rana of Barwani showed some hesitation in giving up the land which the mistake in demarcation had placed within his State, but on the justice and correctness of the views of the Khandeish authorities being clearly explained to him, he willingly consented to the rectification, and has refunded the revenue (Rupees 44) which his frontier authorities had collected from the lands transferred to Khandeish under the rectification. Copies of correspondence regarding this subject will be shortly forwarded for record in your Office.

I.—MANPOOR PERGUNNAH (BRITISH TERRITORY).

9. It is gratifying to think how well this district escaped almost entirely from the evils which unfavorable climatic features of the year under report had entailed on other parts of this Agency.

10. The autumnal rains, though deficient and somewhat below the average, were just seasonable enough for the kharif cultivation which, being saved from the excess of moisture ordinarily known to be hurtful, grew up and ripened in unusual luxuriance, and the result was bumper crops of mukka and jowaree throughout the pergunnah, excepting in fields on the hill slopes which were limited both in number and extent. It is generally admitted that such a plentiful jowaree crop, as this year's, was never witnessed in Manpoor. Nor is there anything in the above to excite doubt or wonder. The breaks in the rainfall were so well timed that without stinting sufficient moisture they had allowed the cultivators time to weed and otherwise improve their fields properly, and what at times would have proved as fields of "churce" or fodder for the cattle, had yielded plentiful ears of grain in addition.

11. This happy state of things was not confined to this pergunnah. The same may be said of most districts which like Manpoor are situated on the tableland of Malwa. Indeed, the deficiency of rains was felt more at the latter end than at the beginning of the year even in the districts down the ghats, where also the kharif crops were better than the rabbi.

12. If any direct proof were wanted to convince that agricultural results in Manpoor during the year under report were very favorable, they are supplied by the facts to be related in detail in the sequel that some cultivators have undertaken the construction of wells on their own account, others have discharged their liabilities to the money-lenders, and some again have saved enough to make them independent of extraneous

aid in the matter of finding seed grains for their future operations. The rabbi crops in Manpoor did not turn out so good as the kharif, and opium fields particularly failed for want of sufficient water in the wells and nullas.

13. How well the Bheels generally fared was observed by you personally during your visit to this place in February last, and that they have sufficient means to live upon may be inferred from the fact that not one of them has applied for assistance up to this moment. Manpoor had also fortunately escaped from the epidemics that prevailed elsewhere, and has, up to the time of writing, been free from cholera that is raging in most of the districts around it.

14. The subjoined statement shows the condition of revenue and expenditure during the year under report :—

RECEIPTS.	1876-77.	1877-78.	EXPENDITURE.	1876-77.	1877-78.
I.—LAND REVENUE—					
Settled villages	3,280	3,280	LAND REVENUE—		
Unsettled villages	1,214	1,234	Establishments	1,112	1,119
Miscellaneous	...	23	STAMPS	...	12
	4,494	4,537	PUBLIC WORKS—		
SAYER AND MISCELLANEOUS—			Repairs to Government build-		
Forests	1,719	1,050	ings	400	399
Mangoes	65	148	Ditto roads	600	600
Rent of grass land	240	413	Construction of wells	1,699	1,698
ANKAREE—				2,699	2,697
Liquor	1,375	1,757	LAW AND JUSTICE—		
Opium	144	166	Establishments	1,112	1,119
STAMPS—			Rations of prisoners	247	171
Stamps	...	...		1,359	1,290
LAW AND JUSTICE—			EDUCATION	1,146	1,165
Fines	76	49	MISCELLANEOUS	133	30
Unclaimed property	81	98			
	160	8,784			
Total	8,707	8,784			
Balance at the commencement of	...	...	Total	6,419	6,313
each year	...	...	Cash sent to the Indore Treas-		
	2,397	1,656	ury	3,000	2,000
			Balance at end of the year	1,655	2,127
GRAND TOTAL	11,104	10,440	GRAND TOTAL	11,104	10,410

It will be seen that the revenue had not fallen from past year's figure, being Rupees 8,784 in 1877-78 against Rupees 8,707 in 1876-77. The decrease in forest to the amount of Rupees 669 was made up by corresponding increase in the items of abkaree, grass lands, mangoes and stamps.

The only explanation for decrease in forest collections is that the amount realized in 1877-78 corresponds better with the average collections of the past five years than with that of 1876-77, in which therefore a temporary rise from some cause had occurred.

The expenditure was within the estimate and did not exceed that of the past year.

AGRICULTURE.

15. The following statement is supplied with a view to furnish information on certain points connected with agriculture as illustrative of the condition of the people during the two years under contrast :—

Comparative Statement of agricultural results in Banpoor in 1876-77 and 1877-78.

LAND UNDER CULTIVATION.				OUTPUT OF CROPS			IRRIGATION WORKS.			DEBTS DUE BY CULTIVATORS.			
1				2.			3.			4.			
In 1876-77.				In 1877-78.			In 1876-77.			In 1877-78.			
							No in 1876-77.			In 1876-77.			

The first two columns will show that the total land under cultivation in 1877-78 was 6,328 beegahs and its estimated produce 20,217 maunds as compared with 5,508 beegahs, the quantity cultivated in 1876-77, and its produce 17,676 maunds, so that although more land was under crops during the year under report, its proportionate outturn was slightly larger than the outturn of the crops of the past year, if the results of both seasons be taken into consideration collectively, but calculating on the outturn of kharif only, the proportionate increase of yield in 1877-78 was substantially large, being nearly 24 per cent. more than the increase of land under cultivation.

Referring to column 3, it will be seen that besides five wells constructed for Government, 19 more were undertaken by the cultivators on their own account during the year under report. Of the latter 15 have been finished and the remainder are still in hand. Of these 19 private wells 13 belong to the Bheels and the remainder to other classes.

In column 4 the comparative indebtedness of the cultivators in 1876-77 and 1877-78 is shown both as stated by them and as by their creditors. The latter statement being likely the more credible, it appears that the indebtedness of the people has decreased in the year under report by Rupees 8,882.

The following statement gives a comparative view of the price of grain in March 1877 and 1878:—

Year.				Wheat.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Makka	Gram.	Rice.	Dal.
				<i>Seers.</i>	<i>Seers.</i>	<i>Seers.</i>	<i>Seers.</i>	<i>Seers.</i>	<i>Seers.</i>	<i>Seers.</i>
1877	...	...	...	15	19	...	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{5}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1878	...	...	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

PUBLIC WORKS.

16. The Public Works grant for the year under report was—

	<i>Rs.</i>
Repairs of public buildings	... 400
„ „ roads	... 600
Repairs and construction of wells	... 1,700
	<hr/> 2,700 <hr/>

Out of the first item of Rupees 400 the Mannpoor Dispensary was entirely re-roofed at a cost of Rupees 198-5-9, and the old thatching of the Kamasdar's kuteherry was replaced by a tiled roofing which cost Rupees 102-15. The remainder was spent on miscellaneous repairs on other public buildings.

The grant for roads was thus utilized.

A masonry bridge was built on a large nullah on the Maunpoor and Sirpoor road which, overflowing its banks during the rains, stopped communication between the two places. The span of this bridge is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high by 10 broad with a roadway over it 18 feet long. The total cost of this work was Rupees 380-12-6, exclusive of the cost of carting materials undertaken by the people of Sirpoor. A culvert at the entrance to the Maunpoor Bazar was widened at a further cost of Rupees 12-2-6, and the balance, Rupees 207-1, was most sparingly laid out in repairing the 29 miles of village roads in the pergunnah.

The grant for wells was thus spent:—

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
In making a new well at Sirpoor for Nur Sing cultivator	331	11	0
In making a new well at Rampooria for Sheojee Patail	308	2	3
Part of the cost of making another well at Sirpoor for Dewa Bheechar (the work will be finished in 1878-79)	180	14	6
In making a new well at Kolanee for Chhabila Malee	426	4	0
Part of cost of making a well at Sejguruh (still in hand)	55	0	0
In deepening an old well at Kolanee for Heera Malee	137	8	0
„ „ „ „ for Chhotoo „	121	0	3
„ „ „ „ at Oondwah	14	8	0
Repairing an old well at Maunpoor	50	5	0
„ „ „ Sirpoor	65	4	0
„ the old wells at Joolvania and Kankeria... ..	7	8	0
<hr/>			
Total	1,698	1	0
<hr/>			

17. In connection with wells constructed in Maunpoor at Government cost, it may be noted that, as now planned, they are partly for drinking, but mostly for irrigation purposes. The money laid out in the Bheel villages, which are not settled and are assessed annually, proves remunerative in the shape of increased revenue as soon as a wet crop, generally poppy, is raised from the well so made.

In the settled villages, where an increase of revenue is debarred by the terms of the settlement, no well is undertaken until some cultivator applies for it and enters into a written agreement to the effect that he will take charge of the well, and, irrigating his dry fields thereby, pay water-rates to Government during the term of the settlement. Such agreements are given freely by the cultivators, and the amount of the yearly grant does not prove sufficient for the demands which people are always ready to make on this point.

A few years' experience will show whether the money thus spent proves fully reproductive to justify an extension of the scheme of irrigation wells in this pergunnah. Unless a source of elasticity to the land revenue of Maunpoor is found in the extension of irrigation, there is little chance of the pergunnah yielding a sufficiently large income to Government.

EDUCATION.

18. The subjoined statement will show the number of schools and the attendance of pupils therein :—

		No. of Schools.			Average attendance.	Cost.	REMARKS.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
Maunpoor	...	1	...	1	50	Rs. a. p. 1,181 1 6	Opened in June 1877.
Sirpoor	...	1	...	1	9.5		
Khurdi	...	1	...	1	15.5		
Kolanees	...	1	...	1	11		
Total	...	4	...	4	86.0		

It will be seen that a new school was started at Kolanees during the year under report. This was done at the earnest request of the villagers who have undertaken to pay part of its cost. They subscribe Rupees 24 yearly, and the balance of the pay of the teacher, which is fixed at Rupees 5, is paid from local funds.

The Bheel school at Khurdi is doing well, and was visited by you during your stay at Maunpoor in February last.

DISPENSARY.

19. It is with regret that I have to notice the death, on 7th November 1877, of Sheikh Fyz Mahomed, the late Native Doctor of Maunpoor, whom I mentioned in my last year's report.

The present incumbent, Hospital Assistant Liakut Hussein, is clever and attentive, but having elected for the Bengal Presidency, he is not likely to remain here, and it is to be hoped that in providing for his successor the wants of this station will be fully considered.

The total number of cases treated at the dispensary during 1877-78 was 1,998 as compared with 2,461 treated in 1876-77.

The earlier operations of the past vaccination season in Maunpoor were, I regret to say, very unsatisfactory. On Dr. Caldecott calling up a number of children that were reported to have been vaccinated, it was found that two or three only of a dozen or more were successful cases. These children were vaccinated by the apprentice of the dispensary with lymph that was supplied from the charitable hospital at Indore. Whether the failure arose from the badness of the lymph or the negligence of the operator it is difficult to determine. A fair proportion of those vaccinated by the Hospital Assistant himself, after Dr. Caldecott's visit, and with lymph procured from Barwani, proved successful. Care will be taken that the operations of the future seasons are better conducted and prove a real blessing to the people concerned.

20. *Rainfall and health.*—The rainfall of the year under report, as gauged by a self-registering machine at the Maunpoor Dispensary, was 28.9 against 35 in 1876-77 similarly registered. Both these figures are below the local average. The health of the people was good. No epidemics prevailed.

Judicial.

21. One hundred and seventeen civil suits valuing at Rupees 2,916-0-6 were settled during the year under report against 122 in 1876-77, involving claims of Rupees 3,772.

The amount realized in execution of decrees and paid to the judgment creditors amounted to Rupees 1,630-9-5 in 1877-78 as compared with Rupees 1,494-7-4 in the past year.

The practice of allowing no interest to creditors on any debts but those for cash advanced, to which I referred in my last report, appears to have been acquiesced in by the people of Maunpoor, and no complaint against it has been made, but it is necessary to notice that the Bunnias have been told that such practice will be observed only as long as the present heavy indebtedness of the cultivators is once cleared off and they feel easier in circumstances to pay interest for the price of food and clothing and other necessities of life long remaining unpaid.

Forty-three criminal cases involving 51 prisoners were disposed of during 1877-78 as compared with 40 cases with 62 prisoners tried in the past year.

During the year under report two cases of burglary had occurred within the town of Maunpoor, besides a few other minor thefts. In one case of burglary Rupees 1,400 in cash were stolen from the shop of the Agency Treasurer in October last. No trace of the offenders in these cases has, I regret to say, been hitherto found. To prevent a recurrence of such cases a special detective was entertained in the local Police in February, and since his employment no theft has taken place.

LOCAL FUNDS.

22. The following table shows the state of the local funds for the year under report :—

NAME OF FUND.			Balance at end of 1876-77.	Receipts for 1877-78.	Total.	Expenditure for 1877-78.	Balance at end of 1877-78.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Municipal Fund	...	...	234	108	342	166	176
School Fund	...	...	176	133	309	56	253
Road Fund	...	...	291	132	423	122	301
Total	...	...	701	373	1,074	344	730

II.—BARWANI STATE.

23. Continued success attended the administration of this State during the year under report.

In spite of the unfavorable turn of the monsoon and deficient yield of crops, the Bheels were kept quiet, and everything was done to mitigate the suffering of the people from scarcity of food and sickness, which in the shape of small-pox and cholera appeared amongst them.

As has been already remarked, small-pox was severe this year in Barwani, and age and rank was no bar to its ravages. One of the wives of the Rana's brother had succumbed to this disease, and hundreds of adults were affected with it as severely as the children. Vaccination, though freely had recourse to, could not stop the epidemic, and hundreds of those attacked died.

On the breaking out of the cholera at the end of January, medicine was extensively distributed, and arrangements were made that all within the reach of the dispensaries at Barwani, Rajpore, and Jalgun should receive personal attendance from the medical staff of those institutions.

24. The chief political event of the year was the presentation to the Rana of the Imperial colors which he was unable to receive at the Delhi Durbar. The ceremony of presentation took place at Kusrabad, where, in a Durbar held by you for the purpose, the much coveted honor was conferred on Rana Jeswant Sing on the 25th of February last.

On his return to Barwani the Rana showed his appreciation of the gift by rejoicings which continued for several days, and in which a general and public announcement of the gift, illumination of the town, and pyrotechnic displays were freely resorted to.

25. Onkar Sing, one of the three sons of the famous Bheel free-booter, the late Bheema Naik, who are living under surveillance at Kurachee, was permitted to visit Barwani for a period of two months, and,

having arranged to marry himself during the visit in February and April, returned to Kurrachee within the time of his leave.

26. The relations between the Rana and the Minister were easier though not quite so smooth as they should be. Great credit is due to Khan Bahadur Nujaf Khan for his unflinching exertions to make the administration efficient and successful.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

27. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The following statement shows the financial results of the year under report in this State as compared with those of past year:—

REVENUE.	Actuals of 1876-77.	Estimate of 1877-78.	Actuals of 1877-78.	EXPENDITURE.	Actuals of 1876-77.	Estimate of 1877-78.	Actuals of 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue ...	33,222	36,900	35,453	Land Revenue ...	5,872	6,092	5,891
Sayer and miscellaneous...	5,543	6,964	5,876	Public Works ...	11,651	8,512	10,135
Abkari ...	12,849	14,660	15,037	Law and Justice ...	8,723	9,204	9,013
Customs ...	20,889	27,350	25,033	Customs ...	2,093	3,164	2,237
Law and Justice ...	4,996	4,940	5,926	Police ...	17,234	17,192	17,903
Miscellaneous ...	4,279	3,555	4,138	Education ...	3,523	3,957	3,612
Interest on Government securities.	4,600	4,600	5,000	Political charges ...	6,135	6,269	6,054
				Pensions and charitable allowances ...	2,637	3,372	3,461
				State charges ...	22,247	22,195	22,171
				Miscellaneous ...	11,486	5,623	6,794
Total ...	86,378	99,969	96,463	Total ...	91,601	85,909	87,871

It will be observed that revenue in 1877-78 had increased by an aggregate of Rupees 10,085, the rise being in land revenue, customs, and abkari. The land revenue increased because land, newly broken since the last regular measurement of the Barwani and Anjar Pergunnahs in 1865, was brought under light assessment during the year under report. The increase in customs arose from a freer exportation of timber, which the Bheels were allowed, as a relief measure, to cut from reserved grounds, and the rise in abkari depended on auction sale.

Rupees 10,000 were invested in Government paper, raising the State investments in such securities to Rupees 1,25,000.

The expenditure was less by Rupees 3,730, the decrease being principally in the item of miscellaneous charges.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

28. *Civil and Criminal Justice.*—Five hundred and twenty-four civil suits were decided, involving claims of Rupees 35,965-8-9 against 321 cases valued at Rupees 16,864 in 1876-77.

One hundred and ninety-seven criminal cases with 340 prisoners were brought before the Courts. Of the accused 295 were convicted, showing that the Police had profited by the warning given them last year.

There were two cases of murder. In one a Hindoo widow, a subject of Dhar, getting with child, had crossed over to Barwani territory, where, giving birth to a child under shelter of a sister's home, had exposed or rather buried the child alive, and quietly returned to her home in Dhar. It was the vigilance of the Barwani Police that led to detection in this case, and the offender was tried in the Court of the Agent to the Governor-General, and sentenced to imprisonment for life (commuted to one for 14 years) to be passed in the Barwani Jail.

The other case of murder remained pending at the end of the year.* In this case a Bohra creditor, of Barwani, had been murdered in a quarrel by his Bheel debtors while passing alone in a hilly and jungly part of the country, and the offence would likely have remained undetected but for the belief of the Bheels in witchcraft. This belief led the principal offender to ask a "Barwa" (neeromancer) to make him proof against detection, and the secret being once out, had, fortunately for the sake of justice, not halted.

There were 23 cases of theft, with Rupees 5,839 worth of property stolen, against 18 cases and Rupees 8,295 worth of property lost in 1876-77. The amount of property recovered was Rupees 351 against Rupees 164 in the past year.

AGRICULTURE.

29. *Agriculture*.—Agricultural results in this State, as in other territories in Nimar, were unfavorable during the year under report. Though upwards of 3,000 more beegahs of land was sown than in past year, the outturn of the crops of 1877-78 was less by 38,311 maunds. Prices rose in consequence and distress to the poor was inevitable.

30. The following table will show the range of prices during the last three years including that under report :—

YEAR.				Wheat.	Jowar.	Bajri.	Mukka.	Gram.	Rice.	Dall.
				Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
1876	...	...	...	19	32	32	40	29	12	20
1877	...	...	...	16½	24	24	24	28	9½	11
1878	...	...	...	15½	18½	18½	19½	19½	9½	7½

It will be seen that mukka was sold at exactly double the price it had in 1876, and that jowaree was only a shade better at the end of the year under report. The rise in dall, the only other article of food for the poor, was still greater.

RAINFALL AND HEALTH.

31. *Rainfall and health.*—The average rainfall in the year under report within this State was 13·2 against 21·54 last year and 33·68 in 1875-76. With so little moisture it is no wonder that the people should have suffered in the matter of health.

Cholera made its appearance in the last week of January, and between that and the end of the year there had been 15½ seizures with 65 deaths. Small-pox had also been severe, though no statistics of the disease are supplied.

EDUCATION.

32. The following table will show the results of the year under notice under this heading :—

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS			Average attendance	Cost.	
	Boys	Girls	Total.			
Barwani	3	1	4	183 23	Rs	a. p.
Rajpooi	1	1	2	97 91	2,361	6 3
Jalgun	2		2	10 75	610	8 0
Districts	4		4	68 79	306	8 0
					518	4 2
Total	10	2	12	360 68	3,799	10 5

During my visit to Barwani in January last; I noticed some relaxation in the supervision of the Barwani schools, particularly in those in the mofussil, and the attention of the Minister to this point was directed with an intimation that a successful Educational Department was one of the bright features of the Barwani Administration, and should not be allowed to deteriorate.

DISPENSARIES.

33. *Dispensaries.*—Five thousand three hundred and ninety-one patients with 60 deaths were treated in the dispensaries of the State during the year under report against 4,409 in 1876-77.

The number of those vaccinated amounted to 424 against 412 in 1876-77.

COMMUNICATIONS.

31. *Communications.*—The trestle bridges across the Nerbudda at Bhilkhera and Mohipoora were in working order as usual during the dry

seasons of the year. The revenue derived from merchandize and passenger traffic over these bridges amounted to Rupees 2,589 against Rupees 2,646 in 1876-77.

The new road from Barwani and Pali to the Khandeish frontier through the hills, to which I referred in paragraph 53 of my last report, was commenced as a relief work about the close of 1877-78, and all the Bheels and other poorer classes who failed to find other employment were to be supported by this work. The progress of the road, and the number relieved thereby, will be duly shown in the next report.

35. The Jalgun Pergunnah of the State which borders on Khandeish had been waste for the past 75 or 80 years. Since 1874 attention is being directed to re-populate and improve it. Tuccavee advances are granted to new settlers to induce them to settle in the pergunnah. This arrangement has resulted in re-populating 16 villages with 800 immigrants, who have cleared the jungle to the extent of 25 square miles; 3,000 beegahs of land have been brought under cultivation. Three villages, viz., Khetia, Melan, and Nisarpoor, are well populated and contain a population of 356 persons. A weekly fair has been started at the first named village, where about 2,000 people assemble on the market day. The soil of this pergunnah is very rich, and previous to its desolation it was in high cultivation. Many old wells, embankments, and other ruins attest its former prosperity.

III.—BHOOMIAT OF JAMNIA (*under management*).

36. In carrying out the intention mentioned in my last report, the young Bhoomia, Ressaldar Humeer Sing, was allowed to return home from his studies at the Indore Residency College in September last, and the measure was separately reported at the time in No. 313, dated 25th September 1877. His family residence being at Jamnia he was allowed to take up his abode there, and the Manager of the State was ordered to remove his office to that place, leaving the thannah at Kunjrod, where Colonel Cadell had located the entire administrative staff in consequence of the central position of the latter place with reference to the whole estate.

37. A place which had suited Nadir Patail and his immediate successors was hardly to answer to the taste of the young Ressaldar Humeer Sing, who soon found that at Jamnia he could expect to find neither health nor free communication with the outside world.

38. The village of Jamnia is situated in a small upland valley, occurring within the slopes of the Vindhya range, some 400 feet below the top, surrounded by steep hills and dense forests, and for want of means of communication entirely isolated. Indeed a few miserable huts of the dependents of the Bhoomia with his own house, which too is not of any pretensions, make up the entire village. There is not a bunnia's or other shop there, and all supplies have to be obtained from elsewhere.

39. Humeer Sing soon grew tired of living so isolated, and expressed his wish to remove with his family to Kunjrod if suitable accommodation were provided for them at that place.

40. The alteration of the public buildings at Kunjrod was therefore commenced as early as November, and it is hoped that at the cost of nearly Rupees 1,200 sufficient accommodation for the Bhoomia and offices will be provided, and the young Ressaldar will soon be able to go and live there, and have better chances of learning the work of administration than he would at Jannia.

41. The following statement will shew the financial condition of this estate during the year under report as compared with the past year:—

RECEIPTS.	1876-77.	1877-78.	EXPENDITURE.	1876-77	1877-78.
<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Land Revenue	7,194	7,991	Land Revenue ..	1,178	1,210
Sayer	436	195	Public Works	1,252	1,178
Abkari ..	105	163	Law and Justice	1,183	1,316
Customs	403	576	Political charges (tanka)	1,969	1,969
Law and Justice ..	113	161	Estate charges	2,150	2,150
Miscellaneous including tankas	4,952	5,371	Miscellaneous	1,148	1,866
	13,238	14,462		9,510	9,959
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
Tucessave advances recovered	505	762	Tucessave advance	1,800	..
Total	13,743	15,224	Total	11,310	9,959
Balance	2,316	4,780	Balance including Government Promissory Notes	4,779	10,015
GRAND TOTAL	16,059	20,004	GRAND TOTAL	16,089	20,004

It will be seen that notwithstanding extraordinary expenditure incurred to build a house for the Bhoomia, the surplus at the end of 1877-78 stood at Rupees 5,015, besides Rupees 5,000 in Government securities. It is intended to invest Rupees 5,000 more in the securities as soon as the necessity for keeping a large balance of cash in hand is removed on the good prospects of the next monsoons being established.

42. *Judicial.*—Twenty-six civil suits and 24 criminal cases were decided against 18 and 21 respectively in the previous year.

43. *Population.*—The total population of the estate was 2,652 against 2,496 in the preceding year.

44. *Rainfall and health.*—The rainfall was 20 inches against 21 in 1876-77, and the outturn of the crops below the average. The total amount of land under cultivation being 7,631 beegahs, and the yield 32,000 maunds.

The health of the district was good. Fevers as usual prevailed. With the exception of four cases at the close of the year, the district enjoyed throughout the year total immunity from cholera.

IV.—BHOOMIAS.

BHOOMIAS OF BHARUDPOORA, KOTHIDE, AND CHIKTIABUR.—

(Under management.)

45. As shown in my last report the debts due by these estates at the end of 1876-77 amounted to Rupees 4,932. A new item of Rupees 12-8 was admitted during the year under report, making the total of liabilities Rupees 4,944-8. Of this Rupees 885-2 were liquidated in 1877-78, leaving a balance still due of Rupees 4,059-6.

46. The smallness of this result in the matter of liquidation compared to that in past year, when 40 per cent. of the debts originally due were paid off, arose from two causes—extraordinary expenditure and shortness of revenue.

The Bhoomia of Bharudpoora had to marry his daughter, and could not defer the ceremony to a more favorable time. The marriage cost Rupees 500, which would otherwise have gone to the creditors.

The greater portion of the lands of these estates being hilly and producing only kharif crops, the pressure of deficient rains was felt most severely within them. Insufficient outturn of crops meant suspension of part of revenue collections, and an item of tanka due to the Kothide estate by the Indore Durbar remained unrealized.

47. The bulk of the people in these estates consisting of Bheels, some distress from insufficiency of rains amongst them will be inevitable. They are included amongst those to whom the relief measures mentioned in the commencement of this report will apply, and it is hoped that a favorable turn of the approaching rains will remove all causes of anxiety about them.

48. The following statements will show in fuller details the result of finance, liabilities, and population, &c., within these estates compared with those of last year:—

BHARUDPOORA.

RECEIPTS.	1876-77.	1877-78.	CHARGES.	1876-77.	1877-78.
<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Land revenue ...	946	1,320	Bhoomia's allowances ...	550	765
Grass land ...	460	370	Karkoon and sepoy ...	439	505
Tanka from Dhar ...	501	501	Tanka to Dhar Durbar ...	425	512
Customs ...	729	300	Miscellaneous ...	169	273
Miscellaneous ...	318	405			
	2,954	2,896		1,583	2,055
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
Old debts recovered ...	450	88	Old debts paid ...	1,639	527
Tuccavee advance recovered ..	...	298	Tuccavee advances ...	...	309
			Marriage of Bhoomia's daughter	...	525
	£450	380		1,639	1,301
Total ...	3,404	3,282	Total ...	3,272	3,416
Balance ...	3	136	Balance ...	135	2
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,407	3,418	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,407	3,418

KOTHIDE.

RECEIPTS.	1876-77.	1877-78.	CHARGES.	1876-77.	1877-78.
<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Land revenue ...	178	190	Bhoomia's allowance ...	275	300
Customs ...	612	197	Karkoon and sepoy ..	115	113
Miscellaneous ...	306	292	Miscellaneous ...	97	122
	1,096	679		497	535
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
Old debts recovered ...	35	3	Old debts paid ...	656	139
Total ...	1,131	692	Total ...	1,143	671
Balance ...	...	...	Balance ...	...	8
Amount overdrawn ..	12	...			
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,143	682	GRAND TOTAL .	1,143	682

CHIKTIABUR.

RECEIPTS.	1876-77.	1877-78.	CHARGES.	1876-77.	1877-78.
<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Ordinary.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Land revenue ...	323	477	Bhoomia's allowance ...	275	280
Miscellaneous ...	212	296	Karkoon and sepoy ..	107	113
	535	773	Miscellaneous ..	101	253
				493	616
<i>Extraordinary.</i>			<i>Extraordinary.</i>		
Old debts recovered ...	72	40	Old debts paid ...	63	219
Total ..	607	813	Total ...	666	865
Balance ...	12	...	Balance ...	53	...
Amount overdrawn ...	...	52			
GRAND TOTAL ...	619	865	GRAND TOTAL ..	619	865

DEBTS.

						Debts paid during 1877-78.	Balance remained to be paid.
						<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Bharudpoora ...	...	...	...	...	...	527	2,018
Kothide ...	...	...	...	...	...	139	899
Chiktiabur ...	...	...	...	...	...	219	1,112
Total ...						885	4,029

POPULATION.

	POPULATION.		HOUSES.		CATTLE.	
	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1876-77.	1877-78.
Bharudpoora	1,047	1,265	218	266	1,127	1,341
Kothide	266	238	48	69	353	341
Chiktiabur	267	292	63	73	457	494
Total	1,680	1,835	329	408	1,937	2,179

49. *Bhoomias of Garhi and Rajgarh.*—These Bhoomias have continued to behave well, and had the honor of being presented to you at Maunpoor on 20th February last. During the visit, the condition of the Bheel population within their estates was discussed, and they were warned to be careful that sufficient food was supplied to them when they were unable to find it with their own labour. They willingly undertook the responsibility, and nothing has been heard that any Bheel within these estates has hitherto suffered from want of food.

V.—BAGAND PERGUNNAH (DEWAS.)—(*Under management.*)

50. The administrative measures of the year under report embraced the appointment of Patwarees and Turvees, and the levy of a cess of one Rupee per 10 lbs on the export of home produced opium in lieu of licenses formerly issued to the growers and exporters of the drug.

51. Up to 1875-76 there were only two Patwarees in the whole pergunnah. One paid by assignment of land, the other by cash payment of so much per plough by the cultivators. These two officials kept the records of only a few villages. The extension of the khalsa system of management noticed in last report increased the work of village record, and it was found that an increase to the number of Patwarees was indispensable. It was therefore arranged (with the consent of the people) about the end of 1876-77, that the Patwaree cess per plough should be made general in the pergunnah, and being collected along with the State revenue; four regularly paid Patwarees should be appointed, dividing the whole villages into an equal number of circles. The system has worked well and the gains of the Patwarees about Rupees 10 each per month secured.

52. The Police in Bagand consists of only seven sepoy, and they are not enough to keep an efficient control over the bad characters of the whole pergunnah. The plan of appointing Turvees had been discussed by my predecessors and orders to appoint some issued. But the arrangement was never carried out. During my visit to Bagand in January last I had a meeting of the village potails of the district, and going through past proceedings along with them, their general consent was taken in writing to pay a Turvee cess. This done, eligible individuals of

Bheel or other tribes were selected, and the pergunnah being divided into a number of circles, each was placed under one Turvee with responsibilities to check theft and to trace out the property when stolen.

53. The system of licenses for the growth and exportation of opium produced in Bagand was established during the period when the pergunnah was under the administration of the Central Provinces. Each cultivator wishing to grow poppy had to take out a license annually, and pay a fee of eight annas to one rupee. Similarly each trader wishing to export opium from Bagand had to take out a license yearly for every village from which he exported.

This system was found vexatious, and attempts to evade the payment of the license fees led to prosecutions. The Holkar Durbar having lately introduced within its districts the system of levying Rupees 2 per five seers of opium on exportation, opportunity was taken to ask the people in Bagand and foreign traders who export opium from there, if they would agree to pay a duty of Rupee 1 per five seers on export, and on their agreeing to do so the levy of this rate was introduced with your concurrence on the outturn of 1877-78 to be continued thereafter, and the system of licenses abolished.

54. The system of passes and roll-call for the Bunjara populations of the pergunnah has worked well, and is said to have been extended to the neighbouring Indore Districts. It is felt somewhat irksome by the people, and during my last visit to Bagand they complained that they were subjected to vexation by having to go to the thannah or to the village authorities daily to report their presence. Such not being the intention, it was arranged that the village official would in future have the roll-call at their habitations, which are generally at a distance from the regular village site.

55. The existence of a number of internal boundary disputes between the different villages of the pergunnah, which have never been surveyed, is a fruitful source of trouble and leads to quarrels. The matter is under reference to the Dewas Durbar through your office, with a view to their agreeing to some definite mode under which these disputes are to be settled.

56. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The subjoined statement will show the financial results of the year under report as compared with those of the past year:—

RECEIPTS.		1876-77.	1877-78.	EXPENDITURE.		1876-77.	1877-78.
		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Land Revenue	...	2,200	2,383	Refunds	...	1	3
Abkaree...	...	496	645	Land Revenue	...	573	618
Forest collections	...	967	727	Public Works	...	149	267
Law and Justice	...	359	266	Law and Justice	...	655	749
Miscellaneous	..	1	1	Education	...	96	96
				Miscellaneous	...	119	142
Total	...	4,023	4,022	Total	...	1,593	1,875

The revenue of the two years is exactly balanced, while the expenditure for 1877-78 shows an increase of Rupees 282. This is explained partly by rise in jail expenses, where the cost of rations to prisoners in the year under report was Rupees 131 against Rupees 82 in 1876-77, and partly by part of the cost of a new road undertaken as a relief work during the present scarcity, having been adjusted in 1877-78.

57. *Judicial*.—Thirty-four civil suits valued at Rupees 938-3-11 were disposed of during the year under report against 35, involving a claim of Rupees 1,745-6 adjudicated in 1876-77.

Forty-nine criminal cases were settled against forty-one in 1876-77. The number of offenders taken up in those 49 cases amounted to 108, of these 50 were convicted and the remainder discharged. There was 17 cases of assault involving 46 prisoners; 17 of theft with 39 offenders, one of murder, one of rape, two of extortion, two of hurt, and the rest involving lesser offences. The disproportionate failure in conviction may be explained by the large number of prisoners brought to the Court for assault.

58. *Population*.—The census of the year under report showed a population of 3,519 against 3,223 in 1876-77. Of those returned during the latter year 80 had died, 38 had left the pergunnah by marriage, and 90 by desertion, making a total decrease of 208. On the other hand the increase amounted to 144 persons by birth, 19 by marriage, and 341 by immigration to the pergunnah, or a total of 504 persons. The new settlers came from the Indore districts and Khandeish, and it is doubtful whether they will settle in Bagand permanently.

59. *Agriculture*.—Agricultural results.

Land under cultivation.

		In 1876-77.		In 1877-78.	
		B.	B.	B.	B.
Kharif	6,042 6	8,134	17
Rabbi	1,364 9	897	3
Total		...	7,106 15	9,032	0

It will be seen that there was more land under kharif, and less under rabbi crops in the year under report than during the past. The comparative yield of the two years stood thus:—

		1876-77.	1877-78.
		Mauud.	Mauud.
Kharif	...	12,620 $\frac{3}{4}$	13,561
Rabbi	...	2,155 $\frac{1}{4}$	743
Total		14,776	14,304

The outturn of both crops in 1877-78 was less than that of the past year compared to the land under cultivation, but the deficiency in the rabbi yield was proportionably greater. There were 444 beegahs under poppy in 1876-77 and 430 in 1877-78, but the yield in the latter year amounted to only $20\frac{1}{4}$ maunds against $55\frac{1}{2}$ maunds in the former. There were 690 ploughs at work in 1877-78 against 616 in 1876-77, and the number of cattle in the two years stood at 7,268 and 6,892 respectively.

The number of wells in the pergunnah had increased in 1877-78 to 240 from 209 in the past year.

It will be seen that with more land under cultivation and larger means as to ploughs, cattle, and irrigation, agricultural results were less favorable in the year under report than in 1876-77.

60. *Education*.—A new school was started at Methawa during the year under report. The people of Methawa and other neighbouring villages promised to subscribe for its cost, but on the school being started they hesitated to send their children through an absurd fear that there was a “Dakan” at Methawa. The attendance in this school stands at seven pupils, while the average attendance of the old school at Padlia was 12.9 against 10.75 in the past year.

61. *Rainfall and health*.—The rainfall in 1877-78 was 18.8 against 15.2 in 1876-77, but that of the former was very unseasonable and less favorable to agricultural purposes. The health of the people was pretty fair. The district was quite free from cholera, but small-pox and dysentery prevailed at partieuclar periods.

VI.—BOMBAY AND AGRA ROAD.

62. *Traffic*.—Three thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight chests of opium had passed over this road from the Rutlam and Dhar seales.

The total value of traffic over this line in 1877-78 amounted to Rupees 74,53,009 against Rupees 95,46,826 worth of merchandize in 1876-77.

The total net income from opium dues amounted to Rupees 11,014-2, which was thus distributed:—

					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Holkar	24 shares	...	...	...	6,047	3	0
Dhar	$11\frac{1}{2}$	„	...	...	2,897	9	10
Burwani	3	„	...	...	755	14	4
Petty sharers	$4\frac{1}{2}$	„	...	...	1,313	6	10
Total				...	11,014	2	0

63. As it is likely that on the opening of the rail to Rutlam the income from opium dues to this road will fall off if not stop entirely at once, a revision of the road establishment will become necessary.

The continued existence of Police on this line under Government control is of great importance. It will be required not only to protect the large traffic which, notwithstanding the diversion of opium to the

rail, will continue to pass over this road, but also to preserve the general tranquillity of the districts around. The revision of the road establishment is under consideration.

64. *Road Fund*.—The condition of the road fund is as follows:—

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Balance on 1st April 1877	...	...	...	441	8	2
Receipts during 1877-78	...	...	...	1,976	6	10
		Total	...	2,417	15	7
Expenditure for 1877-78	...	...	...	1,880	11	5
Balance	...	...	...	537	4	2
		Total	...	2,417	15	7

65. *Justice*.—Forty civil suits were settled. No dacoity or highway robbery occurred. Fifty-three criminal cases were adjudicated involving 74 men. Of those there were 11 cases of theft involving loss of property valued at Rupees 238-13-9, of which Rupees 36-0-9 worth was recovered. Of the 74 accused 40 were convicted and the remainder discharged.

66. *Dispensary*.—One thousand and six cases were treated in the Khull Dispensary as compared with 797 of last year.

VII.—INDORE DISTRICTS.

67. These districts being all of them (excepting Hasilpoor) in Nimar were affected with the evils of a scanty rainfall equally with other territories lying in that locality.

Cholera appeared there as early as 7th July, and though it subsided thereafter, has appeared again and is still prevalent in the pergunnahs of Khargon, Oon, Jullalabad, Baroor, and Hasilpoor. The total number of reported cases amounts to 124 seizures with 79 deaths.

The general tranquillity of the districts remained unbroken.

68. I regret to mention the demise on the 29th March last of Naro Bhicajee, the late Durbar Soobah of Nimar. This officer, brought up in various posts as a Government servant under the guidance of Colonels French and Keatinge, was suited admirably to sympathise with and influence the people of Nimar whom he well knew, and his death will be generally regretted by them.

69. No successor has yet been appointed, and if the report be true, it is intended to place the Nimar districts of the Durbar under the Soobah of Indore. How this arrangement, if actually carried out, will answer, time only will show.

APPENDIX H.

No. 181, dated 31st May 1878.

From—LIEUT.-COL. J. D. HALL, Political Assistant, Goona,
To—Agent to the Govt.-Genl. for Central India.

I HAVE the honor to transmit the Annual Report of the districts under my supervision.

This year the complete failure of the south-western monsoon has been the cause of great distress. The harvest round Gwalior entirely failed, and the inhabitants flocked down this road in thousands in search of food and fodder.

In the month of August the emigration commenced, and these districts were soon inundated with starving thousands. Cholera made its appearance in an epidemic form, and the mortality from it and starvation was very great. Temporary hospitals were erected, relief stations appointed, and all done that humanity could suggest to assist the sick and starving.

It is unnecessary to enter again into the miseries of that time, a special report on the subjects having been already transmitted.

The people are now returning to their homes passing through Goona daily in large numbers, 3 or 400 being daily relieved. From the Bhilsa districts they are still more numerous, they join the road at Badderwas, where there is also a relief station; most of them appear emaciated and weak, but there is very little sickness among them. Water is everywhere very scarce. The wells along the Trunk Road have been deepened, and in the districts under my supervision water relief stations have been appointed, which I trust may in some degree alleviate the sufferings of the travellers.

Numbers of bad characters, Goojars, Meenabs, and other predatory tribes from the Chumbul, Bhurtpoor, and other places have migrated to these districts, who by their lawless habits have added much to the troubles of the times. I suggested that these desperadoes should be disarmed. The suggestion having been approved of is being carried into effect.

I regret to say crime has been much on the increase, robberies on the road and in the districts being of very frequent occurrence, generally accompanied with violence.

NATIVE STATES.

Ragooghur.—Raja Jymundal Sing is still much harassed by his debts, and the management of the estate is not all I could wish. By my advice he has dismissed the Dewan Jyekissen, who by his avarice caused much discontent among the inhabitants; many complaints were made of his rapacity and dishonest dealings.

The Seth of Bujrunghur still collects the revenue, allowing a monthly allowance to the Raja for necessary expenses.

I passed through portions of these districts in February, clean jungles harbouring many bad characters.

Ghurra.—Raja Bigy Sing manages his affairs better than any of the Chiefs under my supervision, and I fancy his income must be on the increase.

I passed through part of his estate in the beginning of the year, and arranged about the pillars of the boundary settlement made by Major Baber between the village of Mowringher Ghurra and the village of Jokur, Tonk. I also settled a fresh dispute between these States to the satisfaction of both parties.

Sirsee.—Dewan Chunda Band still rules the affairs of the estate, but his health is so bad and his management so indifferent, the State does not improve. I am sorry to say crime is more prevalent than it was during last year. This may be caused by the advent of strangers from the north, who have taken up their abodes in his jungles. I visited him last cold weather, travelling through a great part of his estates, which consists chiefly of jungle. There appeared to be very little cultivation and a great scarcity of water.

Bhadowra.—Raja Muddun Sing I have little to say about; he manages his small State tolerably, and appears to be a well-disposed youth.

Dhanowda.—The Thakoor Burreel Sing died somewhat suddenly last December, and has been succeeded by his son, Bheem Sing, a nice-looking lad, but very ignorant and quite incapable of managing his affairs. The estate is much involved, and will be more so as the Thakoor has been called on to pay nuzzerana to the Maharaja of Gwalior; he may also be called on to pay his father's, which was not paid during the lifetime of the late Thakoor. The Resident at Gwalior is endeavouring to persuade the Maharaja to enforce only one payment.

The uncle, Gopal Sing, is also much involved; in fact there is not much to be said in favor of any of the clan. The Seth of Bujrunghur collects the revenue, making a monthly allowance for necessary expenses.

Oomri.—Raja Mohun Sing is still alive, quite blind. Dr. Barclay is of opinion that the blindness could be removed if the Raja would consent to an operation, which he has promised to do. He is very old, nearly 80 years of age. The long-standing grievance between the village of Possar and the Durbar has not yet been settled. Captain Gerard and myself with the officials of both sides drew out what we considered a fair boundary. A map was made showing the proposed boundary and forwarded to the Durbar. As yet no answer has been received.

Parone.—Raja Maun Sing manages his affairs very well, and is, I believe, not in debt. He is most anxious for a meeting with the Maharaja Sindia, but on account of the Raja being unwilling to accede to forms, it has not been effected. However, I trust shortly these scruples may be overcome.

Bujranghur.—Soubah Wunnan Rao is still in charge of this Soubah, and is a man admirably suited for his position, most zealous and pains-taking.

The health of the districts has not been good—cholera in an epidemic form, and a great deal of small-pox.

Crops.—On account of the drought the kharif crops almost entirely failed; the mukka was entirely destroyed; jowari tolerable.

The rabbi was fair; wheat very good; grain indifferent.

The opium crop was about $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of the usual one.

Justice.—There were 100 civil cases disposed of during the year, and criminal 36, two for theft, 26 for cattle-lifting, and 10 miscellaneous.

Hospital.—This institution still continues a great boon to the country.

There have been 1,502 patients admitted, and the number of deaths have been 82; 1,640 people have been vaccinated. The cost of the establishment has been Rupees 2,067-15-8.

The Maharaja Sindia allows Rupees 1,000 annually for its support. He also maintains a vaccinator. The expenses of the hospital as will be seen more than double the allowance.

The dispensary is under the supervision of the Medical Officer of the Regiment of Central India Horse stationed at Goona. This year it has been under the entire supervision of Dr. Barclay of the 2nd Regiment. He has taken much interest in the hospital.

The Native Assistant by name Hubhiboola Khan, Dr. Barclay speaks most highly of him, is a very energetic, clever, hard-working man.

Post Office.—The mails are carried by runners between Indore, Goona, and Gwalior. The mails arriving in a most irregular manner as no extra runners are allowed for 'banghy' parcels. The Postmaster, Koory Sing, who has been here many years, has been treated very hardly, his pay having been reduced nearly one-half.

There has been no robbery of the mails reported this year.

Public Works.—The bunds of four tanks have been repaired. This work was done by the famine-stricken people, paid by sums received from the Mansion House Relief Fund. These tanks will be a great benefit to the country, as there will now always be a plentiful supply of water.

Military situation.—The 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, has been stationed here during the past year. Guards from the regiment are posted every ten miles along the Trunk Road, which they patrol day and night. The regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General Rothney, C.B., C.S.I., last March, who expressed himself as satisfied with its appearance.

Horse-breeding.—Three stallions are still maintained by Government. Many foals are brought in to them, and some good foals are produced. I regret to say the English stallion *Thorndale* has been for

many months perfectly useless from disease. I have great fear he will never be of any more use.

Forests.—The forests round Goona are not conserved in the slightest degree, and nearly all the young trees are destroyed by the burning of the grass every year.

Tigers and other wild beasts are yearly becoming scarcer in these jungles. The annual shikar parties of the regiments have greatly thinned their numbers, a great blessing to the cultivators.

Telegraphs.—The entire length of the telegraph wire was carefully inspected by Mr. Toulmain during the cold weather. The line is reported in good working order. Shaik Oosman, the officer in charge of the Goona Office, performs his duties with much zeal.

The supervisor in charge of this sub-division, Mr. Melvill, is a most zealous and intelligent officer, and always ready and willing to give all assistance in his department.

No. 442, dated Goona, 30th November 1877.

From—LIEUT.-COL J. D. HALL, Political Assistant, Goona,

To—Agent to the Govr.-Genl., Central India.

I HAVE the honor to transmit a short report of the steps taken to relieve the starving emigrants who passed down this road during the months of August, September, October, and November, driven from their homes by the severe drought which entirely destroyed their autumn harvest, and there was neither food for man nor fodder for cattle.

2. In the month of August the emigration to these districts commenced, hundreds of starving people passing through Goona, which numbers gradually increased to thousands.

3. For the relief of these, I collected by private charity from Goona cantonments, the town of Goona, and Bujrunghur, the sum of Rupees 4,400.

4. A relief depôt was established a short distance from Goona, and daily one seer of flour was supplied to each starving person.

5. During the three months, August, September, and October, 68,708 people were thus relieved.

6. Towards the end of September cholera made its appearance on the road, when I took the following precautions to prevent its spreading.

7. I placed guards on the road three miles north and south of Goona, with orders to prevent all travellers coming into Goona, and make them diverge from the high road by a jungle track which was marked out leading to the west of Goona. On this track a spot was selected, where water was good and plentiful and flowing from the town of Goona. Here chappas were erected for shelter from the sun, a

Bunnia's shop established, and a short distance off other chappas were erected as hospitals for those attacked by the disease. A Duffadar of the regiment attended daily to supervise the relief of the starving.

8. The sick were conveyed to the hospital sheds and attended by the Native Doctor of the Goona Charitable Dispensary, under the orders of Dr. Barclay, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

9. A providential fall of rain (about two inches) towards the end of October cooled the atmosphere, and the fell disease gradually subsided, and towards the end of November it had entirely disappeared.

10. Relief stations were appointed by the Soubah of Bujrunghur at the Parbuttee River and Benagaon, and the Raja of Ragooghur did what he could to mete out some charity at Bursoola. Thus they were tolerably cared for till they reached Bowra, where they again received assistance from the Nazim Hyder Khan.

11. In spite of all precautions many fatal cases occurred in Goona, only one in cantonments, strange to say in our own mess compound, which was stated by the Doctor to be of a virulent type. Strict sanatory precautions were taken and fortunately no more cases occurred.

12. For some time 5 or 600 people have been employed on our Grass Bheers, and we have now some 3 or 400 employed renewing the bunds of old tanks, which work when completed will be of infinite advantage to the country, as in the event of another rainless season there will be no fear as at present of a water famine.

13. It is the intention to work at these tanks until the spring harvest, when there will be work for all hands. When the harvest is gathered, the tank works will be recommenced.

14. The Maharaja has been good enough to send me Rupees 2,000 (phorkai), and with the Rupees 3,000 gratefully received from you from the Mansion House Famine Fund, I hope to be able to keep 5 or 600 people in food until the end of the coming hot season.

15. The crops at present are flourishing, so I trust there will be food for all.

16. It is estimated that at the present time there are eight or ten thousand strangers in the districts under my supervision. I should therefore suggest that funds may be supplied for other works of utility for the employment of this extra population.

17. Water is, and will be, the great difficulty.

At the town of Bujrunghur there is hardly any obtainable even now, and all or most of the wells along the road are dry. Many could be employed sinking wells and deepening those that are dry.

18. Many emigrants are still passing to and fro, who are relieved at our charitable dépôt.

19. The Maharaja has established charitable dépôts from Sipri towards the Chumbul. I have placed one at Budderwass, half-way

between Goona and Sipri, by which encouragement is given to numbers to return to their homes.

20. It is quite impossible to say for a certainty what the mortality has been along this road, but I should say not less than 800 or 1,000 have perished from cholera and famine between Bhadowra and the Ghorapevechar River, a distance of about 60 miles.

21. To give an idea of the emigration into these districts, I may mention that barely a third passed through Goona, the rest leaving the road at Koluris, some 16 miles south of Sipri, branching off towards Bhilsa and other places. At one time there must have been considerably over two lakhs of strangers in this part of the country. On hearing of the welcome rainfall great numbers returned to their homes, but numbers even of the well-to-do remain fearing for their cattle. The poorer class will not I fancy return to their homes until the next autumn harvest and it is on account of these I am anxious, as after the spring harvest there will be no employment for them, and starvation and sickness will commence again.

22. In conclusion, I beg to mention the very great assistance I have received from the suggestions of Captain Gerard, Lieutenant Masters, and Rissaldar-Major Gopal Sing Bahadoor. Dr. Barclay's sanatory arrangements were all that could be desired; and the hardened heavy work done by his Assistant Habiboola Khan of the charitable dispensary (who was in charge of both cholera hospitals) is quite beyond praise, and I feel it a very pleasant duty to bring his name most prominently before you.

Rainfall for the month of January to November 1877.

					RAINFALL.	
					Inches	Cents.
January	...	..	...	..	.....	.....
February	...	...	...	...	1	46
March	...	...	...	..	.....	.....
April	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
May	...	...	...	...	.....	61
June	...	...	...	...	4	44
July	...	...	...	...	5	16
August	...	...	...	..	3	6
September	...	...	...	...	.....	2
October	...	...	...	...	1	80
November	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
				Total	...	16
						35

GOONA,
The 29th Nov. 1877. }

(Sd.) J. D. HALL, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Political Assistant.

Account of emigrants relieved at Sipri and Budderwass from 30th October to 27th November 1877.

STATION.	Number of days.	Number of emigrants relieved.	QUANTITY OF ATTA SUPPLIED.			PROPOSED COST OF ATTA, &c.
			Maunds.	Seers.	Chs.	
						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
Sipri ...	4	1,718	53	4	12	} 527 0 0
Budderwass ...	21	5,773	100	18	12	
Total ...	25	7,491	153	23	8	527 0 0

Accounts of emigrants relieved at Goona by private contributions for August, September, and October 1877.

MONTHS.		Number of emigrants relieved.	QUANTITY OF ATTA GRANTED.			PROPOSED COST OF ATTA, &c.
			Maunds.	Seers.	Chs.	
						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
August ...	...	12,166	156	7	4	} 2,398 10 11
September ...	...	40,024	462	38	...	
October ...	...	16,518	185	35	8	
Total ...	...	68,708	805	...	12	2,398 10 11

Accounts of emigrants relieved at Goona by private contributions for November 1877.

NAME OF MONTH.		Number of emigrants relieved.	QUANTITY OF ATTA SUPPLIED.			PROPOSED COST OF ATTA, &c.
			Maunds.	Seers.	Chs.	
						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
November ...	...	8,924	106	39	12	334 1 3
Total ...	...	8,924	106	39	12	334 1 3

GOONA, }
The 29th Nov. 1877. }

(Sd.) J. D. HALL, *Lient.-Col.*,
Political Assistant.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INDORE STATE FOR THE FASLEE YEAR 1287, A.C. 1877-78.

THIS is the third Administration Report I have had the honor of submitting for your consideration and orders. It refers to the Faslee 1287, ending on the 5th June 1878.

2. His Excellency Sir Richard Temple, Bart., visited Your Highness' territories in February last, and spoke in complimentary terms of Your Highness' personal administration of the country. He is reported to have said that Your Highness worked from 12 to 15 hours in the day, paid attention even to the smallest details, and left very little to be done by others.

3. The great famines that devastated the Deccan and Southern India caused distress in Your Highness' territories; but it was successfully grappled with by the enforcement of the rules sanctioned by Your Highness. Relying on the good results following the application of the principles of political economy, Your Highness at first thought of letting the grain market alone, but circumstances soon convinced Your Highness that some deviation, either direct or indirect, from the aforesaid principles was unavoidably necessary. Some of these circumstances were, combination among the dealers, the effectual, though not formal, stoppage of all exports of grain from the surrounding countries into Your Highness' territories; and the insuperable difficulty of obtaining corn from the Central Provinces, notwithstanding the good wishes of the British officers. Your Highness therefore ordered the purchase of grain on behalf of the Sirkar at the market rates, and the selling of the same at the fixed price of twelve seers a rupee, the sales being confined to the actual consumers in contradistinction to buyers for the purpose of trade. To effect these sales, shops were opened and superintended by responsible officers of the State with the following results:—

Number of shops.	Quantity sold.	Its cost with expense of the sale.	Amount realised by sale.	Loss to the State.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
	<i>Mds.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
7	53,191	65,069	88,596	6,473

The amount in column 5 was debited to the cost of famine. In the provinces salaries were paid in grain at the aforesaid rate. The able-bodied poor were allowed to work and were paid their wages in grain, while the emaciated, old, and decrepit people were fed and clothed. The poor, who found asylum in Indore from other countries, were fed and clothed and finally sent back to their homes at the Sirkar expense amounting to Rupees 31,800. Rupees 32,610 were remitted to several famine committees in British India. The suspension of the collection of export duties on corn, which had been ordered in the previous year, was continued during the year under review at the sacrifice of revenue amounting to about Rupees 10,000 a year. The import duty on corn was also suspended at a loss of about Rupees 12,000.

4. *Railway*.—This year witnessed the completion of the Railway communication from Khundwa to Indore, the gap between Choral Chowkie and Mhow having been filled up. To effect this it taxed the brains and energies of many an engineer. The cutting of rocks and the boring of tunnels was a work of the greatest difficulty, and the patience and diligence of the Railway Engineering Staff, headed by Messrs. Cheyne and Cregeen, surmounted the difficulty, and the line was found ready to be opened on the 14th December last, a day which afforded the greatest satisfaction to me and all others concerned; by the kindness of Captain Bisset and Mr. Cregeen I travelled for the first time over the line on that day. Through-communication from Khundwa to Indore was opened to the general public on the 1st January 1878. The traffic on the line of Railway is good, but it would have been greater had it not been for the fact of allowing the gauges of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and of this Railway to be different from one another. I do not advocate either a broad or a narrow gauge, but think it a mistake not to have made all the non-local Railways of one and the same gauge. The evils arising from several gauges are so well known to Your Highness that I need not dwell on the subject. The working of the line of this Railway is still in its infancy, and it is hoped that, as passengers are better treated, especially by the Railway Police, and fares are better adjusted, and traffic goods are better secured from weather, the traffic would increase, and that this Railway would prove one of the most profitable State works undertaken in India.

5. *Post Office*.—The treaty for the interchange of correspondence between the British Post Office and that of the Indore State was formally executed and ratified, the Government of India modifying one of its terms in favor of Indore, as originally requested by me. This system of interchange of correspondence proved advantageous to the general public without entailing any loss to either of the contracting Governments.

6. *Abkarri*.—In the year under review no change was introduced in the system of giving abkarri farms.

7. *Sayer*.—Nor was there any modification in the mode of sayer collections made during the year.

8. *Legislative*.—The rules laying down the procedure to be adopted in civil cases, which Your Highness had revised, were ordered to be enforced from Faslee 1288.

9. The *Punchayet* system for the trial of civil and criminal cases was in force during the year, and contributed to make the administration of justice popular with Your Highness' subjects. Your Highness' expectations were more than realized. To mete out justice according to the popular notion, without violating those sound principles which have been laid down by eminent Jurists, is a most difficult problem for even the best modern Governments. The Jury system, inaugurated by Your Highness, appears not only to have been time-honoured and consistent with the practice prevailing in times of yore among the most ancient and famous Hindu dynasties, but also to approach the goal of judicial administration of all times.

A gentleman of experience in the administration of justice in British India said to me that the system in question was the best of all which were prevailing in India. While another gentleman of greater experience, occupying one of the highest judicial posts, was of opinion that Your Highness' system had removed one of the greatest difficulties which judges had to encounter, *viz.*, that of the correct appreciation of evidence adduced before courts. Under this system, people have begun to think that they would not be justified in blaming the Sirkar for any miscarriage of justice in the courts, as the popular element in their constitution greatly preponderates over that of the Sirkar; for, for the one judge of the Sirkar nomination, there are four judges selected by people, the voice of the former not being of greater force than that of any one of the latter.

10. *Judicial*.—The Court of Small Causes, which had been sanctioned in 1286, had not a fair trial during the year under review. It came into existence on the 6th June 1877, and was closed on the 29th November of the same year under Huzoor orders. Although its resuscitation was ordered on the 27th April 1878, I have not been able to reopen it for want of a competent Judge, the second and the third Judges of the Sudder Court having been absent on leave and their places not having been filled up.

During the time that this Court was working, it disposed of a good many cases to the satisfaction of suitors.

11. The recommendation I had the honor to make in paragraph 19 of the last year's Administration Report that a rule be passed, that none be appointed to a judicial post who has not had some legal education or experience in a court of justice, was approved of by Your Highness, and the following Circular was promulgated:—

“Whereas His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to direct that for offices of Thanadar, &c., in the Judicial Department, no person, who is not duly qualified for the same, shall be appointed, the following rules for testing the qualifications of candidates for such offices are published for general information:—

“1. An annual examination will be held and certificates given to successful candidates, declaring that the holders thereof are qualified to hold such posts in His Highness' territories. The date on which such examination will be held will be notified in the *Sirkar Gazette* two months at least before such date.

"2. The said examination shall be written as well as oral.

"3. It shall be held at the following places:—Indore, Rampoor, Mundleisur, and Kanode; and it is open to candidates to select any one of the aforesaid places for their examination.

"4. Candidates for this examination must be subjects of this State, and must not be under sixteen years of age.

"5. They must send in their applications so as to reach the Durbar at least one month before the date appointed for the same. With the application must be forwarded certificates from well-known and respectable people or responsible public servants, bearing testimony on the following points—aptitude, intelligence, good conduct, length of residence in His Highness' territories, and age.

"6. The examination shall be held in the following subjects:—

"(a.)—Reading and writing Marathi in the Balbode and Modi characters; explaining the meaning and purport of passages in Marathi and Hindi or Rangdee.

"(b.)—Ordinary business accounts and book-keeping.

"(c.)—All Durbar Circulars issued in the several Departments and Regulations of the kingdom.

"(d.)—The system of administration of the land revenue obtaining in His Highness' territories.

"(e.)—Hindu and Mahomedan Laws.

"(f.)—Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure.

"(g.)—Laws of Contract, Evidence and Torts.

"(h.)—Customs and manners of the country.

"(i.)—English language.

"The maximum number of marks for each of the aforesaid subjects shall be 100.

"7. No candidate who fails to obtain 200 marks in the subjects except the last shall be considered to have passed the examination.

"The marks obtained for English language shall be added to the number of marks obtained in other subjects, only when the candidate has obtained 200 marks in the latter, that is to say, the marks obtained for English language shall not help to pass a candidate who has failed to pass in other subjects.

"8. A list of passed candidates shall be published in the *Sirkar Gazette* within two months from the close of the examination. There shall be three classes of passed candidates. Whoever gets 75 per centum or more of the total number of marks will be considered to have passed in the first class. Whoever gets 50 per centum or more, but less than 75 per centum, shall be considered to have passed in the second class. Whoever gets 25 per centum or more, but less than 50 per centum, shall be considered to have passed in the third class.

"9. Passed candidates shall obtain from the Durbar certificates, showing the class in which they have been placed and the number of marks obtained."

As, however, there were not many changes during the year among these judicial officers, I cannot say that the courts of the first instance are yet in competent hands.

12. The Zilla Courts did their work more efficiently than in the previous year.

13. The Sudder Court was not able to do sufficient work; at the beginning of the year it had three Judges; for the greater part of the year there was only one Judge. This gentleman was the First Judge, Row Saheb Dhondo Shamrao Garud. This officer had not only to do three men's work but also to attend to several special duties which Your Highness assigned to him. In my opinion, this court should invariably have three Judges, whose full time can be most profitably employed in the administration of justice.

14. Some months ago I submitted a scheme to reduce the number of appeals, but it has not yet received Your Highness' sanction.

15. The Crown Prosecutor, Keshevrow Gopal Acharya, did his work well. He conducted 167 cases of prosecution and sued for Government in 12 cases. The Vakeels for paupers conducted 34 cases for them and defended them in 18 cases.

16. The following extracts from the report submitted by the Sudder Court are annexed for the perusal of Your Highness:—

The Durbar Circular enjoining the submission of the calendar or diary of every criminal case within 24 hours from the date of its decision to the Appellate Court came into force this year. It has worked most satisfactorily, and has given the Appellate Courts greater insight into the working of, and greater facilities of checking the irregularities in, the courts subordinate to them. It has also induced greater care and expedition on the part of the original courts.

We had heretofore only four classes of Magistrates; at the beginning of the year, a new class of Magistrates called the "Magistrates of the Sixth Class" was created with power to award fine up to Rupees ten, imprisonment not exceeding two days, and whipping not exceeding five stripes, in the following cases:—*viz.*, assault, fouling the water of a public reservoir or fountain, rash driving, public nuisance, disobedience to an order to abate nuisance, attempt to commit suicide, voluntarily causing hurt, voluntarily causing hurt under grave provocation to other than the party who gave the provocation, criminal force or assault without provocation, theft of the value of Rupees five or less, theft in a house, tent or boat, mischief to property of the value of Rupees five or less, criminal trespass, house-trespass, criminal breach of contract for service, being intoxicated and causing disturbance in public.

The Small Cause Court was opened at the beginning of this year, and closed against the receipt of fresh suits on the 27th of November 1877; 447 cases were filed in this Court, of which 439 were disposed of, and the remaining eight were transferred to other courts after the abolition of the Small Cause Court.

The disposals were :—

On merits	...	...	...	223
By mutual agreement	...	...	..	59
By admission	..	...	...	60
By <i>ex parte</i>	...	...	...	71
By default	...	...	..	26
Total				439

Durbar Circular No. 17 provides rules for the examination of candidates for the subordinate ranks in the judicial service. I hope it will come into force before long.

In order to remove all causes of delay and inconvenience to witnesses in criminal cases, the Zilla Courts have been directed to hold sessions at the commencement of each month. So far as it has come to my knowledge, the Circular works well in practice.

The commitment of cases of murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder by the Indore Magistrate is now ordered to be made to the Sudder Court, which holds special sessions for the purpose.

In November last, His Highness paid a visit to Maheshur. Having been required to be in attendance there, I availed myself of that opportunity, on my way thither and back, to examine the courts of the Thannadar of Choral, Ameen and Vahivatdar of Burwai, the Foujdar, Ameen and Vahivatdar of Maheshur, and the Zilla Judge of Nemad.

The Nemad Zilla Court is in excellent condition under Mr. Laxman Yadav Askhedkar. It was gratifying to observe a goodly number of proceedings and judgments in sessions and other cases in the hand of the Zilla Judge from beginning to end.

The registers and records were in perfect order. There were hardly any arrears, and the court establishment seemed in a good state of efficiency.

The civil work was also very satisfactory, the record of enquiry being generally full and exhaustive.

The Zilla Judge exercises vigilant supervision over the work received from the Subordinate Courts. But for it to be fully effective, it is necessary that the Judge should go out on circuit once a year. The number of calendars upon which the Judge had sent down remarks for the guidance of the lower Courts was 97 for Nemad, while it was only seven for Indore, and nil for Rampoor. The Zilla Judge of Indore has very heavy work of the city to attend to, and if the time of the Assistant Judge were not fully so otherwise employed as it is, this Court also would have shown better results. In this respect the Rampoor Zilla is still in a very backward state.

My examination of the record of the Subha's Court was only partial as he was absent with His Highness' camp when I stopped at Mundleisur, and some of the books were said to have been carried with him.

The settlements of cases in bankruptcy, over which the eleven *Punches* have hitherto exercised exclusive jurisdiction, being deemed unsatisfactory, I was commanded by His Highness to look into them and remove the existing evils and shortcomings. I have accordingly addressed a letter to the eleven *Punches* calling for information about the number and nature of pending cases and the assistance which they required from the Court. The objects which I am directed to bear in view are the speedy liquidation of insolvent estates, the devising of means to help honest but unfortunate debtors to re-establish themselves, and the adjudgment of condign punishment to dishonest and fraudulent debtors. It shall also be my aim to save insolvent estates, as much as possible, from being saddled with extra cost of liquidation.

I had remarked last year that I attributed the paucity of civil work in the Depalpoor Mahal to the absence of a Vahivatdar. I now find that the Ameen takes the same view, and recommends that the post of Vahivatdar, which has been vacant for a long time, should be filled up.

I had great pleasure in receiving from Mr. Sreenivas Row notes of his inspection of the two Adauluts, the Courts of the first and third class Magistrates in the city and those of the Indore Ameen and Indore District Magistrate. The work of the Nazim, first Adaulut and the Subha of Indore has been commended by the Judge. The general complaint of the registers not being properly kept seems to have applied to all the other Courts.

The following table shows the work done in the Sudder Court in its capacity as an appellate and revising Court:—

NATURE OF WORK.	Balance at the end of the last year.	RECEIVED.			DISPOSED OF.						
		Received during the year.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off.	Decrees confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total disposed of.
Regular appeals (Indore Zilla Judge's file) ...	26	...	3	29	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Regular appeals (in the Sudder) ...	20	25	...	45	...	...	3	1	3	...	7
Special appeals ...	43	64	...	107	8	3	14	6	5	4	40
Miscellaneous appeals ...	30	30	...	60	...	4	12	1	9	1	27
Total ...	119	119	3	241	8	8	29	8	18	5	76

Of the total number 76, the first Judge decided 61, the second 3, and the third 4 cases.

The number of cases decided with the aid of the *Punch* was 29 with the following results :—

	No. of cases.
Where the Judge and the <i>Punch</i> were unanimous ...	16
Where the Judge was with the majority of the <i>Punch</i> ...	12
Where the Judge was in the minority ...	1
	<hr/>
Total ...	29
	<hr/>

The Small Cause Court commenced its sittings from the 6th June 1877, and was presided over by me and Mr. Anandrao Sakharām Barve nearly every alternate month. The majority of cases were decided generally in two or three hearings within a fortnight from the date of filing. Notwithstanding it was left optional with parties to file their suits either in this Court or any of the two Adauluts, the business of this Court from the third month was equal to the total number of suits of the same value filed in both the Adauluts taken together.

The cost of litigation was very much reduced; and on the whole the Court had gained a fair popularity.

At present a suit for three rupees costs nearly Rupees 3-10.

The Small Cause Court granted instalments at the time of decree upon due consideration of the ability and honesty of the defendant, and the work of execution was very much simplified. Nearly every decree of the Small Cause Court, I am glad to say, has been executed, and it is marvellous to think that those decrees which could not otherwise have been satisfied without a prolonged correspondence with the heads of departments under whom the judgment-debtors were employed, were paid regularly by the debtors themselves in Court without any demand whatever.

The total number of suits disposed of was 447. Of these 227 were decided by Mr. Barve, and 220 by myself.

The total number of suits filed in this year was 6,124 as against 8,725 in 1286 and 7,544 in 1285.

The total number of original suits disposed of was 6,399 as against 8,115 in 1286. The balance remaining at the end of the year was 1,493 as against 1,637 in 1286. Both the receipts and disposals of original suits were considerably less than in the two preceding years.

The cause generally assigned for this falling off in business is the slowness and difficulties in the way of execution.

The following statement shows the number of original cases pending and disposed of in the respective Zilla Courts and in the Mahals or Pergunnahs in the State :—

Zilla.	NAME.	Balance of last year.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Balance.	REMARKS.
Indore.	Zilla Judge, Indore ...	28	22	50	42	8	
	First Adaulut „ ...	172	876	1,048	940	108	
	Second „ „ ...	282	968	1,250	1,083	167	
	Pergunnah Indore ...	183	576	759	489	270	
	„ Alumpoor ...	1	3	4	...	4	
	„ Sainwere „ ...	40	200	240	189	51	
	„ Tarana ...	106	150	256	212	44	
	„ Mahidpoor ...	36	147	183	145	38	
	„ Betma ...	16	67	83	77	6	
	„ Hasulpoor ...	3	58	61	56	5	
	„ Peltawud „ ...	16	33	49	36	13	
	„ Depalpoor ...	10	91	101	92	9	
	„ Kaitha ...	3	20	23	19	4	
	„ Soondersee „ ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	896	3,211	4,107	3,380	727	
Nemad & Nemawar.	Zilla Judge, Nemad and Nemawar ...	8	24	32	22	10	
	Pergunnah Khurgone ...	166	860	1,026	729	297	
	„ Nemawar ...	133	338	471	332	139	
	„ Maheshur ...	91	332	423	349	74	
	„ Burwai ...	46	388	434	408	26	
	„ Chikulda ...	8	60	68	68	...	
	„ Brahmangaum. ...	2	19	21	19	2	
	„ Nagulwadee ...	...	9	9	8	1	
	Total ...	454	2,030	2,484	1,935	549	
Rampoor.	Zilla Judge, Rampoor ...	14	20	34	27	7	
	Pergunnah „ ...	58	184	242	209	33	
	„ Bhanpoora ...	27	124	151	127	24	
	„ Soonail ...	28	147	175	155	20	
	„ Jirapoor ...	26	94	120	100	20	
	„ Garote ...	27	112	139	114	25	
	„ Chundwasa ...	48	92	140	102	38	
	„ Manasa „ ...	29	196	225	192	33	
	„ Naraingurh ...	11	56	67	55	12	
	„ Nundwai ...	...	8	8	3	5	
	Total ...	268	1,033	1,301	1,084	217	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	1,618	6,274	7,892	6,399	1,493	

The following table shows the nature and valuation of original suits instituted in the State in the Faslee year 1287 :—

For movable or im- movable property.	NATURE OF CASES.	Below Rupees 5.	Above Rupees 5 and below Rupees 10.	Above Rupees 10 and below Rupees 20.	Above Rupees 20 and below Rupees 50.	Above Rupees 50 and below Rupees 200.	Above Rupees 200 and below Rupees 1,000.	Below Rupees 2,000.	Below Rupees 5,000.	Below Rupees 10,000.	Above Rupees 10,000.	Total number of suits.
For movable property.	On written documents ...	152	330	533	535	503	130	8	6	3	..	2,200
	On oral promise ...	403	386	391	231	156	39	9	2	..	..	1,617
	On accounts stated ...	261	302	402	349	355	114	23	14	1	1	1,822
For immovable property.	On mortgage bonds ...	1	2	8	16	39	22	4	1	..	..	93
	On deeds of sale ...	..	..	..	3	6	2	2	..	..	..	11
	Against invasion of rights attached to land ...	19	128	33	18	12	15	1	1	..	..	927
	For partition ...	5	5	7	4	10	10	1	1	2	1	46
	On other claims ...	14	25	30	23	12	4	4	..	..	..	108
GRAND TOTAL		855	1,178	1,404	1,179	1,093	336	46	25	6	2	6,124

The following table shows the nature and valuation of original suits instituted in the State in the Faslee year 1287 :—

For movable or im- movable property.	NATURE OF CASES.	Below Rupees 5.		Above Rupees 5 and below Rupees 10.		Above Rupees 10 and below Rupees 20.		Above Rupees 20 and below Rupees 50.		Above Rupees 50 and below Rupees 200.		Above Rupees 200 and below Rupees 1,000.		Below Rupees 2,000.		Below Rupees 5,000.		Below Rupees 10,000.		Above Rupees 10,000.		Total number of suits.
For movable property.	On written documents ...	...	...	152	330	533	535	503	130	8	3	...	...	2,200				
	On oral promise ...	...	...	403	386	391	231	156	39	9	2	...	...	1,617				
	On accounts stated ...	...	...	261	302	402	349	355	114	23	14	1	1	1,822						
For immovable property.	On mortgage bonds ...	...	...	1	2	8	16	39	22	4	1	...	...	93				
	On deeds of sale ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	2	2	...	...	...	11
	Against invasion of rights attached to land ...	...	...	19	128	33	18	12	15	1	1	...	...	227				
	For partition ...	...	...	5	5	7	4	10	10	1	1	2	1	46						
	On other claims ...	...	...	14	25	30	23	12	4	4	...	...	...	108			
Grand Total		...	...	855	1,178	1,404	1,179	1,093	336	46	25	6	2	6,124						

The following table shows the manner in which the suits were disposed of in the Faslee year 1287 :—

NAME OF THE DISTRICT.	SUITS FOR DISPOSAL.				SUITS DISPOSED OF.									Balance.
	2.	3.	4.	5.	Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off the file for default of Plaintiff.	Compromised.	Decreed by admission of the Defendant.	Decided <i>ex parte</i> .	Decreed wholly or partially for the Plaintiff.	Decreed wholly or partially for the Defendant.	Total.		
1.														
Zilla Indore	...	896 3,123	88	4,107	30	363	408	766	325	1,237	251	3,380	727	
" Nemaḍ and Nimawar	...	454 1,971	59	2,484	40	125	349	677	123	541	80	1,935	549	
" Rampoora	...	268 1,030	3	1,301	3	61	248	271	94	363	44	1,084	217	
Total	...	1,618 6,124	150	7,892	73	549	1,005	1,714	542	2,141	375	6,399	1,493	

There were 702 appeals pending and received in the Zilla Courts in this year, out of which 623 were decided against 405 in the year 1286. The balance standing over was 174 as against 209 in the year 1286.

The following is a statement of the regular appeals filed in and decided by the District Courts during the Faslee year 1287 :—

NAME OF THE COURT.	FILED.				DISPOSED OF.										BALANCE.							
	Class.	Balance of 1286.	Filed in 1287.		Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	Transferred to other Courts.	Struck off.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Below two months.	Below three months.	Below four months.	Below five months.	Below six months.	Below one year.	Below two years.	Above two years.	Total.
Sreenivas Row, Judge, Zilla Indore...	2	268	293	1	562	2	58	139	73	67	76	415	43	6	17	15	14	52	...	...	147	
Laxman Row Yadav, Judge, Zilla Nemad and Nimawar.	2	12	62	...	74	...	6	23	13	17	1	60	11	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	
Nago Bhikajee, Judge, Zilla Ram-poor.	2	19	46	1	66	1	10	27	7	7	1	53	7	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	13
Total	...	299	401	2	702	3	74	189	93	91	78	528	61	10	17	15	15	54	1	1	1	174

Of the 415 cases decided by the Indore Zilla Judge, 280 cases were decided with the aid of the *Punch* with the following results:—

	No. of cases.
Where the Judge and the <i>Punch</i> were unanimous ...	212
Where the Judge was with the majority of the <i>Punch</i> ...	52
Where the Judge was in the minority ...	16
Total ...	280

Statement showing the number of decrees executed in the several Courts in the State in the Faslee year 1287.

NAME OF THE TRIBUNAL.		NO. OF APPLICATIONS FOR EXECUTION.				NO. OF DECREES EXECUTED.					Total.	Balance.
		Balance of 1286.	Received during the year.	Transferred from other Courts.	Total.	By cash payment in Court.	By compromise.	By instalments.	By giving possession of property.	Otherwise executed.		
Zilla Judge, Indore	...	913	1,620	...	2,533	263	30	501	20	821	1,660	873
Pergunnah	„ ...	141	127	9	277	19	33	11	4	64	131	146
„	Samwere...	26	98	...	124	18	54	3	22	8	105	19
„	Tarana ...	96	212	2	310	34	54	77	2	52	219	91
„	Mahidpoor	110	105	...	215	33	18	7	5	...	68	147
„	Betma ...	82	37	...	119	10	23	12	5	...	50	69
„	Hasalpoor	21	17	2	40	12	7	6	4	...	29	11
„	Petlawud	24	15	...	39	2	5	9	...	3	19	20
„	Depalpoor	22	23	4	49	10	4	...	4	4	22	27
„	Kaitha ...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total	...	1,435	2,256	17	3,708	433	228	626	66	952	2,305	1,403

Statement showing the number of decrees executed in the several Courts in the State in the Faslee year 1287.—(Concluded.)

NAME OF THE TRIBUNAL.	No. OF APPLICATIONS FOR EXECUTION.				No. OF DECREES EXECUTED.					Total.	Balance.
	Balance of 1286	Received during the year.	Transferred from other Courts	Total.	By cash payment in Court	By compromise.	By instalments.	By giving possession of property	Otherwise executed		
Zilla Judge, Nemad & Nemawar	15	42	1	58	5	8	10	.	17	10	18
Pergunnah Khurgone ..	324	240	9	573	65	137	7	3	13	215	358
„ Nemawar ..	168	163	.	331	22	60	12		30	130	201
„ Maheshur ..	184	97	20	301	11	35	19	1	11	80	221
„ Burwai .	143	188	.	331	57	112	16	3	33	220	111
„ Chikhalda .	7	25	2	34	13	1		1	1	16	18
„ Brahmangaum ...	.	3	.	3	3					3	
„ Nagulwadee ..		1	.	1	..	.	.			.	1
Total .	841	759	32	1,632	166	353	63	8	111	704	929
Zilla Judge, Rampoora .	43	62	.	105	6	21	7	2	11	47	58
Pergunnah „ ..	12	19	1	32	7	8	2	.	2	19	13
„ Bhanpoora ..	26	15	.	71	14	13	..	5	9	41	30
„ Soobail ..	13	53	..	66	9	23	2	1	10	45	21
„ Jirapoor ..	38	30	.	68	5	23	...	17	4	49	19
„ Garote ...	23	53	2	78	4	27		...	1	32	19
„ Chandwasa ...	33	36	.	69	1	8	2	5	4	20	43
„ Manasa ..	23	37	..	60	3	6	6	.	.	15	15
„ Naraingurh ..	33	20	.	53	13	5	1	..	4	29	24
„ Nundwai .	1	2	..	3	.	.	...	2		2	1
Total .	245	357	3	605	68	131	20	32	45	290	306
GRAND TOTAL .	2,521	3,372	52	5,945	667	715	709	100	1,111	3,308	2,637

The total number of decrees to be executed in this year was 5,945, of which 3,308 were executed or otherwise disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,637. The corresponding figures for the last year were 6,308 decrees received for execution, 3,736 decrees executed, and 2,572 standing over for execution.

Six hundred and sixty-seven decrees were satisfied by cash payment in Court, 715 by amicable settlement, 709 by instalments, 106 by specific delivery of property, and 1,111 were struck off the file or otherwise disposed of.

Of the mode of execution.—The number of warrants for arrest issued was 244, but the number of persons actually sent to jail was only 49. The warrants for attachment of movable property numbered 1,990, but in 279 cases only sales were ordered, and in 257 cases only sales were confirmed. Similarly, attachments of immovable property aggregated 358, but the number of sales was 184 and confirmations only 79.

CRIMINAL.

The Sudder Court tried eight sessions cases, four of which were transferred to the Indore Zilla Judge for disposal. In the other four, all the accused were acquitted for want of evidence—a circumstance due to the inefficiency of the Police in collecting evidence, and to the carelessness of the committing Magistrate.

The number of cases decided by the Sudder Court with the aid of the *Punch* was 27, out of which in 24 cases the Judge and the *Punch* were unanimous, and in the remaining three the Judge was with the majority of the *Punch*.

The following table shows the amount of criminal work done by the Sudder Court as an appellate and revising Court in 1287 Faslee :—

NATURE OF WORK.	CASES FILED.			CASES DISPOSED OF.						No. ACCUSED.			HOW ACCUSED DEALT WITH.								
	Balance of 1286.	Received during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	Balance.	Balance of 1286.	Received during the year.	Total.	Released.	Sentenced.								
													Deaths.	Life imprisonment.	Rigorous imprisonment.	Simple imprisonment.	Whipping.	Fine.	Security for good behaviour.	Total.	
																					Balance.
Appeals ...	8	32	40	7	10	10	27	13	19	77	96	32	..	..	15	..	..	10	2	27	37
Review petitions ...	8	13	21	9	2	3	14	7	14	14	28	9	..	..	1	..	..	10	..	11	8
Confirmation cases ...	1	7	8	6	2	..	8	..	2	12	14	3	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	11	..
Miscellaneous appeals ..	10	26	36	24	3	..	27	9	15	46	61	28	..	..	6	..	..	3	..	9	24
Cases called for and received on examination of calendars ...	2	17	19	13	2	4	19	..	9	34	43	20	..	..	12	..	1	9	1	23	..
Total ..	29	95	124	59	19	17	95	29	59	183	242	92	7	1	37	..	1	32	3	81	69

Out of the total number of 95 cases, 84 were decided by the 1st Judge, one by the 1st and 2nd together, three by the 2nd, and the remaining seven by the 3rd Judge.

Statement showing the number of criminal cases disposed of by the Magistrates and Zilla Judges during the Faslee year 1287, with the number of persons convicted and acquitted:—

Zilla.	NAME OF THE COURT.	Number of officers.	Balance of 1286.	Filed during the year.	Total number of cases.	Disposed of.	Balance.	Persons sentenced.	Persons acquitted.	Total.	BALANCE.	
											Cases.	Persons.
INDORE.	Judge, Zilla Indore ...	1	9	138	147	147	...	125	185	310	...	...
	Subah " " ...	1	8	108	116	102	11	73	115	188	11	31
	City Indore " " ...	4	161	1,593	1,747	1,632	65	1,352	1,461	2,813	65	80
	Pergunnah Indore ...	6	110	733	843	722	121	155	190	945	121	30
	" Mahedpoor ...	9	24	341	365	327	38	355	120	475	38	53
	" Tarana ...	5	20	324	344	323	21	350	218	568	21	33
	" Kaitha ...	1	2	36	38	33	5	28	14	40	5	7
	" Sundarsee ...	1	1	43	44	44	...	48	8	56	...	...
	" Depalpoor ...	2	...	209	209	199	10	168	190	358	10	14
	" Samwere ...	1	40	347	387	321	66	126	292	418	66	15
	" Betma ...	2	...	65	65	65	...	46	16	92	...	...
	" Hasalpoor ...	1	2	159	161	136	25	97	109	206	25	52
	" Petlawud ...	1	66	94	160	131	29	88	10	123	29	39
	" Alumpoor ...	1	11	117	128	121	7	35	28	63	7	...
Total ...		36	447	4,307	4,751	4,353	401	3,344	3,316	6,660	401	363
NEMAD AND NEMAWAR.	Zilla Judge, Nemad and Nemawar.	1	5	57	62	47	15	69	40	109	15	60
	Subha, Zillah Nemad ...	1	1	8	9	8	1	7	3	10	1	1
	Pergunnah Khurgone ...	9	81	1,261	1,345	1,158	187	774	997	1,771	187	295
	" Chukhalda ...	7	25	278	303	271	32	415	149	564	32	56
	" Brahmaugam ...	1	1	105	106	105	1	38	100	138	1	1
	" Maheshur ...	6	8	516	524	500	24	294	361	658	24	46
	" Burwai ...	3	4	354	358	355	3	268	407	673	3	3
	" Nagulwadi ...	2	...	31	31	30	1	22	20	42	1	2
	" Nimawar ...	6	67	568	635	483	147	400	395	795	147	220
	" Kathaphodo ...	1	5	82	87	71	16	70	55	125	16	24
	" Satwas ...	1	54	82	136	125	11	69	118	187	11	15
Total ..		38	251	3,315	3,596	3,159	438	2,424	2,618	5,072	438	723
RAMPOORA.	Judge, Zillah Rampoor ...	1	10	32	42	33	9	33	11	43	9	16
	Subha " " ...	1	6	134	140	116	24	133	67	200	24	43
	Pergunnah Rampoor ...	3	24	377	401	316	85	285	138	423	85	36
	" Bhainpoora ...	2	11	113	124	114	10	123	53	178	10	22
	" Garote ...	3	161	389	550	449	101	281	411	722	101	171
	" Manasa ...	4	101	251	352	329	24	250	221	471	24	23
	" Chandwasa ...	2	255	188	443	321	119	221	87	308	119	167
	" Narainghur ...	3	10	78	88	73	15	57	48	105	15	1
	" Soonee ...	3	4	120	124	106	18	123	52	175	18	19
	" Jeerapoor ...	2	15	197	212	200	12	182	99	281	12	4
	" Nundwai ...	1	30	50	80	23	57	23	9	32	57	63
Total ...		25	627	1,929	2,556	2,092	474	1,710	1,226	2,936	474	575
GRAND TOTAL ...		99	1,325	9,581	10,906	9,593	1,313	7,478	7,190	14,668	1,313	1,661

There were 10,906 eriminal cases received for and pending decision in this year, of which 9,593 were decided, leaving a balance of 1,313, of which 401 belong to Indore, 438 to Nemad, and 474 to Rampoor. The Rampoor Zilla has the least business of all, and yet has the largest balance. I shall draw the attention of the Zilla Judge to this fact and enforce greater expedition.

The total number of eriminal cases decided in this year was 9,593; of these there were 12 cases of murder, 13 of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 14 of attempt to murder, 12 of causing miscarriage, 18 of rape, 16 of grievous hurt, 334 of hurt, 40 of kidnapping and abduction, 152 of adultery and enticing a married woman, 70 of wrongful confinement, 3,474 of assault and eriminal force, 67 of attempt to commit suicide, 81 of eriminal intimidation, 16 of dacoity, 56 of robbery, 21 of house-breaking by night, 41 of extortion, 2,350 of theft, 83 of eriminal breach of trust, 240 of eriminal misappropriation, 59 of receiving stolen property, 88 of cheating, 35 of using and making false coin, 26 of fabricating false evidence, 27 of giving false evidence, 20 of possessing false weights and measures, 90 of defamation, 27 of receiving illegal gratification, 76 of eriminal trespass, 317 of mischief, 5 of harbouring offenders, 13 of escape from lawful custody, 3 of being members of a gang of dacoits and 169 of miscellaneous offences.

Out of the above number, 4,353 were decided in the Indore Zilla, 3,158 in the Nemad Zilla and 2,082 in the Rampoor.

The total number of accused involved in the cases disposed of was 14,668, of whom 7,478 were convicted and 7,190 acquitted. Of the former number, 4,300 were convicted upon their own confessions and 3,178 upon other evidence. I have little doubt the former number includes almost all the serious offences.

Of the persons convicted, 7 were sentenced to be hanged, 1 to imprisonment for life, 3 to imprisonment for 10 years, 21 to rigorous imprisonment above 5 years, 16 to rigorous imprisonment above 3 years, 65 above one year, 148 above 6 months, 92 above 3 months, 154 above 2 months, 137 above 1 month, and 1,046 below one month.

Six thousand four hundred and thirty-six were sentenced to be fined; of these 5,730 were fined below Rupees 10, 481 below Rupees 25, 106 below Rupees 50, 78 below Rupees 100, 24 below Rupees 250, and 17 below Rupees 500; 344 were sentenced to be whipped; 85 were ordered to give security for good behaviour.

The following table shows the number of criminal appeals disposed of by the several Criminal Appellate Courts in the State in 1287 :—

Zillas.	COURTS.	NO. OF CASES FOR DISPOSAL.			DISPOSED OF.				Balance.
		Balance of 1286.	Received during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	
INDORE.	Zilla Judge ...	...	85	85	38	18	29	85	...
	„ 1st Class Magistrate	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
	City 1st Class Magistrate	2	10	12	2	...	3	5	7
	2nd Class Magistrate, Mhow ...	...	3	3	1	2	...	3	...
	Total ...	2	99	101	41	21	32	94	7
NEMAD AND NEMAWAR.	Zilla Judge ...	2	29	31	18	3	3	24	7
	1st Class Magistrate, Bejagad ...	...	7	7	4	...	1	5	2
	1st Class Magistrate, Nemawar ...	8	6	14	5	4	2	11	3
	Total ...	10	42	52	27	7	6	40	12
RAMPOORA.	Zilla Judge ...	1	25	26	14	4	7	25	1
	„ 1st Class Magistrate	...	8	8	...	1	...	1	7
	2nd Class Magistrate, Rampoorah ...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...
	Total ...	1	34	35	15	5	7	27	8
	GRAND TOTAL ...	13	175	188	83	33	45	161	27

The total number of appeals was 188. Of these 85 were in the Zilla Court, Indore; 31 Zilla Court, Nemad and Nemawar; 26 Zilla Court, Rampoorah; 1 in the Court of the Subha of Indore; 8 in that of the Subha of Rampoorah; 12 in that of the First Class Magistrate, City Indore; 7 First Class Magistrate of Khurgone; 14 First Class Magistrate, Nemawar; 3 Second Class Magistrate, Mhow, and 1 Second Class Magistrate, Rampoorah.

17. The Zilla Judges were invested with jurisdiction to try and determine bankruptcy cases, pending the sanction to the detailed rules which had been submitted to Your Highness. The Durbar is not aware of what the Sudder Judge says he was doing in this matter and, therefore, cannot offer any remarks thereon.

18. In the *Devanee*, or Civil Department, the result of the *Punch* system is above criticism.

19. The Sudder Court decided 29 cases with the *Punch*, and the Judge was in minority only in one case! In 16 cases, more than 50 per cent. of the whole, the Judge and the *Punch* were unanimous, and in the rest, except one, the decision of the Court was that of a majority, the Judge being a member of it.

20. A very large number of decrees are reported by the Sudder Court to have been struck off the file or otherwise disposed of. This should have been explained in the report. The Sudder Court Judge will be called upon to submit an explanation on this point.

21. The Sudder Judge very properly complains of large arrears of criminal work in Rampoor. The sole reason of this is the non-efficiency of the local Magistracy, insufficiency of the constabulary police and want of village police.

22. The laws of matrimony among the middle and lower classes are not very rigid. Their breaches involve very often only money compensation. Besides, these territories are inhabited partly by single people, who emigrate hither to obtain livelihood, not intending to make these parts their home. They find partners in single women and lead a sort of *quasi-married* life. This state of things, I believe, explains the large number of cases of adultery and enticing married women. The number of acquittals is nearly cent. per cent. with convictions. This is very unsatisfactory. Either the prosecution is at fault, or the Magistrates and Judges are too lenient. The latter is not probable.

23. It is a matter of great congratulation that the Jury system, lately introduced, worked so satisfactorily, on its criminal side also, as evidenced by the figures of the Sudder Court. There was not a single case in which the Judge was in minority and opposed to the verdict of the majority of the *Punch*. This single fact most clearly demonstrates that the majority of the Jury was capable of arriving at correct conclusions. In out of the 27 cases decided with the *Punch* by the Sudder Court, the Judge and the *Punch* were unanimous in 24 cases, that is, $\frac{8}{9}$ ths of the whole! I trust that this result will be viewed by Your Highness as very satisfactory.

24. With the sanction of Your Highness, a Code of Criminal Procedure was drafted. Of course I do not claim its authorship, as much of it is taken from the law and practice now prevailing in these territories. The draft code was seen by Your Highness and was generally approved. I hope to be able to introduce it in the next year. According to this code, there will be six classes of Magistrates. As an experiment, a few of the *Kotwals* of the City of Indore were, with Hoozoor sanction, invested with powers pertaining to the 6th Class Magistrates, and their work was carefully watched over by the 1st Class Magistrate of Indore, Rowjee Bulvant, and was found to be most satisfactory. I took personal interest in ascertaining how the scheme worked and agree with the said efficient 1st Class Magistrate that these Magistrates worked remarkably well.

25. The First Judge of the Sudder Court, Rao Saheb Dhondo Shamrao Garud, complains that the Police of the State is not efficient, and the Durbar, I regret to state, agrees with this officer.

26. *Registration*.—A Secretary to the Durbar, a Registrar for the town and three Registrars for the three districts of Rampoor, Indore and Nemad and Nemawar, were appointed. Sub-Registrars were also appointed. The rules sanctioned will come into force from the next year.

27. *Khasgee*.—The Khasgee Department disposed of 575 civil and 1,325 criminal cases, leaving a balance of 316 and 325 cases respectively on its file.

28. From this Department were disbursed Rupees 18,974 towards the relief of the distressed poor, and Rupees 17,738 were spent on relief works during the year under review.

29. It disbursed Rupees 48,743 in sinking new wells, &c., and improving the existing ones.

30. The management of the Cotton Mill was transferred to the Khasgee Department, and the profit arising from it was credited to the Khasgee accounts as directed.

31. The account of this mill stands thus :—

			Cloths. Pieces.	Weights. lbs.
Balance at the end of 1286	...	...	11,375	67,694
Produced in 1287	...	...	98,469	588,153
		Total	109,844	655,847
Sold in 1287	...	...	82,476	487,030
Balance on the 6th June 1878	...	...	27,368	168,817

32. Yarn weighing 45,103 lbs. were produced, and nearly the whole of it was sold during the year.

33. The other mill sanctioned is under construction, and machines necessary for it were purchased and were being imported into Indore.

34. The thanks of the Durbar are due to Buxi Saheb, Khooman-sing, C.S.I., for the able manner in which he supplied the place of Mr. Broome during his absence.

35. *Jails*.—In the Central Jail, prisoners enjoyed good health. In the year under review, the practice of paying cash as a part of the daily rations and of each prisoner cooking his meals separately was abolished, and that of messing together, without prejudice to the custom of castes, was introduced. These were effected with some trouble, as a combination among them to be riotous had to be broken down with vigour and the ring-leaders had to be punished.

36. The average strength of prisoners during the year 1287 was 349, average daily sick was 2·82, and death amounted to 1·14.

37. *Municipality*.—It is my opinion that Municipalities should be required to attend to (1) drainage, (2) then sweepings, (3) then water-supply, (4) then roads, (5) then lighting. When things are done not in this order, the main object of the establishment of Municipalities is not gained, and the town continues to be unhealthy and uncomfortable. Much of my municipal time was therefore, spent in improving the existing drains of the city and constructing new ones. As a proof of

the fact that Your Highness' supervision extends over all the departments, Your Highness was pleased to examine a few of them and issued necessary instructions on the subject. As a rule, streets in the heart of cities are neglected by Municipalities. I am glad to report that much was done during the year under review to save the Indore Municipality from such a charge. Many streets were improved, so much so that where it was not convenient for foot passengers to walk, carriages can now freely pass.

38. To secure greater cleanliness, additional carts were employed, and the Joona Indore was, for the first time, thoroughly cleansed.

39. A virulent type of epidemic cholera broke out twice and carried away 453 people. The medical opinion of the Residency Surgeon was received, and a few huts, amongst which the disease had broken out, were burnt down, compensating their owners for their loss. Cholera-sheds were erected in different corners of the town, and the patients were well taken care of by Surgeon Choonilal Doss.

40. It was a matter of great thankfulness that the disease was, in a comparatively short period, stamped out, and Your Highness' subjects, in other respects, enjoyed decent health. The water-works of the town realised more than the most sanguine expectations of the Durbar, and supplied drinking water to the population of the town of Indore during the water famine which unhappily prevailed in Malwa. It is, however, clear that the water-supply requires considerable augmentation, and it is hoped that the schemes, Your Highness has planned and are being executed under Your Highness' personal superintendence, will supply this want. The towns-people think that no water, however small in quantity, should be devoted from these water-works to purposes of agricultural irrigation, if not throughout the year, at least during the latter half of the Faslee. The Durbar considers their opinion to be sound, and, if I recollect right, it is not against the wishes of Your Highness. Any additional supply, howsoever secured, will enable the Municipality to attend more to the requirements of the people for drinking purposes, and then for flushing the drains of the city.

41. The sewage farms, six in number, have been reported to have done their work well. No filth was allowed to be emptied in the rivers, corrupting and fouling their water, or to vitiate the atmosphere of the town.

42. The Municipal Vice-President in submitting his annual report speaks highly of the Manager, Appavier. I am happy to support this opinion, as the Durbar had ample opportunity of personal observation of what the Manager did and how he dealt with the general public.

43. The report shows the following receipts for Faslee 1287 :—

					Rs.
Trade tax	...	...	...	...	9,860
House tax	...	...	...	...	3,226
Drainage contribution	...	...	...	...	15,109
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	3,814
Total					32,039
Sirkar contribution	...	...	...	...	13,000
GRAND TOTAL					45,039

44. From the following it will be seen that the ways and means of the Municipality are not in a satisfactory state :—

Charges for 1287.

					<i>Rs.</i>
Establishment	...	...	...	...	4,008
Fire engines	...	...	...	...	1,319
Conservancy carts	...	...	...	...	8,271.
Construction of drains	...	...	...	...	22,235
Roads	...	...	...	...	6,676
Lighting	...	...	...	...	3,347
Compensation for property taken up	...	...	...	...	1,083
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	102
Extra charges, as remedial measures against cholera	...	...	...	...	233
Refund to the Treasury as <i>Vyaz</i> and <i>Manotee</i>	...	...	...	...	3,177
Sewage farms	...	...	...	...	225
Total				...	50,726

45. The excess has been met from the savings of the previous years; as these cannot be inexhaustible, at the end of the next year a financial crisis may occur. I beg, therefore, to request Your Highness to take into 'Your Highness' consideration the measures I have proposed, and pass final orders, enabling the Municipality to improve its income.

46. Drains of more than six miles' length were constructed during the year at a cost of Rupees 25,618. Something more remains to be done to complete the drainage. When it is completed, some provision in the Municipal Budget will have to be made for flushing them at fixed intervals, the reservoirs now being made providing water.

47. Twenty-four additional lights were put up in places where their absence was a cause of great nuisance to people.

48. In making the drainage of the town efficient, the levels of fourteen drains had to be raised. This was done at a cost of above Rupees 2,000.

49. An attempt was made to collect-vital statistics of the town of Indore, and accounts of births and deaths were received for the twelve months of the year. The figures obtained prove that the accounts are incorrect. There are means of ascertaining the correct number of deaths without entertaining any additional establishment, but such is not the ease as regards births. Measures will, however, be adopted to overcome the difficulty, and, in the course of time, I hope to be able to obtain correct accounts.

50. The following table shows the prices of grains (middle sort) which ruled during the year:—

Month and year.				Wheat per Mancee.	Gram per Mancee.	Jwaree per Mancee.	Rice per Mancee.
1877.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
June	...	...	...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	24
July	...	...	...	19	17	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	24
August	...	...	...	22	20	18	39
September	...	...	...	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	36
October	...	...	...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	36
November	...	...	...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	14	32
December	...	...	...	15	13	13	32
1878.							
January	...	...	...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	34
February	...	...	...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	36
March	...	...	...	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	34
April	...	...	...	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	23	16	36
May	...	...	...	23	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	32

It will thus be seen that the price of wheat varied from about ten to sixteen *seers* a rupee, of gram from about 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ *seers* a rupee, of jwaree from nearly 13 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ *seers* a rupee, and of rice from about six to ten *seers* a rupee.

POOR-HOUSE.

51. I inspected the poor-house situated on the left bank of the Peevallyakhal. The buildings are kept clean and are erected in a healthy site and are surrounded by an extensive garden; at the time of my inspection, there were only seven or eight persons inhabiting them.

52. This institution gets from *Dhadvoyee* Department (a minor department of the Customs) an income of 12 special days' collection of *Dhadvoyee* in the year. It amounted in Faslee 1286 to Rupees 1,323; a few private subscriptions were also received. The institution is under the management of one of the *Dalals* or brokers of the city. I am not satisfied with this management. I do not think that the revenues of the institution are properly appropriated. The expenses to keep up the garden exceed the revenue derived from it. I am of opinion that the garden should be leased out and the management of the institution transferred to better hands. After making this arrangement, an order may be passed to prevent unsightly, diseased and infirm beggars annoying the general public on the high roads.

53. *Medical Department.*—There were 16,454 persons treated in the City Dispensary. The western mode of treatment of diseases appears to gain ground among the masses.

54. Dr. Choonilall Doss was able to secure the confidence of the people, and in all intricate cases his aid is being courted.

55. The number of doctors was raised from 26 to 29 in the year, and they treated 16,880 persons, of whom 15,380 were cured and 507 died, leaving a balance of 993 still under treatment at the end of the year.

56. The number of vaccinators was increased from 14 to 16 as proposed in the last year.

57. The following is taken from Dr. Choonilall's report:—

Jail.—On the last day of the last year there were 438 prisoners on the register.

During the year under review, 1,135 prisoners were received, 1,134 released, 12 escaped, 11 died (of whom 7 of cholera), and 1 paid the last penalty of the law.

The average strength of prisoners during the year was 349, daily sick per cent. 2.82, and death per cent 1.14.

The health of the prisoners, on the whole, was as good as could be desired.

A jail manufactory is worked, on a moderate scale, by prison-labour.

Jail uniform and the mess system were introduced with the greatest difficulty. The changes, however, especially the latter, have greatly improved their health, as well as prevented a useless waste of time.

Sundara Bai, the State Midwife, attended (mostly with success) 83 labour cases, of which four were preternatural. Her assistance is now sought for by almost all classes of people—a sure proof of her usefulness and popularity.

Foundling Asylum.—Only one child was received. It had been found in the hollow of a grave in a place seldom frequented. The poor little thing died.

There are at present two female children who are thriving well. The midwife takes a lively interest in them.

Sanitation of the City.—The drains and streets are always kept clean. The city was twice visited by cholera, but fortunately on both the occasions it was confined to particular parts of it.

Every measure was resorted to to stamp out this fell disease. Temporary sheds were built in different parts of the town, where 233 cases (mostly paupers) were treated, of which 148 were cured.

Vaccination.—During the year under review, 2,733 children have been vaccinated against 4,197 of the preceding year. This decrease has been mainly due to the following circumstances:—

- (1) The omission of the Residency Vaccinators' numbers this year, which was included in the last year's total.
- (2) The repeated failure of lymph sent for from Mhow.
- (3) The prevalence of small-pox and cholera generally hindered the operation.

(4) The absence of some of the very efficient vaccinators and their places remaining vacant for the greater part of the season.

And lastly, the indifference and, in some cases, the apathy of the district officials, who do not appreciate the value of the boon.

Keeping cholera out of the question, the public health of the city was good.

58. To run further against the prejudices of the people, as the doctors would have it, appears to me imprudent.

59. *Press*.—This Department did very useful service. While it sent out the *Sirkar Gazette* with the greatest punctuality, it printed the following jobs during the year under report:—

Kind of work..		Number of official jobs.	Number of private jobs.	Total number of jobs.
Journals (issues)	...	52	44	96
Books, pamphlets, tracts, &c.,	...	15	5	20
Forms and miscellaneous jobs	...	233	23	256
Total	...	300	72	372

It will be seen that the number of jobs executed during the year under report is greater than that executed during the previous year, the numbers being 328 and 372 respectively.

Two Printing and one Lithographic Presses were worked during the year, and the quantity and value of the work turned out by each class of Presses are shown below:—

Name of Department.	Number of jobs litho- graphed.	Number of jobs printed.	Total number of jobs.	Value.
				<i>Rs. a.</i>
The <i>Sirkar Gazette</i> (issues) ...	...	52	52	1,294 10
Durbar Revenue Department ...	19	25	44	256 12
„ Judicial „ ...	16	9	25	51 6
„ Foreign „ ...	1	...	1	0 12
„ General „ ...	1	12	13	31 14
„ English „ ...	1	9	10	120 5
Sudder Court ...	5	3	8	29 6
Zilla Judge, Indore ...	7	1	8	16 8
Dooyam Adawlut ...	3	...	3	4 14
Nazim Deshdan ...	5	8	13	198 2
Naib Nazim ...	3	5	8	132 8
Foujdar, City Indore ...	5	...	5	12 0
The Opium Godown ...	1	...	1	1 12
Judge, Zilla Nemad ...	2	...	2	2 0
Buxegiree ...	5	...	5	8 10
Colonel's Kutehery ...	4	1	5	33 14
The Cotton Mill ...	2	2	4	17 2
Chief Engineer's Office ...	4	6	10	101 12
Native „ ...	12	...	12	30 8
The Moolkae Fouz ...	5	1	6	15 12
The Municipality ...	3	...	3	7 0
The Maistrykhana ...	2	...	2	19 2
The Educational Department ...	3	...	3	3 2
The Postal Department ...	11	3	14	69 4
Kepadjamdarkhana ...	1	...	1	2 4
Stamp Office ...	1	...	1	1 12
Khasgee Department ...	1	...	1	1 2
Ameen Bhanpoora ...	2	...	2	2 0
„ Tarana ...	2	...	2	4 8
Vahivatdur, Garote ...	1	...	1	2 4
„ Nimawar ...	5	...	5	6 4
Thanedar, Buranakhedi ...	2	...	2	3 6
Hoozoor Palace ...	1	...	1	1 2
Press Department ...	2	...	2	5 0
„ Depôt ...	8	17	25	287 0
Private jobs ...	53	19	72	292 6
Total ...	199	173	372	3,067 15

It will be seen that the value of the work turned out by the Press during the year under review is greater than that of the work turned out in the previous year, the amounts being Rupees 2,828 and Rupees 3,068 respectively.

The following books, pamphlets, &c., of a comparatively permanent nature were printed in the Department:—

NAME.				Size.	No. of pages.	No. of copies.
Registration Rules in English	...	...	...	8vo.	8	52
Administration Report do.	...	...	...	"	36	200
<i>Marathi.</i>						
Durbar Revenue Circulars	...	...	...	"	52	300
" Judicial	...	...	...	"	29	300
" General	...	...	...	"	24	300
" Military	...	...	...	"	2	300
Revenue Circular No. 20 (separate form)	...	...	...	"	8	100
Rules of <i>Patilkee Vuttun</i>	...	...	...	"	32	5,000
Registration Rules	...	...	...	"	12	300

The Circulars issued by the Durbar in its different departments have been reprinted in a book-form and are available for use by officers and for sale to the public. The report on the administration of the State for Faslee 1286 was also printed by the Department. In point of magnitude of printing, the publication of the rules regarding *Patilkee Vuttun* was the most important, 5,000 copies of the work having been struck off.

A Book-binding Establishment is a great desideratum in the Department. Rao Sahib Ramechandra Anandrao Udas brought this circumstance to the notice of the Durbar last year, and it is to be hoped that something will now be done to supply this want. At present this important portion of the work is done by the unskilled convicts from the Jail with their rude primitive implements; and although their work does no discredit to them, assisted as they are by no improved apparatus, I fear it greatly detracts from the general appearance of the works executed by this Department.

I may mention here that Mr. Govindrao, the Superintendent, has had a perforating machine made here. It is of course rude and costs labour to work it; but it answers our purpose well enough in the absence of a better one.

The receipts and charges of the Department during the year under review were as follows:—

Receipts.

					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Value of work done	...	...	...	...	3,067	15	0
Amount realized from insertion of private notices	...	...	...	...	137	9	3
Subscription to the Gazette	...	...	...	...	63	8	6
Sundry receipts	...	...	...	...	17	2	0
Total					3,286	2	9

<i>Charges.</i>				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Establishment	...	...	...	2,926	2	6
Contingencies	...	...	...	164	15	9
Total				3,091	2	3

It will be in the recollection of the Durbar, that on the recommendation of Mr. Ramebandra Anandrao Udas, the rate of subscription to the Gazette was reduced in December 1876, from Rupees 6 to Rupees 3; and Rupees 1½ to public servants on below Rupees 25 per mensem, with a view to placing the publication within reach of all classes of the public and His Highness' servants. The result, one would naturally expect from this reduction in the rate of subscription, will be an increase in the number of private subscribers. Fact, however, does not much favour this very natural supposition. The number of subscribers during the year under report was 19 against 20 during Faslee 1286, and the amount of subscription was Rupees 45 against Rupees 72-8 in the previous year.

Mr. Govind Moreshar Dhavale, the present Superintendent, has been doing his duties very satisfactorily.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

60. The Postal Department continued as useful as was expected. The speed of the mails kept up was four miles an hour and the deliveries were very regular. No complaints were made of the Postal Department by the general public. I have, however, to remark that in the Mahals of Burwai, where *Akbarnavises* did the postal work, there was much confusion and irregularity. If a separate *Karkoon* were sanctioned, the Department would be complete and serve as a model.

61. The Postal Department of the State cost Rupees 14,757, while the work done by this Department is valued at Rupees 20,946. If the postage of the public service be deducted from this receipt, the Department is not self-supporting by Rupees 6,189.

EDUCATION.

62. Owing to the sad death of the Superintendent of State Education, Raojee Vasudev Tullu, M.A., and for want of time on my part, I was unable to carry out improvements in this Department. On the whole, a fair progress was made.

63. The following is taken from the report of the Acting Superintendent of State Education:—

“As will be seen from the tabular statements annexed hereto, the total number of schools in the Department is 91, 10 schools having been newly opened; of these, there are 75 schools wholly supported by Government, and the remaining 16 are partly supported by Government and partly by popular contribution. The total number of pupils in schools

wholly maintained by Government is 3,272; and the number in schools which receive popular contributions is 564, the whole numerical strength being 3,836, showing an increase of 520 pupils over that of the last year. The Law-class consists of pupils not exceeding 6 or 7 in number. The total expenditure for the year under report was Rupees 36,094, inclusive of the cost of supervision and inspection.

"Among schools wholly dependent on Government, there are 4 English schools, numbering 187 pupils; 8 Sanskrit schools consisting of 200 students; and as many Persian schools attended by 218 pupils. The number of Hindi schools is 27 educating 1,395 pupils, that of mixed schools is 17, attended by 819 students, and that of Marathi schools is 11, attended by 453 pupils.

"Among schools partly drawing on Government Treasury for their maintenance, there are 11 Hindi schools attended by 305 pupils, 2 mixed schools consisting of 132 students, 1 Marathi school attended by 91 students, and 2 Persian schools attended by 36 students.

"The total receipts of popular contributions during the year under report were Rupees 714, and the levy of fees amounted to Rupees 56.

"*Indore English School.*—The staff of teachers which was engaged to impart instruction to scholars in this school underwent no change except in the nomination of a new Head Master from Bombay, in the person of Mr. G. V. Tullu, M.A., of the Elphinstone College, on a salary of Rupees 125 per mensem from the 7th March 1878. This alteration was necessitated by the sudden death of the late Superintendent. Four students were sent up for the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University held in November last; out of which number, I am glad to report, two passed the examination with success; of these one was placed in the second, and the other in the third class. He who was placed in the second class is no other than Bhao Saheb Kibe, younger brother of the widely known Vinayak Rao Gunesh, one of the most wealthy and respectable bankers and jaghirdars connected with this State. This successful candidate took up Sanskrit for his second language, in which he did credit to himself and to the school.

"The upper three senior classes of this school were examined by Mr. Mackay, Principal of the Residency College, Camp Indore, and other examiners, in accordance with the scheme laid down for holding a competitive examination which was held for four consecutive days, commencing from the 15th to the 18th April; I am happy to observe, this school succeeded in winning two first-class scholarships, one of Rupees seven awarded for proficiency in Sanskrit, and the other of Rupees five for excellence in History, both tenable for one year.

"The progress of the school on the whole was fair.

"*Encouragement to Vernacular Literature.*—I am of strong opinion that a fund amounting to Rupees 200 should be set aside for affording encouragement to Vernacular Literature, especially of this part of the country. Hindi being the vernacular dialect of Malwa, I propose that annual rewards, in order of merit, be offered to authors writing original works or translations in this language. Such prizes will tend to enrich the literature of the country.

“*Law Class.*—This institution was founded in the year 1875, when Sir T. Madava Row was at the head of the Ministry in His Highness’ Government. The object which was proposed in establishing an institution of this kind remains yet to be gained. The pupils who have been learning law in this class have nothing in the prospect to induce them to prosecute the study of this branch of knowledge with vigour and energy. Unless, therefore, some impetus is given to law-students, the institution, I fear, will very soon dwindle gradually into nothing. The inducement to draw a larger number of pupils to this class would be, I suggest, to throw open some of the minor posts in the Judicial Department, whenever vacancies occur; or at any rate, they should be allowed to practise as Vakeels in the Courts, Civil and Criminal, in the territories of His Highness. Should the Durbar adopt one of the aforesaid two courses, the law-class would be a substantial advantage afforded to the public. I am, therefore, hopeful that this institution will engage the attention of the Durbar, and shall have no cause left for complaint. The number at present attending the class is drawn to it merely by the temptation of a few scholarships that are assigned to the class.”

64. Agreeing with the view of the Acting Superintendent of State Education on the subject of encouragement to Vernacular Literature, and having funds at my disposal out of the budget grant, I have sanctioned his proposal.

65. About the Law Class, I am prepared to employ these students in the Judicial Department, provided they pass the necessary examinations. I would not permit them to practise as Vakeels or employ them as judicial officers simply on the ground that they have been for some time studying in this class.

66. Your Highness sanctioned the establishment of an Engineering Class at an annual cost of Rupees 3,000 in order that young men; *Pateels*, *Pulwarees* and *Karkoons* might be trained in surveying land, estimating works, &c.

67. Also, a Medical Class was sanctioned for the education of *Vaidyas* and *Hakims*, who might be disposed to learn the European system of medicine, as well as of such young men as might wish to try the medical profession.

68. A Mahomedan Law Master was appointed and was attached to the Madressa.

69. The young man who held a scholarship from this State, and was being educated in the School of Arts at Bombay, did very well, having obtained four prizes and a good certificate.

70. Of the two Sirkar students, who were being educated in the Agricultural College of Madras, one, I am sorry to say, died. He was reported to have been a very promising lad. The College authorities, I think, have chosen another deserving scholar in the place of the deceased.

71. The Sanskrit College was examined and did credit to itself. The famous Gwalior Pundit, Vedamurti Gopalacharia, presided at the examination. The report of the progress made in this college, written

in Sanskrit by Ramanuja Shastrec, a Sanskrit Master of the Madressa, is appended to this report.

72. I am satisfied with the progress made in *Kavya*, *Vyakarna* *Tarka* and the *Pedas*. Some of the boys, who were under 10 years of age, did remarkably well. They were rewarded with prizes.

73. The Department of Education cost Rupees 38,454 for Faslee 1287.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND FOREST DEPARTMENTS.

74. The Chief Engineer of the State, Mr. J. J. Carey, reported as follows:—

This year's paucity of rain brought much distress in the districts, especially amongst the Bheels about and below Jam Ghât. At the direction of His Highness, I went, on the 7th September 1877, to Jam Ghât, and tried to persuade the Bheels to work on the road, from Mhow to Jam Ghât and down towards Bagdora; but to no purpose. They distinctly declined to work; at Kusalgad Fort the Bheels did come and deepened a small portion of the tank. The work cost a ridiculously high rate, but being a work of charity and done by Bheels, nothing can be said.

This is the only engineering work I have been called upon to do. Several sites for reservoirs were visited by His Highness near Kusalgad and Bagdora, the works of which, if carried out, would much benefit the locality by irrigating the lands below the bunds. But nothing has been done to start these works. This season was a grand one to deepen old tanks, clear out weeds, repair bunds, earth-work and masonry, and to do all works connected with a further water-supply all over the districts; nothing, as far as I know, has been done to such works, and such another season may not happen for years to come. This is a pity, as another year is passed without these irrigation improvements being carried out and a year's benefit and increase of revenue lost.

The fair-weather roads were to have been started from Maheshur to Khurgone on to Bickangaum and Bersia, and much might have been done before this monsoon, but my Inspector was sent away on boundary duty near Petlawad; and my Assistant Engineer was engaged in other works connected with the new Palace, so nothing was done.

The great scarcity of water in tanks and wells was felt all over the districts both below and above the Ghâts. Such a drought has not been felt for many years, causing much sickness and death to the people and cattle. Also rivers and nullas in which water used to run all through the hot seasons of other years, completely dried up this year. In the city of Indore the want of water was severely felt. Every well in the city and neighbourhood was cleaned out; in some cases wells that were completely filled with earth and rubbish to the depth of 10 to 12 feet were thoroughly cleaned out down to the rock and gave water for some time. In some wells, where the rocky beds gave indication of further supply, we had to resort to blasting, but after a time it became quite apparent that further sinking would only be a cause of unnecessary expense, and the work was stopped; in several wells this happened.

Experience then showed us that our best and only supply must come from the beds of the Khan and Garbari rivers. Our whole attention was given to sinking numerous *jirras* in these beds, the result being a good supply at the least possible cost. Of course the people in various parts of the city were put to much inconvenience, and had long distances to go for water. But this was to be expected. We cleaned out 189 wells, and made 140 *jirras* in the beds of the rivers, and cleaned out 11 *bavdees*.

Happily, the canal supply lasted, which was not expected, and enabled the work of the Cotton Factory to be carried on without a day's delay.

A causeway at Dewas Naka might have been built, but contractors would not undertake a work, where they were responsible for the durability of the work for three years, and having no Inspector to superintend it, the work had to lie over until another opportunity offered itself.

A bund is being built at the village of Asserpoora, in the Bai district, which, I hope, will be completed before the end of July.

Forest.—The fuel supply to the Railways has entirely ceased from our forests, the authorities being supplied from the British forests of Manpoor districts and from the Dhar jungles by Mhow Bohoras at a very reduced rate. The profit which we realized last year on this is completely lost.

We have done our best to conserve the jungles under our charge. The Nakedars have done their duty well in more ways than their legitimate duty authorized them. They helped to put out jungle fires, catching robbed cattle, preventing robberies and otherwise guarding our forests. Our patrols also added very much in this work.

Our nurseries have been a complete failure this year owing to want of water-supply. I have, however, instituted another plan, *viz.*, that all Izardars in our forest shall sow seeds of various jungle trees in several parts of their waste lands, which at one time were under forest, and now completely become waste useless land, unfit for cultivation. The Forest Department will also sow seeds and transplant the young trees to various parts of our waste lands. If this is carried out properly, we shall be keeping up the supply of fuel which is in large demand from Indore and Mhow. *Mowha* seeds have been ordered to be sown in large quantities.

I have started the sowing of jungle tree seeds in five districts near Indore, *viz.*, Hatode, Betma, Depalpoor, Samwere and Indore, with the view of the country being in a few years studded with fine trees planted on tops of bunds around tanks, along the banks of rivers, and in waste lands. Trees ensure shade for cattle, leaves for manure. These trees ought to cool the country and possibly will attract rain which we sadly want in certain districts; at first there will be some little trouble in taking care of the young trees, each village being responsible for the care of watering during the dry season, but I feel sure when the people see the good to be derived they will themselves increase tree culture.

Our grass-collecting has been beneficial in many ways, but now that the rail is open to Indore, the traffic along the Khandwa and Indore road is almost entirely stopped; so, in future, we shall not collect depôts

of grass along the road. I have stacked about one lakh of *poolas* of grass at Indore on trial, but I fear the results as to profit; grass is sold very cheap in Indore by owners of *beeds* within twelve miles of cantonments; they bring in small quantities at a time in their own carts, and by so doing quite under-sell my store as I have to bring my grass quite 30 miles in hired carts.

Lac.—Lac has not turned out well, at least as far as profit goes. Through the year 1877-78 I have tied lac on 2,385 trees above the ghâts in the Indore District, and below in Burwai 1,794 trees, Maheshur 200 trees, and in Brahmangaum 631 trees, making a total of 5,010 trees on which we have tied lac. Last year we found lac on 882 trees and tied lac on to 1,043 trees; so in two years we have a total of 6,939 lac-bearing trees.

I have now given up collecting lac. The statements herewith sent show that it does not pay. The pay of the Inspector swallows up the income. I have recommended the Durbar to pass on this lac-collecting into the hands of the Ameens of the different districts. They can collect it at a cheaper rate than I can. If I send a man out to tie and collect departmentally, he always brings in a heavy bill; so I recommend in future, the lac should be done by contract from the Amcen's Courts. The lac is spreading over the districts as you will see by the report and very possibly could increase still further if the Inspector had a greater interest in it. As long as he is paid a salary, he does not trouble himself much, but if he be paid a percentage on all collected at a certain rate, possibly the next year's return would show up better.

I am sorry to say this year has not been so profitable as 1876-77. In that year you are aware Rupees 17,000 was paid into the Treasury. Then we had large supplies of engine fuel and logs to the Railways. This year we lost all that, and our profit of Rupees 7,000 is simply from jungle produce.

But besides this profit, I can show a still further sum, carried to the credit of the Forest Department on the account in the supply of timber and charcoal to different Departments of the State, and farmers in the districts for houses, ploughs, &c., grass in store at Indore, corrugated-iron sheets which form a protection to our grass stack, and cash in hand. The accompanying accounts will explain all this.

I beg the Durbar will understand that these profits are clear and above all working expenses.

75. Works of irrigation estimated at Rupces 2,59,600 were sanctioned to afford relief to the distressed poor. About Rupees 7,000 were spent on the construction of the Sirpoor tank and Rupees 47,000 on the construction of the Dussera Kutchery.

76. *Prickly Comfrey*.—A small quantity of the prickly comfrey roots was obtained, and its cultivation was tried in the year. I am of opinion that, as a fodder, it is a failure. From experience it has been found that it grows well only on irrigated soil, and such a fodder is not profitable in India.

REVENUE.

77. The benefit of the *Istmoorari Rules*, which Your Highness had promulgated, was taken by ryots in 23 cases. It was perhaps owing to the badness of the season that these rules were not more availed of.

78. To make Your Highness' territories completely independent of other countries in the matter of food grains, it is necessary that more wheat should be cultivated. To this end, Your Highness' orders for increasing the cultivation of wheat were enforced, and the ryots advised to prefer wheat to opium.

79. We are now compelled to buy cotton from the Central Provinces and Khandeish and other places for the cotton mill. As this is being extended, it becomes doubly necessary to adopt measures for the encouragement of the growth of good cotton. We can never grow these two staples too much. If the produce ever becomes more than what may be necessary for local consumption, the excess will enrich the country by being shipped to England.

80. From the following will be learnt the demand, collection and balance of the gross revenues of the State:—

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Faslee 1286 ...	54,34,000	48,04,000	6,30,000
„ 1287 ...	55,51,000	51,23,000	4,28,000

81. The usual comparative statement of the receipts and charges of the kingdom is given below:—

Receipts.

Sources.	Faslee 1286.	Faslee 1287.	REMARKS.
Land ...	27,99,000	30,72,000	
Customs ...	4,16,000	4,76,000	
Abkari ...	1,19,000	1,21,000	
Tributes ...	1,59,000	1,37,000	
Stamps ...	61,000	55,000	
Fines, &c. ...	61,000	61,000	
Interest ...	9,62,000	9,03,000	
Post Office ...	4,000	6,000	
Mint ...	12,000	25,000	
Miscellaneous ...	2,11,000	2,67,000	
Total ...	48,04,000	51,23,000	

Charges.

Items.	Faslee 1286.	Faslee 1287.	REMARKS.
Palace	6,93,000	6,01,000	
Civil Establishment ...	6,67,000	7,40,000	Certain items of the last year paid this year.
Religious Establishment ...	32,000	38,000	
Charitable " ...	35,000	61,000	Owing to famine.
Army and Police ...	14,52,000	15,12,000	Ditto.
Courts ...	65,000	61,000	
Jails ...	25,000	37,000	Owing to rise in prices.
Education ...	38,000	38,000	
Post Office ...	13,000	15,000	
Survey ...	21,000	9,000	Owing to reductions.
Public Works ...	2,81,000	4,15,000	" relief works.
Hospitals ...	13,000	12,000	
Pensions ...	34,000	15,000	Difference transferred to the Khasgee.
Congt. to British Government ...	1,19,000	1,19,000	
Remissions ...	1,12,000	4,23,000	Due to bad season.
Miscellaneous ...	61,000	70,000	
Total ...	36,61,000	41,66,000	

82. *Season.*—The seasons of the Faslee 1287 were very exceptional. Instead of 40 inches of rain, it being the average rainfall, we had only 23 inches. There was no rain in August and September, and there were no floods in the rivers. The wells and tanks were dried up. Trees of many years' standing died. Forage became scarce. Cattle in consequence died in large numbers. Rabbi crops failed almost entirely. Poppy cultivation had to be given up in many cases for want of water. The evils arising from this state of things were to a certain extent mitigated by a good *Jwaree* crop. The distress was, however, great, and Your Highness' precautions rescued the people from its dire effects. The precautionary measures adopted have already been mentioned, and in addition to these, *battu* for salaried persons and donations to the families of Sirkar servants, living beyond Your Highness' territories, were given. These cost Rupees 10,800; and for improving water-supply Rupees 9,500 were spent.

83. Lands in 203 villages were leased out under the Waste Land Rules. Rupees 5,634 were lent as *tuckavee* for purchasing bullocks, and bullocks worth Rupees 16,306 were presented to unfortunate cultivators. Wood and timber worth Rupees 5,806 were given *gratis* for implements of husbandry and for building purposes, Rupees 21,790 were lent for sinking wells and building *odees*, while the sum of Rupees 10,940 was given away for the same purpose. As compensation for loss from fire, Rupees 3,422 were disbursed. A good portion of the land revenue, amounting to Rupees 3,56,600, was remitted.

84. *Survey*.—Lands in the Mahals of Samwere, Nemawar and Chikhulda were surveyed for the purposes of *jummabundee*. The work turned out is rough and cannot be scientifically correct. A scientific survey on defined principles is a great desideratum in a well-governed State. A small party may be entertained to survey the lands of the kingdom, once for all, and allowed to work, year by year, till the whole State is formally surveyed and the result registered. It would be of great service to the public and the State, and the result would prove a collection of permanent statistics of the highest value.

85. Portions of the Mahals of Samwere, Chikhulda, Nemawar and Mahedpore were settled with the following results :—

Name of Mahals.	Revenue of Faslee 1286.	Revenue of Faslee 1287.	Increase.	Decrease.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Samwere	1,52,669	1,51,057	...	1,612
Chikhulda	51,028	53,997	2,969	...
Nemawar	2,57,014	2,78,366	21,346	...
Mahedpore... ..	3,21,920	3,15,874	...	6,046

86. I am sorry to report that the revenue authorities have not enforced the rules promulgated for the collection of the land revenue to that extent to which they should have done. The Durbar will continue to draw their attention to these rules and to make them forget their old mode of collection.

87. *Accounts*.—I received from the Fnduevis Department little aid in improving the system of accounts. The district officers were very careless, though severely fined. No doubt the squaring of accounts shuts up innumerable opportunities of embezzling Sirkar money, or at least using it for a time for private purposes. It becomes, therefore, the interest of those concerned to throw impediments in the way of the periodical rendering of correct accounts. Row Saheb Balvant Row Vittal worked as usual very hard, and whatever little success we may have attained was entirely due to his exertions.

88. *Political*.—The latest edition of the rules for the settlement of boundary disputes between Native States in Rajpootana and Central India was received from the Residency during this year and they are reproduced below.

Upon a careful perusal of them, it appeared to me that additions to them were necessary. I intended to state in this report what had suggested itself to me on the subject; but as it appears that Your Highness has left with the Agent to the Governor-General a paper on the subject for the expression of his opinion, I will study Your Highness' views from the copy of the aforesaid paper and will submit a memorandum to Your Highness in due course.

“RULES FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARY DISPUTES BETWEEN
NATIVE STATES IN RAJPOOTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.

“A representative from each State concerned shall attend the Boundary Officer at the disputed boundary. Such representative shall be provided with full written authority to act on behalf of the State in all matters relating to the boundary settlement, and his acts and proceedings in relation to the settlement shall be conclusive and binding upon the State which he represents.

“The written authority with which each representative is furnished shall be taken by the Boundary Officer and filed in his records.

“2. The Boundary Officer shall give written intimation to the States concerned of the boundary disputes which he proposes to take up, with the approximate dates on which he proposes to commence the inquiry or inquiries, warning them to have written statements of their respective claims, together with all witnesses and evidence ready on his arrival at the disputed boundary. In fixing such dates, due regard shall be had to the time that may be reasonably required for the proper preparation of the case and procuring the attendance of witnesses.

“3. The Boundary Officer, in addition to the general notice given in accordance with Rule 2, shall, ten days before taking up a dispute, warn the representatives of the exact date on which the investigation will be commenced. On the date fixed, or as soon thereafter as possible, the Boundary Officer shall call on the representative of each State to give in at once the written statement of his claim, a list of the witnesses he proposes to call and an abstract of the evidence, warning him that he will not be allowed to enter a fresh claim afterwards in respect to the matter in dispute, or to shift the ground, nature, or extent of that given in.

“4. On the arrival of the Boundary Officer on the ground in dispute, he shall call upon the representatives to show their claims. Each representative shall mark out his claim by flags in the presence of the Boundary Officer and the other representative. The representatives shall be at the same time again warned that no fresh claim will after this be permitted, or any change in the ground, nature, or extent of the claim. The claims shown shall be mapped, and the map, attested by the signature of the Boundary Officer, shall be filed with the record.

“5. If the witnesses and evidence are not ready on the date originally named by the Boundary Officer, he may postpone the case if good and sufficient cause be shown.

“6. The authorized representatives of the Native States deputed to attend on the Boundary Officer shall not, on any pretext, leave him without his permission. Such permission, if given, shall be for a strictly stated period, and if the Boundary Officer thinks proper, he may, before granting such permission, require the representative to be relieved by another representative, furnished with the authority described in Rule 1.

“7. In cases in which the boundary in dispute lies between one village on the one side and more than one village on the other, or between more than one village on each side, a separate record shall be prepared for each village concerned.

“ Examples :—

“(a.)—A boundary is in dispute between village A in the State of X and villages B, C and D in the State of Y. A separate record shall be prepared for the dispute between A and B, A and C, and A and D.

“(b.)—A boundary is in dispute between village A in the State of X and villages B and C in the State of Y, and between village D in the State of X and villages C and E in the State of Y. A separate record shall be prepared for the dispute between A and B, A and C, D and C, and D and E.

“8. Pending settlement of the dispute both parties shall be forbidden to perform in the disputed tract any act involving proprietorship, and the Boundary Officer shall make such temporary arrangements as may seem to him suitable for the preservation of property on the land, or the cultivation of the land, or for the preservation of the produce, or the proceeds of the sale thereof.

“ II.—Of settlement by agreement.

“9. The disputing parties shall in the first instance be allowed a definite time, usually one or two days, and in no case more than a week, within which to agree on the boundary between themselves.

“10. If an agreement be thus effected, the Boundary Officer shall cause the fact to be recorded, and shall file with his record the original agreement signed by the representatives of the States concerned and attested by him. He shall then map the boundary so agreed upon, and cause it to be demarcated with masonry pillars.

“11. The Boundary Officer shall prepare and file with the record a full statement in narrative form of his proceedings in the case, and of the settlement effected, and shall furnish to each representative a copy of this statement and of the map referred to in the preceding rule as soon as possible.

“12. There shall be no appeal in the case of a settlement effected as above by mutual agreement.

“ III.—Of settlement by arbitration, &c.

“13. If the parties fail to effect a mutual agreement as above, the Boundary Officer shall record the fact. The disputants shall then be allowed a definite time, usually one or two days, and in no case exceeding a week, within which to agree to the settlement of the boundary—

“(a.) By a punchayet of men agreed to on both sides ; or

“(b.) By a single arbitrator similarly agreed to ; or

“(c.) By one or more men agreed to on both sides walking the boundary under an oath ; or

“(d.) In any other way agreeable to the customs of the district to which both parties give their consent.

"14. The agreement to settle the case by one or other of the modes described in the preceding rule shall be in writing. It shall be signed by the Boundary Officer, as also by the representatives of the States, and, whenever practicable, by the zemindars concerned, and filed with the record of the case before any steps are taken to effect the settlement under the terms thereof.

"15. The settlement shall be proceeded with in the manner agreed on as soon as possible after the agreement is filed under Rule 14, and the Boundary Officer shall fix a reasonable time within which the settlement shall be concluded. Such period may be extended by the Boundary Officer for good and sufficient reason shown.

"16. If a settlement be effected by any of the methods provided by Rule 13, no evidence shall be adduced or recorded. The Boundary Officer shall record the mode in which the settlement was effected, and shall then proceed as provided for in Rules 10 and 11.

"17. There shall be no appeal from a settlement effected under Rule 13, except on the ground of corruption or misconduct on the part of one or more of the persons whose proceedings were material to the settlement. Any application to set aside the settlement shall be made to the Boundary Officer within ten days after the settlement has been accorded.

"IV.—Of settlement by the Boundary Officer.

"18. If the parties do not agree to the boundary as provided in Rule 9, or to the settlement of it by any of the modes described in Rule 13, or, if having agreed, the settlements be not effected within the time allowed under Rule 15, the Boundary Officer shall record the fact, and shall then proceed to settle the case himself. He shall call upon the representatives of the States concerned to produce evidence in support of their claims as described in the written statement referred to in Rule 3. He shall then proceed to settle the case on its merits, unless intermediately the parties tender such a written settlement under Rule 9, or unless, in cases in which a written agreement to settle under Rule 13 has not already been made, the parties tender such a written agreement.

"19. If on the date fixed under Rules 2 and 3, or on any other day to which the case may be postponed under these Rules, the accredited representative of either party does not appear, or if during the investigation the representative of either party takes his departure without the permission of the Boundary Officer, the Boundary Officer shall record the fact, and investigate and determine the case *ex parte*.

"20. The Boundary Officer shall hear and record the evidence on both sides. He may call for evidence in addition to that produced by the parties, and shall particularly enquire for, and have regard to, old records or previous settlements bearing upon the disputed boundary.

"21. The decision of the Boundary Officer shall be in writing and signed by him. It shall contain in narrative form a full statement of his proceedings in the case, and shall set forth the grounds advanced by each party in support of its claim, and the grounds on which his judgment is based, and it shall be delivered by the Boundary Officer in presence of the parties.

"22. At the time of giving his decision, the Boundary Officer shall invite the authorized representatives of the States concerned to signify in writing their acceptance of it. If they accept it, the acceptance shall be attested by the Boundary Officer and filed with the record. The decision shall thereupon be final, and there shall be no appeal from it. If either or both decline to accept it, the Boundary Officer shall record the fact.

"23. On giving his decision the Boundary Officer shall cause the line as settled to be carefully mapped, and shall file with the record a map showing the claims of each party and the line settled by him.

"24. The Boundary Officer shall furnish to each representative, as soon as possible, a copy of the decision and of the map, and of the acceptance thereof, if such has been given and filed.

"25. When the representatives of both sides accept the decision of the Boundary Officer, he shall cause masonry pillars to be built, demarcating the boundary settled. In cases in which both parties do not accept the decision of the Boundary Officer, temporary marks shall be made and pillars built after the decision has been confirmed by higher authority.

"26. During the investigation of the case, the Boundary Officer may grant such postponements from time to time as he may consider necessary.

"27. If either party causes unnecessary delay, or in any way wilfully obstructs the proceedings of the case at any stage, any additional expense that may be caused thereby shall, if the Boundary Officer so determine, be charged to, and recovered from, the party causing delay or obstructions.

"V.—Of appeals from the settlement by the Boundary Officer.

"28. If either representative declines, or if both decline, to accept the decision of the Boundary Officer, an appeal may be made to the Agent to the Governor-General.

"29. If the Agent to the Governor-General confirm the decision of the Boundary Officer, the decision shall be final, and there shall be no further appeal. If the Agent to the Governor-General modify or reverse the decision of the Boundary Officer, an appeal may be made to the Governor-General in Council, whose decision shall be final.

"30. A certified copy of the decision of the Agent to the Governor-General shall be given to each party or transmitted to them as soon as practicable.

"31. Appeals shall be in the form of a memorandum, which shall set forth, concisely and under distinct heads, the grounds of objection to the decision appealed against, without any argument or narrative, and shall, if the decision appealed against be that of the Boundary Officer, be delivered to the Agent to the Governor-General within sixty days from the date on which the Boundary Officer gave the representative a copy of his decision and of the map; and if that of the Agent to the Governor-General, within sixty days from the date on which the decision was pronounced.

“ VI.—Of the preservation of the Boundary.

“ 32. After the permanent pillars have been erected on a boundary, if any be destroyed or injured, enquiry shall be made into the circumstances. The State, to the subjects of which the damage is traced, shall be liable, on the judgment of the Agent to the Governor-General, to a penalty not exceeding Rupees 1,000. If it be impossible to trace the actual culprits, the State against which the decision was originally given shall be held responsible, and punished accordingly.

“ 33. If such injury be done after the expiry of ten years from the date of the completion of the pillars, the case shall be dealt with as the Agent to the Governor-General may at the time determine on a consideration of the circumstances of the case.

“ VII.—Miscellaneous.

“ 34. These rules shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to cases in which the dispute is not regarding the actual boundary between one village and another, but whether a particular village or villages, the boundaries of which may or may not be disputed, belongs to one State or to another.

“ 35. In cases referred to in the preceding rule, possession at the time of the establishment of British supremacy, *i.e.*, in Malwa and in Rajpootana A.D. 1818, and in Bundelcund A.D. 1803, shall determine the right, unless subsequently the matter have been otherwise determined by competent authority, or unless uninterrupted and undisputed adverse possession for a period of twenty-five years be proved.

“ 36. These rules shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to cases in which a British officer is employed to settle disputes between villages situated within the territorial limits of the same State.

“ 37. The Boundary Officer shall submit an English report of each case settled by any of the preceding rules, with copies of the vernacular papers given by him to the representatives, through the Political Agent within whose charge he is working to the Agent to the Governor-General. When a Boundary Officer is dealing with boundaries in dispute between States which are in relation with different British Administrations, he shall submit duplicate copies, one to each Administration.”

89. Crime, according to the well known principles of law, is local. In Central India this principle is subject to an exception. If the offender be a subject of another Native State or of the British Government, the Central India Agency claims the right to try such an offender. Thus, if a subject of the Gwalior State commit an offence against the State of Indore in Nimawar, the Agent to the Governor-General is considered the proper authority to try him, and not the Indore Durbar, though the offence was against its penal laws and was committed in a place which is subject to the jurisdiction of the Indore Durbar.

90. I am glad to report that the Durbar experienced no difficulties in recovering fugitive criminals from neighbouring States through the Agency. As soon as an offender escapes into a neighbouring territory, he is generally pursued by the Police, captured and delivered to the local

authorities on obtaining a receipt from them. The Durbar then applies to the Agency for his surrender, and he is, in due course, handed over to the officers of the Durbar.

91. *Conclusion.*—In the death of Rao Saheb Naro Bhikajee the Sirkar suffered a severe loss. There was a happy combination of virtues in him. He was honest, active, patient, persevering, obedient to his superiors, kind to his subordinates, rigid in exacting work, and condescending to the ryots. His loss, I am told, is bemoaned by the ryots also.

92. The Subha of Indore did his work efficiently.

93. Ganapathy Iyer, my Private Secretary and the Head of the Durbar English Department, was also in charge of the Press Department, and did his work with much activity and attention.

(Sd.) R. RAGOONATH ROW,

Minister.

6th June 1878.

APPENDIX A.

Report on the Indore Sanskrit College (in Sanskrit).

Statement of demand, collection, and balance of the Khasgee Department for 1287 Faslee :—

NAME OF MAHALS.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	REMARKS.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	
Hatode ...	1,57,820	1,57,820	...	Rupees 15,766 were also collected from the out-standing arrears.
Harsola ...	1,20,443	1,20,443	...	
Satkhedda ...	75,825	75,113	712	Rupees 2,163 do.
Jagotee ...	23,243	23,243	...	
Karone Makdone ...	40,412	39,825	587	Rupees 509 do.
Gangoornee ...	32,593	30,673	1,920	
Talain Tigungpoor ...	5,398	5,398	...	
Kasrawad ...	56,358	52,206	4,152	
Tangaum ...	2,890	2,000	890	
Belbowdee ...	314	314	...	
Pimpal Ghone Bhatyan	6,474	5,860	614	
The customs and ab-karri revenues of Maheshur ...	11,767	11,767		
Cotton Mill ...	3,27,000	3,27,000	...	Deducting from this the charges Rupees 2,31,000, the net income is Rupees 96,000 against Rupees 1,44,000 for 1286.
Total ...	8,60,537	8,51,662	8,875	

